290 . L 33

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY and COUNTY OF NORWICH.

FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNTS TO THE PRESENT TIME.

NORWICH:
PRINTED BY JOHN CROUSE,
AND SOLD BY M. BOOTH, BOOKSELLER, IN THE MARKET-PLACE.
M.DCC.LXVIII.


GEORGIVS III.
REX
BRITISH MUSEUM

TO THE

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL

THOMAS STARLING, Esq; Mayor,

THE

SHERIFFS,

THE

ALDERMEN,

AND

COMMON-COUNCIL

OF THE

CITY of NORWICH,

THIS WORK

IS MOST HUMBLY INSCRIBED,

BY

THEIR MOST DEVOTED

AND

OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,

The EDITOR.

THE HISTORY OF NORWICH.

THE emperor Claudius Cæsar was the first Roman who gained any considerable footing in this part of Great Britain; which he entered about the forty-sixth year of the Christian æra, and the fourth of his reign. Having subdued the inhabitants, and settled the future government, he appointed Ostorius his lieutenant; who, upon some discontent shewn by the natives, took occasion to disarm all those of whom he entertained the least suspicion. The consequence of this was an insurrection, which was soon quelled by the Romans; who, in order to guard against future attempts of the same kind,

began to fortify themſelves, and to form military encampments in different parts of the country.

From hence we may date the origin of Caſtor near Yarmouth, and of Burgh caſtle in Suffolk: for, at that time, the mouth of the Yare extended in breadth from the iſland of Lothingland (in which Burgh caſtle is placed) to Caſtor in Flegg, where the oppoſite camp was formed: the ſpot where Yarmouth now ſtands being ſea; a large arm of which extended all over the marſhes to the place where Norwich is ſituated, and much higher that way; as it did alſo to Caſtor by Norwich, and up thoſe flats as far at leaſt as Taſeboro, where the Romans afterwards raiſed a fortification to guard that ſtream. It is moſt probable that long after this time Norwich had its original, much in the ſame manner as Yarmouth before had, by fiſhermen and merchants ſettling there on account of traffic. It is plain that it was a fiſhing town in Canute's time; for in his reign Alfric, the biſhop, gave to the abbey of Bury his hagh by Norwich, which paid yearly to that abbey a laſt of herrings. St. Lawrence's church was afterwards built on part of it. The account therefore of the Danes coming with their ſhips to the caſtle here was a fact; an arm of the ſea reaching hither 'till the Conqueror's time; when the ſands at the mouth of the river where Yarmouth ſtands increaſing, by degrees became firm ground; and in proceſs of time, the marſhes, rivers, &c. ſettled in the manner they now are.

are. This being the caſe, the Romans we ſee followed the courſe of the water; as is plain by their camp at Caſtor by Norwich, where they certainly had a ſtation fixed: and if that was not the Venta Icenorum, as has been generally ſuppoſed, it was doubtleſs the moſt conſiderable fortification and ſtation in theſe parts; and purpoſely made to guard that river, which winds ſouthward into the country, as well as to be a commodious and pleaſant ſituation in the interior part of the land, which they by degrees penetrated into; fixing camps to ſecure what they had got as they advanced forward. Thus purſuing their courſe more ſoutherly, Taſeboro was pitched upon as a proper place to guard that ſtream anciently called Teſe, and the ſtation ad Taum; and advancing further into land by the northern river, beyond where Norwich now ſtands, they proceeded as far as the ſtream continued any thing conſiderable to Elmham; which ſeems moſt probably to have been the Venta Icenorum, as it every way anſwers the Itinerary as well as Caſtor, with reſpect to diſtance: its road too is more direct, and its ſituation near the centre of the county: beſides, the many Roman coins and urns which have been dug up here clearly prove that it was a place of principal note under the Romans, if not a city with a general burying place. Indeed here do not ſeem to have been any conſiderable fortifications; but as the city was populous, and every way defended by ſtations and camps, extending from thence to the ſea, they might

not think them neceſſary. But what moſt ſtrongly favours this opinion, is the name of the river on which this place and Norwich ſtand. It was formerly called Wentſum, or Wenſum, and lately Wenſar, which means the way or paſſage to Venta, the name of the city. Mr. Cambden and others are miſtaken when they place Taſeboro and Caſtor upon the Wenſum, for they are plainly upon the Teſe, as the name Taſeboro, or ad Taum, evidently prove; and make Norwich, Attlebridge, &c. to ſtand on the Yare, which all records agree to be ſituated on the Wenſum, which takes its name from Venta; and if ſo, Elmham alone is the place that can claim that appellation. The river which divides at Trowſe was never called Wenſum; for in the Norwich evidences mention is often made of the water from Trowſe-bridge leading to the river Wenſum; ſo could be no part of that river. In fact, the river running through Norwich retains the name of Wenſum 'till it meets the Waveney; and they being joined become the Yare.

Norwich took its riſe from the time of the Roman forces quitting this iſland, about the year 418, on account of the diſtracted ſtate of the empire; when the camp or ſtation at Caſtor being in a good meaſure deſerted, the few remaining Romans joined with the natives, and became one people: and the ſituation of Norwich being thought preferable to that of Caſtor, many of them retired thither for the better convenience of fiſhing, and the eaſier communication with the country, even as far as

Venta:

Venta: which place, though almoſt deſerted, yet kept up ſome reputation, 'till the water retiring cut off all commerce with it that way, and reduced it almoſt to nothing. Thus the new formed city of Norwich laid the foundation of its preſent trade and opulence in the ruins of the ancient Venta and Caſtor.

After the deſertion of the Romans, the Saxons made themſelves maſters of the country, and to them is chiefly owing the further progreſs of this city, as well as its preſent name; North-wic ſignifying a northern ſituation on a winding river: and becauſe they uſually placed caſtles at ſuch ſituations, the word wic was uſed for a caſtle: Norwich therefore may ſignify the northern caſtle at the winding of the river; it being ſituated north of the ancient ſtation at Caſtor.

The Saxons divided their conqueſts into ſeven kingdoms, each king erecting caſtles and fortifications for his own defence: Norwich caſtle was moſt likely built in the time of Uffa, the firſt king of the Eaſt Angles*, ſoon after the year 575. About 642 it became a royal caſtle, and one of the ſeats of Anna, king of the Eaſt Angles; whoſe daughter Ethelfred, on her marriage with Tombert, a nobleman or prince of the Girvii (the people inhabiting the fenny parts of Norfolk, Cambridge,

* The kingdom of the Eaſt Angles contained Norfolk, Suffolk, and part of Cambridgeſhire; the inhabitants were called by the Romans Iceni; and afterwards Uffkines, from their king Uffa.

bridge, and Lincolnſhire) had this caſtle, with the lands belonging to it, given her by her father. About 677 this Tombert and his wife granted to the monaſtery of Ely, which they had founded, certain lands held of Norwich caſtle, by caſtle guard; to which ſervice they muſt have been liable before the grant: for by the laws of the Saxons, lands granted to the church were not liable to ſecular ſervice, unleſs they were at firſt ſubject thereto whilſt in the hands of ſecular men: which proves that this was a royal caſtle, and had demeſnes and large poſſeſſions in king Anna's time. In the Daniſh wars it was often taken and retaken. But after Alfred had ſubdued the Danes, and erected ſtrong caſtles and forts of brick and ſtone, among others he improved the fortifications of this caſtle: that he was here, and that this was a royal caſtle and a place of note is evident from a coin ſtruck in this city about 872, having this inſcription round the head ÆLFRED REX, and a monogram or cypher NORÐWIC on the reverſe. Alfred making peace with the Daniſh king Gutrum, aſſigned him the country of the Eaſt Angles, and gave him this caſtle for a royal ſeat: but Gutrum, contrary to his promiſe, joining ſome Danes who had lately landed, was diſpoſſeſſed of it. On the death of Alfred in 901, Edward the elder ſucceeded to the throne, who kept the Danes in ſubjection; Ericke, their king, holding theſe provinces of him peaceably 'till 913, when he rebelled: and being overthrown and ſlain by king Edward, his domi-

dominions were added to the Saxon monarchy. Æthelſtan, his ſon, totally expelled the Danes, and reduced the whole kingdom under his government. In his time the city flouriſhed greatly: and it is probable that he was here in or near the year 925, a coin of his ſtruck at that time being ſtill extant; round the head is ÆTHELSTAN, on the reverſe is a croſs in the midſt, and round it BARBE MONETARIUS DE NORÐWIC, i. e. Barbe, mint-maſter of Northwic: there was alſo a coin ſtruck here of Edmund, his brother and ſucceſſor, with his name round his head EDMUND REX, on the reverſe EADGAR MONETARIUS DE NORÐWIC. i. e. Edgar, mint-maſter of Northwic. In his reign and in that of his ſucceſſor Edred, or Eldred, the city increaſed in wealth and extent, as is evident from the money made uſe of by the laſt named prince about 946, with this inſcription EADRED REX, and HAUNE MONETARIUS DE NORÐWIC. i. e. Haune, mint-maſter of Northwic.

Mr. Watts ſuppoſes that about this time the city began to be governed by a ſerjeant, named by the king to hold courts, &c. but this is certainly a miſtake, the city entirely belonging to the king, and the earl who governed under the king; who had a third part of the profits annexed to the earldom for the ſupport of his government. There are two coins extant of Edward the martyr, ſtruck about 973; theſe have round the head EDWARD REX, and on the reverſe LEOFWINE

OFWINE MONETARIUS DE NORÐWIL. i. e. Leofwine, mint-maſter of Northwic; there were likewiſe three coins of Ethelred ſtruck here. In his reign the Danes began to make commotions, and had ſo far the better of the king's forces that he was obliged to let them enjoy theſe parts undiſturbed; this encouraged them to ſend over for more troops, with which they ſo terribly harraſſed the Engliſh, that in 991, to induce them to quit the kingdom, they agreed to pay them ten thouſand pounds yearly; this ſum was levied by the name of Dane-geld, ſignifying in the Saxon language a tribute or tax: but nothwithſtanding this agreement, they ſtill continued their incurſions, 'till by degrees they had raiſed this tax to forty thouſand pounds; which reduced the Engliſh ſo far, that they became little better than ſervants to thoſe Danes who remained here: the natives were now obliged to till the ground, whilſt their haughty maſters devour'd the produce, 'and from their tyrannical behaviour gained the appellation of Lord Danes; whence afterwards, by way of deriſion, came the word lurdan, ſignifying a lazy idle fellow. The kingdom being thus weakened, the king reſolved to diſpatch all the Danes at once: and this maſſacre was made on St. Brice's day, November 13, 1002.

Swain, the Dane, determining to revenge this dreadful carnage, the very next year raſed Exeter to the ground, and committed many other outrages. On the king's approach he retired; but being reinforced, he ſailed with his whole fleet directly up

to

to Northwic, and entirely burnt and waſted the city; from this time therefore we muſt date the origin of the preſent city, the old one being then entirely demoliſhed. The Danes proceeded thence to Thetford, which place they alſo burnt and deſtroyed: on their return to their ſhips they were met by Ulfketel, earl of the Eaſt Angles, when a terrible engagement enſued; in which many of the Eaſt Anglian nobles were ſlain. They hereupon betook themſelves to their ſhips, leaving Norwich quite deſolate: in which ſtate it continued 'till 1010, when they returned again and ſettled here. In 1011 they entirely ſubdued the Eaſt Angles; when, 'tis moſt probable, they refortified this caſtle; the works or fortifications of which are plainly Daniſh, as is evident from their rotundity, exactly correſponding with their caſtle, camp or fortification at Thetford.

The next year Turkil, or Turketel, a Daniſh earl, took poſſeſſion of all Norfolk, and held it under Swain 'till his death in 1014, who was ſucceeded by Cnute or Canute. The Engliſh at this time recovering their ſpirits, ſent for Etheldred out of Normandy, whither he had retired; who ſoon drove out Canute, and forced him to go to Denmark for reinforcements: Turkil ſtill continued governor of the Eaſt Angles by Etheldred's conſent, who intruſted him with his fleet of forty ſhips; but the traitor proceeding with nine of them to Denmark, and adviſing Canute to return, he accordingly ſet ſail with one hundred and ſixty ſhips, and landed at Sandwich in 1016.

After many battles fought, the affair was at length decided by ſingle combat between Canute and Edmund, ſurnam'd Ironſide, the then Engliſh king, on a ſmall iſland on the Severn called Alney: they fought firſt on horſeback, afterward on foot, 'till Canute receiving a wound, deſired to compromiſe the matter, which Edmund agreeing to, they divided the kingdom between them. Edmund being ſoon after murdered, Canute became ſole monarch of England, and in 1017 aſſigned all Norfolk to Turkil, together with the cuſtody of the city of Norwich.

From the time of Swain's ſecond invaſion in 1010, this city in about fifty years increaſed prodigiouſly, owing to the number of Danes who ſettled here; as will appear from Edward the Confeſſor's ſurvey, who beſtowed this earldom on Harold, ſon of earl Godwin, afterwards king of England. Upon earl Godwin's rebellion it was ſeized by the king and given to Algar, ſon of Leofrick earl of Cheſter; after whoſe death it fell again to the king, and remained in his hands when he took the general ſurvey of his land, afterwards called Domeſday-book; that being the record which gave the dome or final judgment concerning the lands, taxes, and revenues of the whole kingdom: from thence we learn the ſtate of the city in his time, which was exceedingly grand, if we conſider the few years that had elapſed from its foundation: for in Domeſday, page 13, we have the following account of it.

'In

'In Norwic, in the time of K. Edward, were '1320 burgeſſes, of whom one was ſo much the 'king's vaſſal, that he might not depart or do ho-'mage (to any other) without his licence. His 'name was Edſtan; he poſſeſſed 18 acres of land, and '12 of meadow, and two churches in the burgh *, 'and a ſixth part of a third; and to one of theſe 'churches there belonged one manſion in the burgh, 'and ſix acres of meadow; theſe Roger Bigot holds 'by the king's gift. And of 1238 (of the ſaid 'burgeſſes) the king and the earl had the ſoc, ſac, 'and cuſtom; and of 50 Stigand had the ſoc, 'ſac and patronage; and of 32 Harold had the ſoc, 'ſac and patronage, of whom one was ſo much his 'vaſſal, that he might not depart, nor do homage (to 'any other) without his licence; in the whole they 'had 80 acres of land, and 20 acres and an half of 'meadow. There was alſo a woman, ſiſter of Sti-'gand, who had 32 acres of land; and among them 'all they had the half of (one) mill, and the 4th 'part of another, and ſtill have. And beſides, they 'had 12 acres and an half of meadow, which Wihe-'noc took away from them, but now Rainold, the 'ſon of Ivo, hath them. And there are two acres 'of meadow which did belong to the church of All 'Saints; theſe Wihenoc took away alſo; but the 'ſaid Rainold hath them. There is alſo in the bo-'rough a certain church of St. Martin, which Sti-'gand held in the time of king Edward, with 12

* Burgus and civitas were then of the ſame ſignification; burg or burgh in Saxon ſignifying a city.

'acres of land; and now William de Noiers hath 'it, as of the fee of Stigand. Stigand held alſo 'one church, dedicated to St. Michael, to which 'there belong 112 acres of land, and ſix of mea-'dow, and (theſe were accounted for) one carucate*; 'this William the biſhop holds, but not (in right) 'of his biſhoprick. And the burgeſſes held 15 'churches; to which there belonged in alms† 181 'acres of land and meadow. And 12 burgeſſes held 'the church of the Holy Trinity‡, in the time of 'K. Edward, and now the biſhop hath it of the 'giſt of K. William. The king and the earl had '180 acres of land. The abbot of St. Edmund 'had one houſe, and the mediety of the church of 'St. Lawrence. And this whole town then paid '20l. to the king, and 10l. to the earl; and be-'ſides this, 1l. 1s. 4d. for prebendaries§, and ſix 'ſectaries‖ of honey, and one bear and ſix bear 'dogs.—And Wicman held, in the time of K. Ed-'ward,

* A carucate is as much land as one plough can till in a year; ſo called from caruca, a plough: 'tis ſometimes called a plough-land or hide: all ancient taxes were laid by hide or plough land.

† When no rents or ſervices were reſerved, but lands, &c. were given to churches, on no other condition than having prayers read, they were then ſaid to be given in frank-almoigne; i. e. free alms.

‡ This was the church of St. John at Maddermarket; its dedication being to the Holy Trinity and St. John.

§ Prebenda is frequently uſed for any ſort of allowance, as to cattle, &c. and 'tis very likely that the payment was towards the maintenance of the kings horſes.

‖ A ſextary commonly means with us a gallon.

'ward, one carucate and an half of land, and 16 'acres of paſture and ſeven acres of meadow, un-'der Stigand; now Rainold, the ſon of Ivo, holds 'the ſame: they were reckoned then as one caru-'cate, and now two, and were always worth 30s. 'And further, biſhop Almar held the church of St. 'Simon and Jude, in the time of K. Edward, af-'terwards (biſhop) Erfaſt, and now (biſhop) Wil-'liam; to this belong three-fourths of a mill, and 'half an acre of meadow, and one manſion, and 'are not (part) of the biſhoprick, but of the pa-'trimony of biſhop Almar: in the burgh he had 'two acres of meadow belonging to the biſhoprick; 'and (the whole) is worth twenty ſhillings.'

The ſurvey here diſtinguiſhes one thouſand three hundred and twenty burgeſſes, according to the juriſdictions they belonged to, whereby (beſides the new borough) it appears, there were in the city three diviſions or manors, the whole of it belonging to three lords or owners. Of theſe burgeſſes one thouſand two hundred and thirty eight dwelt in that part whereof the king and the earl had ſoc, ſac and cuſtom, i. e. the intire juriſdiction; for ſoc is the power that any one hath to hold courts, wherein all that dwell on his land, or in his juriſdiction, are anſwerable to do ſuit and ſervice: ſac is the right of having all the amerciaments and forfeitures of ſuch ſuitors: and cuſtom includes all other profits, as land-gable or tax, tolls, heriots and other cuſtoms, which differ'd according as they were uſed in different places: but

every

every where the diviſion between the king and an earl, was two parts to the king, and a third to the earl in right of his earldom. In the ſecond part dwelt fifty of theſe burgeſſes, and they belonged to Stigand's court, who had their amerciaments, protection or patronage; i. e. to ſpeak after the old Roman manner, he was their patron and they his clients: but 'tis not ſaid he had the cuſtoms of theſe burgeſſes, ſo that they probably belonged to the king and the earl; for the ſoc was ſometimes one perſon's, and the cuſtoms another's. This Stigand was biſhop of the dioceſe, and afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury in king Edward's time; and the part of the city here referred to is St. Martin's Plain and Tombland, where St. Michael's formerly ſtood. The other 32 dwelt in that part which was the land of earl Harold, who had therefore juriſdiction over them, received their amerciaments, and was their patron: he was the ſon of Godwin earl of Kent, and after the Confeſſor's death king of England. From hence it appears, that at that time this city had twenty-five parochial churches at leaſt: and that it exceeded Lincoln, Ipſwich, Yarmouth, Cambridge, Canterbury, and the chief places of England, in the number of its burgeſſes.

Such was the magnitude of Norwich 700 years ago, being then a hundred by itſelf, and containing 883 acres of land and meadow, with a ſheep's walk within its juriſdiction; ſo that it ſeems to have extended then about a mile beyond the preſent walls. It continued daily increaſing till 1075, when William

liam the Conqueror gave the earldom, city and caſtle, to Ralph de Waiet, Waker, or Guader, a Norfolk man; who, during the king's abſence in Normandy, married Emma, daughter of William Fitz-Oſborn or Oſbert, ſiſter to Roger earl of Hereford, couſin to the Conqueror, and celebrated his nuptials with great pomp in this city: Waltheof, the great earl of Northumberland, Roger earl of Hereford, and many biſhops, abbots, and barons being preſent at the ſolemnity. Earl Ralph, on his wedding day, perſuaded his gueſts to join with him in rebellion againſt the abſent king; to which they all conſented: but earl Waltheof reflecting on what he had done, went the next day to archbiſhop Lanfranc, who was guardian of the realm, and diſcovered the whole plot. The earls of Norfolk and Hereford betook themſelves to arms, and endeavoured to join their forces, but were prevented. In the mean time Odo, biſhop of Bajeux, and Jeffery, biſhop of Conſtance, raiſed a large army, and forced earl Ralph to retire to Norwich; when, not being joined by the inhabitants in ſuch numbers as he expected, he fled into Brittany with the chief of his adherents, leaving his wife to defend the caſtle; which ſhe held out till famine oblig'd her to ſurrender it. The beſieged had their lives granted them, on condition of their departing the kingdom, and promiſing not to return without the king's leave.

Thus the caſtle, city and earldom paſſed again into the Conqueror's hands, and became part of the royal demeſnes. Great part of the city was burnt during this ſiege; many of its inhabitants

who

who had joined the earl fled, and others were ſeverely fined and taxed by the king: all the Engliſh who were preſent at earl Ralph's wedding were ſeverely puniſhed, ſome with loſs of their eyes, others by baniſhment, and others by forfeiture of their whole ſubſtance. After this the king conſtituted Roger Bigot conſtable of the caſtle, and his bailiff; to collect and account with him, for all the rents ariſing from the borough of the caſtle, the city or the earldom.

In 1085 the king ordered an exact account to be taken of every hide of land, and the ſeveral owners thereof; and how much rent, cattle, &c. every one poſſeſſed: in ſhort, the ſubſtance of every man in England, whether in land, cattle, or money, was returned; and from this record we have the exact ſtate of the city in the year 1086, as followeth.

'The hundred of Norwich is the king's land.

'In Norwich, in the time of the Confeſſor, were '1320 burgeſſes, &c. Now Roger Bigot holds of 'the king's gift, Edſtan the burgeſs, and his land, 'churches, &c. And Wihenoc had alſo 12 acres and 'a half taken from the burgeſſes, which now belong 'to Rainold, ſon of Ivo: St. Martin's church alſo, 'with 12 acres of land, which Stigand had in king 'Edward's time, belong now to William de Noiers, 'who owned part of the fee formerly of Stigand. 'St. Michael's church on Tombland is biſhop William's, of his own inheritance; and the church of 'the Holy Trinity, or St. John's of Maddermarket, 'which belonged to 12 burgeſſes in the Confeſſor's 'time, is the biſhop's alſo by the king's gift.

'Now

'Now at the time of the ſurvey there were in the 'borough 1565 burgeſſes, Engliſhmen, who pay cuſ-'tom; and 480 bordars*, who, becauſe of their pover-'ty, pay no cuſtom: and in that land which Stigand 'held in the time of K. Edward there now remain 39 'burgeſſes, and in the ſame there are nine manſions 'void. And in that land, whereof Harold had the 'ſoc, there are 15 burgeſſes, and 17 manſions void; 'all which are in the occupation, or fee, of the caſtle: 'and in the borough 190 manſions void, in that which 'was the ſoc of the king and the earl †; 81 of them 'in the occupation of the caſtle. In the borough are 'alſo 50 houſes, of which the king hath not his cuſ-'tom‡: of theſe Rainold, a man or tenant of Roger 'Bigot, hath two houſes and two manſions §; and 'Robert the baron two houſes; and the abbot (of St. 'Bennet) one houſe; and Rable two houſes and two 'manſions; and two manſions which two women hold; 'and Aſcolf, an Engliſhman, one houſe; and Teobald, 'a man or tenant of the abbot, one houſe; and Burg-'hard one houſe; and Wala one houſe; and William, 'a tenant of Hervy the burgeſs, one houſe; and 'Meinard, the watchman, one houſe; and Mein, 'the burgeſs, one houſe; and Hervy, the invalid,

* Bordars, were labourers who held cottages or ſmall pieces of land, and thro' poverty were unable to pay the cuſtoms: and this proves thoſe cuſtoms to have been pecuniary, and not ſervile; otherwiſe poverty could have been no excuſe for not diſcharging them.

† That part of the city under the juriſdiction of the king and the earl, as being far the largeſt, was peculiarly called the *burgh*.

‡ Theſe were freeholds.

§ Void pieces of ground where formerly dwelling-houſes had ſtood.

'one houſe; and Ralph, the arbaliſter ||, two houſes 'and one manſion; and Hereberd, the ditcher, 'three houſes; and Roger, the Pictavian, two hou-'ſes; and Meinard, a tenant of the abbot of St. 'Bennet, one houſe; and Peter, a man of the 'abbot of St. Edmund, one manſion; and Everwin, 'a burgeſs, one houſe; and Baldewin one houſe; 'and William one houſe; Engliſhman * one houſe; 'and Gerard, the watchman, one houſe; and Rod-'bert, the lorimer †, one manſion; and Hildebrand, 'the lorimer, one houſe; and Godwin, a burgeſs, 'one houſe; and William, a man of Hermer, one 'houſe; and Giſlebert, the watchman, one houſe; 'and Fulbert, a certain prieſt of Hermer, one 'houſe; and Walter one houſe; and Reinold, the 'ſon of Ivo, one houſe; aud Richard de Sentber 'one houſe; and Hugh, a man of William de Scoies '(le Eſcois, or the Scot) one houſe; and the tenants 'of the biſhop ten houſes; and in the biſhop's own 'court (or palace) fourteen manſions, which king 'William gave to Erfaſt, for the principal ſeat of 'the biſhopric §; and Giſlebert, the arbaliſter, one 'houſe

|| Theſe Arbaliſters ſeem rather to have been the makers of croſs-bows, than archers; for they were men of conſiderable note, and reckoned in domeſday-book among the great men of the county.

* Anglicus, hence the ſurname of Engliſh.

† The ſadler or bridle-maker.

§ This proves that Norwich was deſigned to be the biſhop's ſee before the time of Herbert: but tho' the Conqueror gave the houſes, &c. with that intent; yet neither Arfaſt nor William had their uſual reſidence in Norwich; the reaſon of which ſeems to have been that Arfaſt had reſolved upon fixing his ſee

at

'houſe and two manſions; and William de Scoies 'one houſe; and Meinard one houſe; and the abbot 'of Ely one manſion. And the burgeſſes held 43 'chapels in the borough. And this whole town pays '70l. by weight ||, to the king; and 100 ſhillings, 'by tale, as a free gift to the queen, and an am-'bling palfrey; and 20l. blanch, or ſilver uncoin-'ed, to the earl; and 20 ſhillings, by tale, as a 'free gift to Godric.---St. Simon and St. Jude's 'church was now held by biſhop William, and 'Wicman's land was held by Reinold, the ſon of 'Ivo, &c. as in the Confeſſor's reign.----Of the 'burgeſſes who dwelt in Norwich, 22 are gone 'away, and dwell in Beccles, a town of the abbot 'of St. Edmund; and ſix dwell in Humilgar hun-'dred, and have forſaken the burgh; and in King's 'Torp, or Thorp, one; and in the land of Roger 'Bigot one; and under William de Noiers one; 'and Richard de Senteler one. Thoſe who fled, 'and thoſe remaining, are quite impoveriſhed, ei-'ther by earl Ralph's forfeitures, by fire, by the 'king's tribute, or by Waleran.---In this borough 'the biſhop may have one moneyer, or mint-maſter. 'Here was a certain decayed houſe, which Ralf,

at the rich abbey at Bury; but neither he nor Herbert, who had the ſame intention, could carry their point; for the abbot and monks ſo ſtrenuouſly oppoſed it at the court of Rome, that they not only hindered their project taking effect; but alſo obtained a confirmation from the pope, of their total exemption from epiſcopal juriſdiction.

|| At this time, and long after, a pound of good money by tale, was a pound in weight; every penny weighing what we now call a penny-weight; 20 pence weighed an ounce, and 240 pence, or 12 ounces, a pound.

'the ſon of Walter, had of the king's gift; and 'Walter, the deacon, hath one houſe: and two 'men took away from St. Sepulchre's, or Berſtreet 'church, two acres of meadow, which afterwards 'the prieſt had again, of the grant of the ſheriff. Earl 'Ralph had 14 acres of land, and one acre and an 'half of meadow, which afterwards Alward de 'Niweton (or Newton) held. The land of the 'burgeſſes in the hundred of Humilait was always '80 acres, and there were 13 bordars, and 'tis 'reckoned at one carucate; and there are of meadow 'three acres; and the whole is valued at 13s. 4d. 'In the new burgh * there were 36 burgeſſes, 'Frenchmen, and ſix Engliſh, and by cuſtom every 'one paid yearly 1d. beſides forfeitures; of all 'which the king had two parts, and the earl the 'third. Now there are 41 French burgeſſes in the 'demeſnes of the king and the earl; and Roger 'Bigot hath 50; and Ralph de Belleſago 14; and 'Hermer eight; and Robert the arbaliſter five; and 'Fulcher, a man of the abbot, one; and Iſaac one; 'and Ralf Vice de Lieu one; and in the earl's 'bakehouſe Robert Blund hath three; and Wimer 'hath one decayed manſion. All this land of the 'burgeſſes was in the demeſnes of earl Ralph, and 'he granted it to the king to make a new borough 'be-

* This new borough was chiefly inhabited by Frenchmen, and contained the pleaſanteſt part of the city, viz. the pariſhes of St. Giles and St. Peter of Mancroft. The two ſtreets leading from the market-place to St. Giles's church, are called in old deeds Upper and Lower Newport: and port is an old word for a gate, and ſometimes ſignifies a town.

'between himſelf and the king: and all theſe lands, 'as well of the knights, as of the burgeſſes, pay to 'the king his cuſtom. There is alſo in the new 'borough a certain church, which earl Ralph built, 'and gave it to his chaplains; now a certain prieſt 'of the ſheriff's, named Wala, holds it † by the 'king's gift, and 'tis worth 60s. and ſo long as 'Robert Blund held the county, he had thence 'every year an ounce of gold.'

Upon the Conqueror's death, Roger Bigot held the caſtle for Robert Curthoſe, duke of Normandy, elder brother of Rufus; waſting the city and county, and ſpoiling all thoſe who refuſed to join with him. At length a peace was concluded between king William Rufus and his brother; one article of which being, that the lands and inheritances of all ſuch as had aſſiſted Robert ſhould be reſtored, Roger Bigot remained in poſſeſſion of the caſtle, and held it peaceably during this king's reign. The city now began to recover itſelf, which determined Herbert de Loſinga, then biſhop of Thetford, to remove the ſee hither; after having made many unſucceſsful attempts to fix it at Bury. This tranſlation was in good meaſure effected by Roger Bigot; it appearing from the king's charters and grants to the biſhop, that they were given at Roger's requeſt.---Thus was the ſee fixed here April 9, 1094; and in 1096 the firſt ſtone of the cathedral church was laid; from which time the city has been daily increaſing in wealth, trade and buildings.

Henry

† This was St. Peter's of Mancroft church.

Henry I. on his acceſſion to the crown met with great oppoſition from many of the nobles, who were in the intereſt of his elder brother, Robert duke of Normandy; but Roger Bigot ſtrongly eſpouſing his cauſe, became a great favourite. In the firſt year of his reign, the king gave him Framlingham in Suffolk, and continued him conſtable of the caſtle until his death. He was ſucceeded in this government by his ſon William Bigot; on whoſe deceaſe Hugh Bigot, his brother, who inherited his honour and eſtate, was appointed conſtable of the caſtle, and ſole governor of the city; and ſo continued 'till 1122, in which year the king kept his Chriſtmas at Norwich: when being pleaſed with the reception he met with, he granted the citizens a charter, containing the ſame franchiſes and liberties as the city of London then enjoyed. From this time the city was governed by a Provoſt, or Portreve, choſen by the king, part of whoſe office was to collect all the king's duties.

The government of the city was now, for the firſt time, ſevered from that of the caſtle; the conſtable of which had always heretofore been ſole governor, and anſwered the king his two parts of the profits, reſerving the third to himſelf; and the ſheriff, who was then under him, was the officer that collected them. On this grant the king's two parts became the right of the citizens, who were now authoriſed to exerciſe all ſuch juriſdiction as the king had ever done, in reference to thoſe parts; and returned their fee-farm, or annual profits, by their

provoſt

provoſt, who accounted yearly for them with the exchequer. This office was annual; but whether he was choſen on or without the citizens recommendation is not certain. It appears from the record called Teſta de Nevil, that at this time felons were impriſoned in the caſtle; for it is therein ſaid, that the lands of Bunde, ſon of Harvy Gamel, a reſident in North Erpingham hundred, who was impriſoned at Norwich on account of his wife's death, and acquitted, were ſeized by the king; but were to be reſtored. No one can ſay exactly what were the liberties granted to, and exerciſed by the city in this king's reign, for want of copies of the records; but whatever they were, they enjoyed them peaceably to his death in 1135.

King Stephen granted the cuſtody of the caſtle to his favourite Hugh Bigot, who was a principal inſtrument in advancing him to the crown; by coming directly from Normandy, where Henry I. died, and averring that he on his death-bed had diſinherited his daughter Maud, the empreſs, and appointed Stephen, earl of Bologne, his heir. The citizens therefore, taking this opportunity, made what intereſt they could with the king to obtain a new charter, veſting the government of their city in coroners and bailiffs, in the room of provoſts: but the affair took a contrary turn to what they expected: for the king, upon a diſtruſt of Bigot's favouring the cauſe of the empreſs Maud, ſeized the caſtle, and all the liberties of the city, into his own hands; and ſoon after granted to his natural ſon William, for an appennage

or

or increaſe of inheritance, the town and burgh of the city of Norwich, in which were 1238 burgeſſes that held of the king in burgage-tenure; and alſo the caſtle and burgh thereof, in which were 123 burgeſſes that held of the king in burgage; (the whole rent of the city, including the fee-farm, being then 700 l. per ann.) and alſo the royal revenue of the whole county of Norfolk; excepting what then belonged to the biſhopric, religious houſes, and other earls; and particularly excepting the third penny of the cuſtoms, the property of Hugh Bigot as earl. So that to ſatisfy Hugh, we find that the king had made him earl of Norfolk, and granted the third part of the profits of the county to him in inheritance; and the two parts which belonged to the crown he aſſigned to his ſon William and his heirs. In the mean time the citizens ſued earneſtly to the king for a regrant of their liberties, which they at laſt obtained; but were put under the government of a provoſt as formerly. And in 1139 the citizens paid into the hands of the ſheriff 25 l. as a compoſition aid to the king, for this their pardon, and the reſtoration of their liberties.

Hugh Bigot being diſpleaſed at his loſing the caſtle, and not thinking his earldom a ſufficient recompence, in 1140 openly declared for Maud the empreſs. Upon theſe commotions the liberties of Norwich were again ſeized; but Bigot returning to his allegiance, the citizens were reſtored to them all again at his interceſſion, and had a new charter granted them; but without any alteration or enlargement of privileges. In

About this time, upon Good-Friday, the Jews crucified a child here of twelve years of age, named William: and in ſeveral kalendars the day of his paſſion, which was the 24th of March, is marked as an holiday. The matter was diſcovered by one Eilward, a burgeſs, as they were going to bury the body in Thorp wood: upon which the Jews immediately applied to the ſheriff, and promiſed him an hundred marks if he would free them from this difficulty; who ſending for Eilward, obliged him to ſwear, that ſo long as he or the ſheriff lived, he never would accuſe the Jews, or diſcover the fact. About five years after, Eilward on his death-bed made known the whole affair; and the body being found in the wood, was taken and buried in the church-yard of the monks. Many miracles were there wrought by it, which occaſioned its being removed into the church, and enſhrined, in the year 1150. In a ſhort time it became ſo famous, that Thomas, a monk of Monmouth, being appointed by his abbot to write hiſtory, pitched upon this ſtory as happening in his own time; and accordingly wrote ſeven books about William the boy and martyr; and one concerning the miracles wrought by him: all which he dedicated to William Turb, biſhop of Norwich. Many of the Jews for this fact forfeited all their fortunes, though but few of them were executed; as they perfectly well underſtood how to purchaſe their peace of the king.

About the year 1150, the king ſent William Martel, his ſewer or ſteward, to Norwich, as his

deputy; who ſummoned the chief perſons of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk to meet him in council in the biſhop's garden: the ſaid William ſitting as judge, aſſiſted by William Turb, biſhop of Norwich; Nigel, biſhop of Ely; Ording, abbot of St. Edmund; Daniel, abbot of Holm; with moſt of the barons of the two counties, viz. Walter Fitz-Robert; Robert de Vere, the king's conſtable; Reginald de Warren; Folk De Olly; Hugh, ſon of Eudo; William de Chetney, ſon of Robert; Henry de Rye, and others. At this aſſembly, ſir Robert Fitz Gilbert and ſir Adam de Hornyngeſheth were charged with conſpiring, together with Ralph de Alſted and Roger his brother, to ſeize the king; and either to deliver him up to his enemies or to murder him: hereupon the abbot of St. Edmund claimed theſe two knights as his; declaring they were men of the bleſſed martyr St. Edmund, and therefore could not be made to anſwer in this place, or any where elſe, but in the court of St. Edmund at Bury: for the truth of which he appealed to all the biſhops, abbots, barons, knights, and gentlemen there preſent; and therefore demanded reſpite of judgment, 'till he could have a conference with the king. This being granted, the abbot, with his barons, monks and friends, on application to the king were told, that all juſtice originally belonged to the county and court there; they muſt, therefore, return back again to the county and council from whence they came; and whatever they did, as to allowing the liberties or not, the king would abide by. On producing their charters and liberties, in conſe-

conſequence hereof, to the ſhire mote of the county, or county court, ſir Henry de Glanvil obſerved, that he had conſtantly attended that court above 50 years, and aſſured them, that he remembered a queſtion of the like nature to have ariſen in the county-court, in the time of Henry I. concerning the liberties of St. Edmund, and the eight hundreds and an half; when it was allowed by the court, that all pleas, ſuits, and actions whatſoever, concerning any perſon in the liberties of St. Edmund, except the pleas of murder or treaſure found, belonged to the court of St. Edmund, and were to be tried by the abbot, his ſteward, or other officer appointed by him. Upon this, the biſhops and barons then preſent returned the liberties as good, and delivered their teſtimonies thereof to William Martel, the king's ſteward; which being notified to the king, he immediately confirmed the preſentment; and ordered the abbot to appoint a day, that he might have juſtice done him in his court. Soon after the king went to Bury, where, by the mediation of the barons of the church, and thoſe of the king, he pardoned the two knights; and thus the matter ended.---It is here worth obſerving, how ſpeedily and well juſtice was adminiſtred even in thoſe troubleſome times; and how great was the authority of the ſhire-motes, county, and hundred courts, which were the original fountains of all juſtice: for in theſe the principal perſons of the county, both ſpiritual and temporal, ſat to do juſtice; and the ſheriff, as judge, repreſenting the king, pronounced the ſentence the court gave.

Henry II. A. D. 1155, and the firſt year of his reign, took this city, caſtle, and liberties, from William, the natural ſon of king Stephen; but, as a recompence, reſtored to him all thoſe lands which his father held in the reign of Henry I. He prevailed likewiſe with Hugh Bigot to yield up all his caſtles, whereby the whole right became veſted in the crown; the king governing the city by the ſheriff, who paid the profits and aids ariſing therefrom into the exchequer: and this year William de Nova Villa, or Nevil, ſheriff of Norfolk, paid 50 marks for the aid due from the city. In 1158 the city gave the king 414l. 13s. and 4d. for the ſecond ſcutage of Wales; and in 1160 the ſheriff accounted for 200l. for the tallage of the city for that year.

About the year 1163, Hugh Bigot was reſtored to the dignity and title of earl of Norfolk, and at the ſame time appointed conſtable of the caſtle of Norwich: by which means he became ſole governor of the city, as being then in the king's hands; and the ſheriff from that time acted wholly under his authority.

On the 26th of January, 1165, an earthquake was felt here, and all over Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeſhire; the ſhock of which was ſo great, that the bells rang in the ſteeples, and many people were thrown down. The ſame year William de Norwich certified into the exchequer, that he held a whole knight's fee of old feoffment in Suffolk, of Nigel biſhop of Ely; for which he now paid

paid one mark to the fifth ſcutage; being the aid for marrying Maud, the king's eldeſt daughter, to Henry duke of Saxony: which ſhews that this ancient family, which deriv'd its ſirname from this city, was of good repute and eſtate in the time of Henry I.

In 1167 the burgeſſes of Norwich paid 200l. towards the aid, or portion, for marrying the king's daughter; and the mint-maſters paid ten marks.

On the rebellion of prince Henry againſt his father; Roger Mowbray, Hugh Bigot, and others, who joined him, got under his ſeal charters, confirmations, &c. of lands and revenues, as a recompence for their ſervices: particularly Bigot got this caſtle, city, honour of Eye, &c. confirmed to him and his heirs. This buſineſs was tranſacted at Paris in 1174; and upon the concluſion of it, they immediately commenced hoſtilities againſt the old king.

In the courſe of theſe troubles the earl of Flanders ſent over Ralf de la Haye, with 318 knights, or men of arms; who, joining earl Hugh, marched directly to Norwich. The earl reached the city the 18th of June, and, on his being refuſed admittance, immediately aſſaulted and took it. Being highly provoked at the reſiſtance he met with, he plundered the town, and burnt great part of it; took all the principal inhabitants priſoners, and fined them heavily for their ranſom: then entering the caſtle, he fortified it in the beſt manner he could, and received into it as large a garriſon of French and Flemings, as it was capable of containing.

King

King Henry having defeated the king of Scots, marched directly againſt Bigot; and took his caſtle of Walton in Suffolk, which he demoliſhed entirely. He then advanced towards thoſe of Framlingham and Bungay, which were garriſoned with no more than 500 ſoldiers: Bigot now deſpairing of any further ſupply, was obliged to compound matters with the king, at the expence of 1000 marks, and the ſurrendering up all his caſtles: the king, on his part, granting leave to all the Flemings of Bigot's party at Norwich or elſewhere, as well as to the ſoldiers that came with Ralf de la Haye, to return into their own country, upon taking an oath never to enter England again in an hoſtile manner. This agreement was made the 25th of July; and immediately after the king ordered the caſtle of Bungay to be razed; and took this caſtle, city, and all that belonged to them, into his own hands.--- Earl Hugh ſoon after went into the Holy Land, and there died.

The king, to make the citizens ſome amends for the damages they had ſuſtained in oppoſing earl Hugh, taxed them in the year 1175 only 16l. in lieu of the whole profits of their city. From this time the city began to recover itſelf, through the king's clemency; the whole continuing in his hands 'till 1182, when the citizens petitioned to have their liberties reſtored; which was granted them, on payment of a fine of 80 marks. The original ch rter, now extant among the evidences in the Guild-hall, is very fair and clean; part of the

ſeal

ſeal ſtill remaining. The tranſlation of it is as follows.

'Henry king of England, and duke of Normandy 'and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to all archbiſhops, 'biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, 'officers, and other his faithful ſubjects, both French 'and Engliſh, greeting. Know ye, that I have gi-'ven, and by this preſent charter confirmed to my 'burgeſſes of Norwich, all cuſtoms, and liberties, and 'acquittances *, which they had in the time of K. 'Henry my grandfather; as fully, honourably and 'quietly, as they had them fully, honourably and 'quietly, in the time of K. Henry my grandfather: 'wherefore I will, and firmly command, that they 'have them all, fully and honourably, as they then 'had them; as well their own cuſtoms, as thoſe they 'are (or may be) anſwerable for in my time, or 'in the time of my heirs; and if any one after the 'death of Henry, my grandfather, in the reign of 'K. Stephen, hath withdrawn himſelf from their 'cuſtoms and ſcots †, I command that he return to 'their ſociety and cuſtom, and pay the ſame ſcot 'as they do, becauſe I hold none of them exempt 'therefrom. Witneſſes, William, the king's bro-'ther; Henry of Eſſex, the conſtable; Richard de 'Humes, the conſtable; Manaſſes Biſſet, ſteward; 'Wareyne Fitz-Gerold, the chamberlain. At 'Weſtminſter.

The

* That is, the power of granting acquittances in the king's name, for all tolls, &c. due and payable to the city.

† Scot is a portion, or ſhot as we now term it: Scot and Lot therefore ſignify an allotted or certain portion; or cuſtomary payment of any dues whatever.

The citizens having thus regained their liberties, were very exact in the ſupport of them: indeed in 1184 they carried the matter too far; for ſome of them being warn'd to ſerve on juries, either at the views of frank-pledge, or court-letes, belonging to the king's caſtle, or at the letes belonging to others within the city, refuſed ſerving; and pretended an exemption therefrom by their charter. The affair being tried, the citizens were caſt, and fined nine marks to the king; and commanded to ſerve for the future in that lete, or view, wherein they dwelt.

At the coronation of king Richard I. September 3, 1189, a riot happened on a Jew's attempting to enter Weſtminſter-hall, contrary to the king's expreſs command; in which many of that people were killed, and their houſes plundered and burnt. A rumour was thereupon immediately ſpread throughout the nation, that the king did not favour them; upon which the people of Bury, Lynn, and Norwich, took occaſion to riſe, and robbed and ſpoiled great numbers of them.

On the 27th of November following, Roger, ſon of Hugh Bigot, was created earl of Norfolk, and ſteward of the king's houſhold. By his means the citizens ſoon after obtained as ample a charter as the city of London then had: for in 1193, in conſideration of 200 marks to be paid into the exchequer, by the citizens of Norwich, the year following, the king granted the city in fee-farm to them and their heirs; paying into the exchequer, a fee-

farm

farm rent of 180l. a year; out of which they had an annual diſcount of 25s. for lands and meadows in the ſuburbs, which king Stephen had granted to his nuns at Carrowe: and this fee-farm exceeded all profits that the king ever received from the city, by more than 40l. a year. The tenor of the charter here follows: the original, in the Guild-hall, is very fair, and hath a perfect broad ſeal of red wax, of this king's, appendant to it.

'Richard, by the grace of God, king of Eng-'land, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and earl 'of Anjou, &c. greeting. Know ye, that we have 'granted to our citizens of Norwich, that none of 'them ſhall be forced to anſwer to any plea out of 'Norwich ‡, unleſs to thoſe concerning foreign te-'nures; except the mint-maſters, and our own of-'ficers. We have alſo granted them acquittances 'of murder §; and gavelet ||, within their city; 'and that none of them ſhall be forced to duel *;

‡ No citizen ſhould be oblig'd to anſwer or plead to any action for any lands, &c. which he held in the city; or to any perſonal action ariſing or acknowledged in the city; but in the city courts only: but ſuch citizens as owned any lands, &c. out of the liberties of the city, ſhould anſwer as to them, in the county or place, wherein they were ſituated.

§ Power of electing a coroner, whoſe duty it is, to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occaſioned, and for that purpoſe to empanel a jury of 12 men; and to ſeize and retain all forfeitures thence ariſing.

|| Gawita, or gavelet, is a power of ſummoning into their hutting all ſuch as refuſe to pay the rents, &c. due to the city.

* Formerly, conteſts at law were determined by duel or combat, had between the accuſer and accuſed, or plaintiff and defendant: but this being a very uncertain way of coming at the

The citizens having thus regained their liberties, were very exact in the ſupport of them: indeed in 1184 they carried the matter too far; for ſome of them being warn'd to ſerve on juries, either at the views of frank-pledge, or court-letes, belonging to the king's caſtle, or at the letes belonging to others within the city, refuſed ſerving; and pretended an exemption therefrom by their charter. The affair being tried, the citizens were caſt, and fined nine marks to the king; and commanded to ſerve for the future in that lete, or view, wherein they dwelt.

At the coronation of king Richard I. September 3, 1189, a riot happened on a Jew's attempting to enter Weſtminſter-hall, contrary to the king's expreſs command; in which many of that people were killed, and their houſes plundered and burnt. A rumour was thereupon immediately ſpread throughout the nation, that the king did not favour them; upon which the people of Bury, Lynn, and Norwich, took occaſion to riſe, and robbed and ſpoiled great numbers of them.

On the 27th of November following, Roger, ſon of Hugh Bigot, was created earl of Norfolk, and ſteward of the king's houſhold. By his means the citizens ſoon after obtained as ample a charter as the city of London then had: for in 1193, in conſideration of 200 marks to be paid into the exchequer, by the citizens of Norwich, the year following, the king granted the city in fee-farm to them and their heirs; paying into the exchequer, a fee-

farm

farm rent of 180l. a year; out of which they had an annual diſcount of 25s. for lands and meadows in the ſuburbs, which king Stephen had granted to his nuns at Carrowe: and this fee-farm exceeded all profits that the king ever received from the city, by more than 40l. a year. The tenor of the charter here follows: the original, in the Guild-hall, is very fair, and hath a perfect broad ſeal of red wax, of this king's, appendant to it.

'Richard, by the grace of God, king of Eng-
'land, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and earl
'of Anjou, &c. greeting. Know ye, that we have
'granted to our citizens of Norwich, that none of
'them ſhall be forced to anſwer to any plea out of
'Norwich ‡, unleſs to thoſe concerning foreign te-
'nures; except the mint-maſters, and our own of-
'ficers. We have alſo granted them acquittances
'of murder §; and gavelet ||, within their city;
'and that none of them ſhall be forced to duel *;

‡ No citizen ſhould be oblig'd to anſwer or plead to any action for any lands, &c. which he held in the city; or to any perſonal action ariſing or acknowledged in the city; but in the city courts only: but ſuch citizens as owned any lands, &c. out of the liberties of the city, ſhould anſwer as to them, in the county or place, wherein they were ſituated.

§ Power of electing a coroner, whoſe duty it is, to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occaſioned, and for that purpoſe to empanel a jury of 12 men; and to ſeize and retain all forfeitures thence ariſing.

|| Gawita, or gavelet, is a power of ſummoning into their hutting all ſuch as refuſe to pay the rents, &c. due to the city.

* Formerly, conteſts at law were determined by duel or combat, had between the accuſer and accuſed, or plaintiff and defendant: but this being a very uncertain way of coming at the

'and that they may try all pleas of the crown †
'amongſt themſelves, according to the cuſtom of
'the city of London; and that no ſtranger ſhall
'be lodged or received into the city, or take any
'thing by force ‡. We have alſo granted to them,
'that all the citizens of Norwich ſhall be free from
'toll, and laſtage §, throughout all England; and
'in all the ſea-ports; and that no one of them ſhall
'be condemned or amerced in any ſum of money,
'unleſs it be according to the law that our citizens
'of London have; and that alſo in that city there
'ſhall be no plea of miſkenning ||; and that they
'ſhall hold their huſting but once in a week *; and
'that they ſhall juſtly have their lands, and tenures,
'and their ſecurities, and all their debts that any
'one ſhall owe them: and as to their lands and te-
'nures, which are within the city, the writ of right
'ſhall be tried by them, according to the cuſtom of
'the

truth, the ſtrongeſt moſt commonly prevailing; it was deemed a great privilege to be exempt from this precarious judgment of the Law.

† All ſuch pleas, or actions, as in other places belonged to the crown: as they did here, before the firſt charter was granted.

‡ No ſtranger ſhall be ſuffered to ſettle in the city, without entering himſelf into their ſociety; and no purveyor of the king's ſhall enter the city, and forcibly take any thing for the king's uſe, as they did in other places.

§ A cuſtom paid at markets, fairs, and ſea-ports, for things bought and ſold there; or for any goods carried thither.

|| Or changing a plea.

* The principal, and ancient court of pleas, held before the mayor and court of aldermen: ſo called from hus, a houſe, and wing, a cauſe or trial.

'the city; and as to all their debts, which ſhall be 'contracted in Norwich, and as to all ſecurities 'there made, the pleas ſhall be tried at Norwich; 'and if any one, in all England, ſhall take toll, or 'cuſtom, from the men of Norwich, and afterwards 'ſhall not proſecute his writ of right, for ſo doing, 'the provoſt of Norwich ſhall take out the writ of 'naam † at Norwich. All the aforeſaid cuſtoms 'we have granted them; and all other liberties, 'and free cuſtoms, which our citizens of London 'have, had, or now have; or any others, if ever 'they were poſſeſſed of any greater, or more free; 'according to the liberties of London, and the laws 'of the city of Norwich. Wherefore we will, and 'firmly command, that the citizens, themſelves, 'and their heirs, all the aforeſaid things, with the 'city and its appurtenances, may have, and hold 'of us and our heirs, to them and their heirs; pay-'ing yearly 108l. of eſterlings‡, by tale, from the 'city of Norwich, by the hands of the provoſt of

 'Norwich,

† From neman, to take, in the Saxon language: it being a power to take a diſtreſs of a man's goods, and carry them any where out of the county where the diſtreſs was taken: ſo that if any perſon ſhould oblige a citizen of Norwich to pay toll or cuſtom, and not proſecute his writ of right, in order to juſtify himſelf in that act; the provoſt of Norwich had a power of diſtraining ſuch perſon's goods, and bringing ſuch diſtreſs to Norwich; and obliging him to try the right of taking ſuch toll, or cuſtom, in his court there.—It is ſometimes called a writ of withernam.

‡ The beſt current money of the kingdom, called ſterling; from the Eſterlings, or inhabitants of the north-eaſt parts of Germany; who firſt taught the Engliſh the art of refining gold and ſilver.

'Norwich, at our exchequer, every Michaelmas-'day: and the citizens of Norwich may yearly 'chooſe ſuch provoſts, out of their own body, as 'ſhall be agreable to us, and them. Given at Portſ-'mouth, by the hands of William de Longchamp, 'biſhop of Ely, our chancellor, the fifth day of 'May, in the fifth year of our reign.'

In the firſt year of the reign of king John, John de Grey, a Norfolk man, afterwards biſhop of Norwich, on the promiſe of 300 marks to be paid by the citizens, obtained a confirmation of all their liberties. This charter is ſtill extant in the Guildhall at Norwich, with a broad ſeal of green wax appendant thereto; and bears date at Caen in Normandy, September 22, 1199. It is word for word the ſame as the charter of Richard I. only the king hath the additional title of 'Lord of Irland:' and in the direction theſe words, 'To all provoſts and 'bailiffs,' are added: and in the reſervation of the fee-farm, inſtead of the words 'eſterlings by tale,' it is 'ſterling blanch,' i. e. white or ſilver money.

In 1202, the aſſize of bread was fixed by the baker of Jeffery Fitz-Peter, lord chief juſtice of England: and all were bound to obey it, under penalty of the pillory.

The following year, the citizens convicted and executed ſeveral eſſayers §, or triers of money, that were

§ Theſe eſſayers were perſons deputed by the king, to ſee that the money was coined agreable to the ſtandard: but many of them being bribed by the mint-maſters, the current coin became ſo debaſed, as to be of little value.

were arreſted in this city; but it appearing from their charter, that all perſons belonging to the mint were excepted out of their juriſdiction, the king in 1205, for this offence, ſeized all their liberties, by the hands of the ſheriff of Norfolk.

In 1215, Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, joining the rebellious barons, the king ſeized his caſtle; and William Marſhall, earl of Pembroke, and John Fitz-Robert, joint ſheriffs of Norfolk and Suffolk, were, by patent, made conſtables of the caſtles of Norwich, and of Orford in Suffolk. Their appointment, however, was but of ſhort duration; for on the 19th of July, in the ſame year, Hubert de Burgh, a Norfolk man, and afterwards earl of Kent, was nominated to the government of both of them.

This king, in order to raiſe money, as well as to conciliate the affections of his ſubjects, granted a greater number of charters than any of his predeceſſors had done: he incorporated Lynn, Eye, Dunwich, Ipſwich, Yarmouth, &c. and likewiſe granted to the citizens of London, the privilege of electing a mayor. In this reign there aroſe a conteſt between the monks and citizens, concerning the latter's right of commoning, with the prior's tenants, on the lands between Eaton, Lakenham, Hertford Bridges, and Norwich: but the matter was adjuſted by a fine levied in the king's court.

Lewis, the dauphin, who had obtained a grant of this kingdom from the pope, on his depoſing king John; to effect which he had brought over a large force; ſtill continued to ravage the kingdom after

after that prince's death. Having taken the caſtles of Heningham and Orford, he marched forward to Norwich; and ſeizing the caſtle, put a garriſon into it, and made William de Bellemont, or Beaumont, his marſhal, conſtable thereof: he then plundered the citizens, and reduced the city to a very low condition. Being ſoon after obliged to leave the kingdom, Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, was appointed conſtable of the caſtle by king Henry III. which he held 'till his death in 1220; and was ſucceeded by his ſon Hugh, the heir of all his lands and honours.

In 1217, the king taxed his royal demeſnes; and the citizens paid 100 l. Yarmouth 60 marks; Dunwich 100 marks; (which ſhews that town to have been then in a flouriſhing condition) Ipſwich 30; and Orford 15.

In 1223, the citizens obtained a grant, that the government of the city ſhould be in four bailiffs, inſtead of a provoſt; but it does not appear that they had any charter for it.

In 1224, the factious barons were obliged to ſurrender up all the royal caſtles into the king's hands; and, amongſt the reſt, Roger Bigot was forced to deliver up that of Norwich.

In 1226, the king acquainted the citizens, that though the tallage, or tax, of Norwich, now granted on all ancient royal demeſnes, amounted to 460 marks; yet for the value he had for the citizens, he had fixed it at 200 marks only.

In

In 1228, the citizens petitioned the king for a new charter, with a confirmation of their antient privileges, and an addition of new ones; particularly the power of trying all writs of novel diſſeiſin*. This was granted on the payment of 80 marks, and ſix palfreys to the king. The charter is ſealed with green wax, and marked carta quarta; and is the ſame, literally, with the preceding charters of king Richard and king John; with this addition: 'We have alſo granted to the ſaid citizens, 'and do command that all perſons who dwell in the 'city of Norwich, and partake of the liberties which 'we have granted to the ſaid citizens of Norwich, 'may be taxed, and pay aid as the aforeſaid citi-'zens of Norwich do, when tallages, or aids, ſhall 'be laid upon them. We have alſo granted to them 'for ourſelves and our heirs, that if any one hath 'withdrawn himſelf from paying their cuſtoms and 'ſcots, that he be forced to return to their ſociety 'and cuſtom, and be obliged to pay the ſame ſcot 'as they do; ſo that no perſon ſhall be acquitted 'thereof.'

In the 18th year of this king, A. D. 1233, Benedict, the phyſician, brought an appeal againſt James, a Jew of Norwich, for circumciſing a child about nine years of age. The coroners of the liberties of the city, and thirty-ſix men thereof, were of

* A writ, which lies for one ejected out of his lands, tenements, or ſervices, in time of peace: by virtue of this writ, they could compel all perſons to pay their aids and cuſtoms, who had hitherto refuſed to do ſo.

of the jury; who found that the boy was circumciſed, and that all the Jews in Norwich were conſenting thereto, except one, called Moſes Ben Solomon: the truth of which was atteſted by William de Freſſingfield, conſtable of Norwich, and others. The king, therefore, and the major part of his council, viz. the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the greater part of the biſhops, earls, and barons of England; becauſe the like cauſe had never happened before in the king's court, and becauſe ſuch a fact properly belonged to God and holy church; circumciſion and baptiſm appertaining to faith; and, as there was no felony in the caſe, loſs of member, maheme †, or mortal wound; reſolved, that the fact ſhould be firſt conſidered by holy church, and the ordinary. In conſequence whereof, the boy was delivered to his father, to produce before the eccleſiaſtical judges; and the Jews, who were principals in this act, were continued in priſon 'till 1236; when they were obliged to give the king an hundred marks, for reſpite of judgment.

About this time, the animoſities that had ſubſiſted for many years, between the monks and citizens, broke out with great violence. The former, having charters of liberties, prior to thoſe of the citizens, were extremely uneaſy at the privileges granted them by Richard I. and his ſucceſſors; as they pretended, that they interfered with their ancient liberties; which both parties were very ready to ſtretch

† An injury done to any perſon, whereby he is rendered leſs able to defend himſelf, or offend his enemy.

ſtretch to the utmoſt. The monks being reſolute, ſo far enraged the populace, that they forcibly entered the convent, and plundered and burnt part of it. The king being then at Bromholm in Norfolk, ſent the ſheriff of Norfolk to take inquiſition of the depredations that had been committed. This the burgeſſes would neither ſuffer him to do, nor take the inquiſition themſelves, as their charter obliged them: whereupon, in the 19th year of his reign, A. D. 1234, he ſeized all their liberties into his own hands; but ſhortly after, upon their ſubmiſſion, reſtored them.

In 1236, the king directed his writ to the ſheriff of Norfolk, acquainting him, that according to the liberties of the city, every one that merchandized in Norwich ſhould pay tallages, taxes and aids, in the ſame manner as the citizens did; and therefore his tenants, in the fee of the caſtle, were obliged to pay with them.

In 1239, Ralf, abbot of Ramſeye, William of York, provoſt of Beverley, Henry de Bath, Roger Thirkelby, Jeremy de Caxton, and Gilbert de Preſton, were appointed to ſettle all matters in diſpute between the convent and city: but they not effecting it, the king himſelf came hither; and it ſeems made an agreement between the citizens and convent: for finding that the diſpute aroſe by reaſon of their liberties; the monks claiming a free exerciſe of all their privileges, in their own juriſdiction and lands; and the citizens aſſerting a right of exerciſing theirs, within the monaſtery and lands of

the monks, they not being excepted in the city charter: and it being impoſſible that both could be exerciſed in the ſame place quietly; and it appearing, that the liberties of the monks were prior to thoſe of the citizens, ſo there could be no neceſſity of excepting them in the city charter; it not being in the king's power to grant what was another's property, by his own, and predeceſſor's gift; he commanded, therefore, that the citizens ſhould uſe all their privileges in their own juriſdiction, but ſhould not moleſt the monks in the lands or places belonging to the convent; who, in all ſuch places, ſhould uſe and exerciſe their own privileges, as heretofore. Accordingly, in 1244, when the tallage for the city was laid at 100l. the men, or tenants, of the prior of Norwich, who dwelt in Norwich, and held of the king lands and tenements there, were taxed at 20l. part of the ſaid 100l. which they were obliged to pay: ſo that, although the prior carried his point, the citizens carried theirs too; ſo far as to oblige the prior, and his tenants, to pay the fifth part of the tax of the city, for enjoying the ſame liberties as they did.

In 1240, the cuſtody of the caſtles of Norwich and Orford were committed to Hamon Paſſelew, ſheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; to hold the ſame during the king's pleaſure, under the ſame form, and with the ſame authority, as Henry de Neckton, late ſheriff, held them. At this time, the royal caſtles were frequently committed to the ſheriffs, with the title of cuſtodes, or keepers; who were to maintain

maintain them at their own charge: but the earls, barons, &c. were always called conſtables, and exerciſed royal power within the juriſdiction of their caſtles; which the ſheriffs were not empowered to do, without ſpecial licence.

In 1249, the citizens ſued the burgeſſes of Yarmouth for detaining their veſſels, and not permitting them to proceed with their goods and merchandizes to the city, as they had always heretofore done.

This year alſo, William Ribold, a felon, lodged an appeal againſt William Noche, of Norwich, for harbouring thieves, receiving ſtolen goods, and killing a man: all which he offered to prove by duel, body to body, according to the law of the land. Upon which, Noche pleaded that he was a citizen of Norwich, and not bound to the common law of the land, as to duel; but that he was ready to juſtify himſelf, according to the cuſtom of the city of London; which is, that in caſe of ſuſpicion of murder, or manſlaughter, there be eighteen jurors returned from the part of Walbrook, and eighteen more from the other part of the city; and that then the party ſuſpected ſhall come before the king's itinerant juſtices; and if he ſwear, that the perſon, whoſe death he is ſuſpected to be acceſſary to, was never the further or nearer to death any way by him, or any of his accomplices, friends, or relations, by his knowledge; and the thirty-ſix men, ſo warned, ſhall voluntarily ſwear that they believe his oath to be true; he ſhall be acquitted: but if any one of them refuſe ſo to ſwear; he ſhall be con-

demned. This privilege being allowed him, eighteen jurors were accordingly ſummoned from the part beyond the water, and eighteen more on this ſide the water; and the ſaid Noche took his oath, as aforeſaid, and all the thirty-ſix jurors did the ſame; upon which he was acquitted of the murder: and being tried by a common jury of twelve citizens, for receiving ſtolen goods, and harbouring thieves, he was acquitted of thoſe crimes alſo; and accordingly diſcharged.

At the ſame aſſizes, the dean of Norwich was proſecuted for taking holiday-toll ‡ of the citizens; but he pleading that it was a cuſtom, which his predeceſſors had enjoyed time immemorial, the action was diſcharged. A ſuit was alſo commenced againſt the citizens of Norwich, the burgeſſes of Yarmouth, and the inhabitants of Acle, for ſelling by unſealed meaſures: and another againſt the citizens, for taking toll of every buſhel of corn; which being an innovation, they were not only fined, but at the ſame time had their liberties ſeized.

In 1252, the citizens, having regained their liberties, obtained the king's royal licence, impowering them to incloſe their city with a ditch.

In 1255, the king granted a ſecond charter: 'To his beloved citizens of Norwich, that they, 'and their heirs for ever, have this privilege through-'out all his realm, and juriſdiction; viz. that neither 'they

‡ This, moſt probably, was a toll paid by the bakers, and others, to the dean of the city; for the liberty of baking, and ſelling things, on Sundays, and holidays.

'they, nor their goods, in whatever place they be 'found in his juriſdiction, be arreſted for any debt 'which they ſhall not be bondſmen for, or princi-'pal debtors themſelves; unleſs it happen, that the 'debtors themſelves be of their ſociety, and juriſ-'diction, and have ſufficient to pay part, or all their 'debts; and the aforeſaid citizens ſhall neglect to do 'juſtice to the creditors of the ſaid debtors; and they 'can plainly prove that they have ſo neglected: 'and we forbid, under the penalty of ten pounds to 'be forfeited to us, any one unjuſtly to vex, diſturb, 'or moleſt them, in any caſe, contrary to the afore-'ſaid liberty. Given by our own hand, at Wood-'ſtock, the 3d day of June, in the 39th year of 'our reign.'

The next year the king came to this city, as is evident from the charter of liberties granted to the port of Yarmouth; it being dated March 25, 1256, by the king at Norwich. On the ſame day he likewiſe granted his third charter to this city, as followeth: 'That the citizens, for ever, have the return 'of all writs, as well of ſummons out of our ex-'chequer, as of all other things relating to our city 'of Norwich, and the liberty of the ſaid city; 'and that the ſaid citizens anſwer all debts and de-'mands belonging to them at our exchequer, by 'their own hands †; and that no ſheriff, or other 'bailiff, of ours, for the future, enter the city 'afore-

† 'Till this time, the bailiffs were anſwerable for the fee-farm of the city, to the ſheriff of Norfolk, and he returned it into the exchequer; but for the future, the bailiffs were to anſwer it by themſelves.

'aforeſaid, to take diſtreſſes for any debts, unleſs 'for neglect of the citizens doing it; and that none 'of them be forced to plead out of the aforeſaid 'city, for any offences committed in that city, 'contrary to the tenor of their charters and liber-'ties; and that all merchants, enjoying their liber-'ties and merchandiſes, pay to the lot, ſcot, and 'aids of the aforeſaid citizens, wherever they 'dwell, as they ought, and uſed to do: and that 'for the future, no gild (or fraternity of merchants) 'be held in the aforeſaid city, to the damage of 'the ſaid city. And we forbid, on pain of for-'feiture of ten pounds to us, that any one preſume 'to diſturb, moleſt, or trouble them, contrary 'to this liberty and grant. Given by our hand, at 'Norwich, the 25th day of March, in the 40th 'year of our reign.'

This ſame year, ſeveral goods belonging to free-men were arreſted and ſtopped, for the debts of non-freemen at Boſton fair, as they had formerly been; but on trial, the citizens, producing this charter, recovered them. The citizens at the ſame time complained of the prior, for taking landgable of the citizens in the afternoon, when the bailiffs of the city had taken it in the morning; which occaſioned another diſturbance between the commons and monks: but the prior proving, that he had only taken it in Holm-ſtreet, and other places exempt from the juriſdiction of the city, the citizens were overthrown.

In

In 1263, profecutions were commenced againſt ſeveral of the citizens, for firing one another's houſes, and many other enormities: and indeed the whole city was divided into various factions: the biſhop and clergy took part with the barons that were in arms againſt the king; whilſt the city bailiffs and commons, with thoſe of the caſtle fee, declared for the royal party. Theſe unhappy diviſions revived the old grudges which had ſo long ſubſiſted between the citizens and monks, and exaſperated them againſt each other to that degree, as to occaſion the loſs of many lives.

In 1265, Simon Mundford, and his adherents, ſeized all the king's caſtles, and committed the cuſtody of them to their own friends: having alſo gotten the king's perſon into their power, they obliged him to ſend circular letters to the ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties, and particularly to Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, and conſtable of the caſtle of Norwich, commanding them to oppoſe all attempts that might be made againſt the proviſions of Oxford, and the ordinances agreed upon at London. But the king having routed the barons at Everſham, removed all the conſtables which the confederates had appointed, and amongſt the reſt Roger Bigot; in whoſe ſtead John de Vallibus, or Vaux, was made conſtable of this caſtle, and ſheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; and ſoon after, on account of the late diſturbances in the city, he was ordered to enter it, notwithſtanding its liberties.

In

In 1266, about the middle of December, the diſplaced barons, with ſir John de Evile, or Eyville, at their head, entered the city; where they killed and impriſoned a great number of perſons; and having plundered the town, carried away with them in triumph many of its wealthieſt inhabitants.

In 1267, the bailiffs were ſummoned to anſwer for the many murders and diſorders lately committed here; but they contemptuouſly departing the court without leave, the king ſeized the liberties, and kept them in his hands.

On the 29th of June, 1271, whilſt the monks were at prime, the cathedral ſteeple was ſo violently ſtruck with lightning, that ſeveral large ſtones were thrown down with ſuch force, that they ſunk a conſiderable way into the ground; and the whole choir was filled with ſtench and ſmoke: but happily no lives were loſt. The city and adjacent country alſo received conſiderable damage, by a great flood which happened this year.

In 1272, at a fair granted to the church by charter, and then kept on Trinity Sunday (but now on the Saturday before) upon Tombland, before the monaſtery gates, there aroſe a quarrel between the citizens and the ſervants of the monaſtery; in which ſome of the citizens were killed: warrants were thereupon iſſued out, in conſequence of the city coroners inqueſt, to take the murderers whereever they could be found: this ſo highly provoked the monks, who inſiſted that the place where the diſpute aroſe was in their juriſdiction, and entirely

tirely exempt from that of the city magiſtrates, that they procured a number of armed men, ſhut up their gates, fired upon the citizens as they paſſed by, and wounded ſeveral of them. At length, on the Sunday before St. Lawrence's day, they ſallied out into the city; which they ravaged all that day and night, committing many extravagant inſolences, killing ſeveral merchants and citizens, and plundering their houſes. The magiſtrates immediately diſpatched letters, to acquaint the king with theſe proceedings; and ordered the citizens to meet them at ten o'clock the next day in the market-place: when, the populace being enraged at the depredations of the monks, proceeded directly to the priory, and aſſaulted it on every ſide: ſetting fire to the great gates; St. Albert's church, which ſtood cloſe to them; the great almonry; the church doors, and great tower; which were all burnt down in a very ſhort ſpace of time. In fine, the whole church, (except the Virgin Mary's chapel) together with the dormitory, refectory, entertaining hall, and the infirmary, with the chapel belonging to it, and almoſt all the buildings in the court, were conſumed: many of the ſub-deacons, clerks, and ſome laymen, were killed in the cloiſter, and precinct of the monaſtery; others were carried out, and killed in the city; and others impriſoned. The monaſtery was plundered of all the gold, ſilver, holy veſſels, books, veſtments, and whatever the fire had not deſtroyed; the monks, except two or three very aged ones, having fled. Not ſatisfied

with this, they continued, for the ſpace of three days ſucceſſively, to ſlay and plunder the tenants, and favourers of the church. The prior himſelf fled to Yarmouth, where getting together a company of armed men, he entered the city ſword in hand, and, in his turn, fell to killing the citizens, and deſtroying their houſes.

The king, on hearing theſe matters, gave orders, that if any Norwich men came to any of his ports, either in England or France, they ſhould be ſeized, and impriſoned; and, further, commanded all the biſhops, and nobles of England, to meet him at Bury on St. Giles's day, to counſel and adviſe him what was to be done in a matter of ſuch importance. In the mean time, Roger de Skerning, biſhop of Norwich, had convened his clergy at Eye in Suffolk; when an excommunication was denounc'd againſt all perſons concerned in theſe outrages, and the whole city put under an interdict.

On St. Giles's day, the king held his parliament at Bury; and, by their advice, came to Norwich, to puniſh theſe violent outrages. He entered the city, September 14; when, at his requeſt, the biſhop took off the interdict. The king's juſtices cauſed thirty-four of the offenders to be drawn by horſes through the ſtreets 'till they died; others were hanged and quartered, and their bodies afterwards burnt; the woman that firſt fired the gates was burnt alive; and twelve of the inhabitants forfeited their goods to the king: the city was alſo fined 3000 marks, towards rebuilding the church, and

100l.

100l. for a cup, weighing ten pounds, in gold: and it appearing that William de Brunham, then prior, was in a great meaſure the cauſe of things coming to this extremity, the king committed him to the biſhop's priſon, and ſeized all the manors, and whatever belonged to the priory, into his own hands. He ſeized alſo the city, and its liberties, and aſſigned cuſtodes, or keepers, to govern it in his name.

On the 27th of September, the king left Norwich; and the day after, William de Brunham, the prior, voluntarily, and freely, reſigned the priory into the biſhop's hands; when William de Kirkeby was elected in his room: to whom the king, ſhortly after, reſtored the whole revenues of the monaſtery.

On the 18th of October, on the citizens refuſing to pay the ſum they had been amerced for damages, the biſhop again interdicted the city: and on the 16th of November the king died, being then in poſſeſſion of the caſtle, the city, and all its liberties.

In 1273, 1 Edward I. Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, had the cuſtody of the caſtle granted to him; and William Giffard was appointed ſheriff of the county.---The interdict, laid on the city, was not taken off 'till Chriſtmas-eve, 1273; and was renewed again the day after Epiphany: but at the requeſt of Robert de Kilwarby, archbiſhop elect of Canterbury, it was again taken off 'till the octaves of Eaſter; and then renewed the third time.

In 1274, matters continued unſettled between the biſhop, monks, and citizens; of whom, the prior

and convent demanded 4000 marks, for damages. In the beginning of November, they ſent two of their monks to Rome, with a relation of the whole affair; complaining of the citizens, and citing them to appear, and anſwer in the pope's court. The pope, however, delegated the matter to be tried before the biſhops of Ely and London; but juſt as the ſuit began, the biſhop of London dying, it was again referred to the pope; who left the ſole determination to the king; and at length the affair was ſettled, as followeth:

1. All parties ſhall become real friends.

2. The citizens ſhall within the ſpace of ſix years, pay 3000 marks towards rebuilding the church; viz. 500 marks a year.

3. They ſhall give, to the uſe of the church, a pix or cup, weighing ten pounds, in gold, and worth one hundred pounds in money, to ſerve at the ſacrament, at the high altar in the cathedral.

4. The monks may make new gates to their monaſtery; and go into any part of the city, injuring no man in his property.

And, laſtly, ſome of the chief citizens, at their own charge, ſhall make a journey to Rome, to aſſure the pope of the truth of this agreement; and humbly to beg his pardon and peace.

Theſe conditions being complied with, the king reſtored the city to all its ancient privileges and liberties: but at the ſame time commanded, that as a penalty, and in perpetual memory of this affair, their treaſurer ſhou'd pay yearly into his exchequer forty

forty ſhillings, over and above the old free-farm. Matters being thus ſettled, the biſhop took off the interdict, November 1, 1275: and in 1276, the pope's general abſolution arriving from Rome, was publiſhed, about Palm-Sunday, by the priors of the Minorites and Dominicans in Norwich, by order of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. Immediately after this, the prior obtained a patent to erect what gates he pleaſed, leading into the monaſtery; and to open and ſhut them at his pleaſure; and alſo to build a gate, twenty feet broad, thereto adjoining: which moſt probably are thoſe now called biſhop's-gate and bridge.

In the ſame year, the king's tenants, in the fee of the caſtle, who enjoyed the benefit of free trade and commerce in the city, refuſed paying to the tallages, and other aids, demanded therefrom; but on trial in the exchequer, it was adjudged, that the tenants of the burgh of the caſtle, were liable to pay their proportion towards all ſuch aids and tallages.

In 1277, the king made a military progreſs thro' Norfolk, Suffolk, and Eſſex, to ſee the ſtate of his caſtles and forts; and to give orders for their being put into good condition, and ſupplied with all neceſſary ſtores: and during this progreſs, he kept his eaſter at Norwich.

In 1278, the cathedral, being now finiſhed, was conſecrated on Advent-Sunday, by William de Middleton, that day inthroned biſhop of Norwich: the king, Eleanor his queen, John de Chiſil, biſhop

of

of London, Thomas de Cantelupe, biſhop of Hereford, Stephen, biſhop of Waterford, and many other earls and barons being preſent at the ſolemnity.

In 1279, the ſtatute of mortmain paſſed; by which it was enacted, that no religious ſociety, or incorporation, ſhould buy, or receive as a gift, any lands, tenements, &c. without licence from the king, and the chief lord of the fee.

In 1280, conſiderable damage was done to this city, and the circumjacent country, by tempeſts and inundations.

In 1281, the king ſeized the liberties; becauſe the bailiffs were not at the exchequer, at the appointed time, to anſwer the city debts, and pay their fee-farm; but upon their appearance, and payment, they were reſtored.

In 1284, the king was in Norfolk, during the time of lent; and at Eaſter the liberties were ſeized, on account of the citizens having taken up, and executed divers perſons, without the kings warrant, for facts committed out of their juriſdiction: one of them, who was hanged, came to life again, and afterwards obtained the king's pardon. On St. Peter's day the liberties were reſtored, on the citizens accounting with the exchequer, for all arrears then due.

In the courſe of the next year, they obtained a new charter, dated at Weſtminſter, May 7, 1285, which recites and confirms all their former ones; but grants them no new privileges.

In

In 1286, May 2, all the Jews || in England were apprehended, and their ſynagogue in Norwich deſtroyed. They nevertheleſs remained here, and in the other cities of England, till 1290; when the whole body of them was baniſhed, to the number of 15,000, and upwards, for uſury, and clipping and defacing the kings coin.

In 1288, many perſons died here of heat and drought; and ſo great a ſcarcity ſuceeded, that wheat was ſold in London at forty pence a quarter; an extravagant price at that time.

In 1289, the prior was proſecuted, by the king, for not ſuffering his bailiffs to diſtrain in Newgate and Holm-ſtreet; when, on trial it appeared, that Newgate was in the liberty of the king, and Holm-ſtreet in that of the prior.

The ſame year, in June, the liberties were ſeized; and Walter de Redham, and Richard de Belhus, appointed cuſtodes: upon the citizens petitioning the parliament hereupon, they were told, that they ſhould firſt compound with the king for their tranſgreſſions, by way of fine, and pay all arrears due to the exchequer; and that then his majeſty would do them juſtice: all this being done, their liberties were reſtored again, towards the latter end of the year; when the diſpute between the prioreſs and nuns of Carrow, and the city, was likewiſe ſettled: the prioreſs giving up her right of view of frank-pledge,

|| The Jews at this time, as to their civil government, were governed by one principal officer, called the juſticer of the Jews; who took place next to the barons of the exchequer.

pledge, of all her tenants in Newgate, and other parts of the city; as well as her right of toll of all corn ſold in the city; on the day preceding, the day of, and the day following, the nativity of the bleſſed virgin; on the bailiffs paying yearly, on the day of the nativity aforeſaid, to the prioreſs, half a comb of the beſt wheat; and the city agreeing not to demand any toll, or to moleſt the prioreſs, during the time of her fair at Carrow.

The king, during a pilgrimage he now made, with his queen, to the bleſſed virgin, at Walſingham in Norfolk, granted the citizens another charter, of the following tenor.

'Whereas, our beloved citizens of the city of 'Norwich, hold the ſaid city of us in fee-farm; 'and the ſaid citizens have given us to underſtand, 'that by the often coming of our juſtices, aſſigned 'to hold aſſizes and goal-delivery, warn juries, 'grant certificates, and take inquiſitions of felonies 'and other tranſgreſſions; and by their holding their 'ſeſſions in divers places, within the liberty of the 'city aforeſaid, which are appointed for holding 'the pleas belonging to the city, before the city 'bailiffs; and from which places, great part of the 'fee-farm aforeſaid is iſſuing; the bailiffs them-'ſelves are not only hindered from holding their 'pleas, but alſo greatly damaged, in collecting and 'levying their fee farm aforeſaid: they have there-'fore ſupplicated us, to ordain and command for 'their indemnity, that all ſuch ſeſſions ſhall be held 'only in our houſe called the ſhire-houſe, which is in

'in the fee of the caſtle of our city aforeſaid, and 'no where elſe within the liberty of the city afore-'ſaid; to which we have favourably conſented, and 'do will, and firmly command, for us and our 'heirs; that for the future, the juſtices, inquiſitors*, 'and all other officers, of us and our heirs, which 'are, or ever ſhall be empowered, to hold aſſizes 'or gaol delivery, warn juries, take certificates 'and inquiſitions, ſhall ſit and hold their ſeſſions, 'in our houſe aforeſaid, called the ſhire houſe; 'and no where elſe within the liberty of the ci-'ty aforeſaid: provided nevertheleſs, that this ſhall 'not be prejudicial to our chancellor, treaſurer, 'chief juſtice, or juſtices itinerants, or to the 'ſteward or marſhalls of the houſhold, of us or 'our heirs; but that they and every one of them, 'when he or they come to the city aforeſaid, may 'ſit in the liberty aforeſaid; and may exerciſe and 'do all things, belonging to them or any of them, 'where or when they think fit or convenient. Wit-'neſs our ſelf at Walſingham, the 2d day of Feb. 'in the 19th year of our reign."

On the Wedneſday after the feaſt of Epiphany, happened ſo violent a flood, that the water ran over White-friers bridge, and bore down ſeveral houſes by its impetuoſity.

In 1291, the liberties were again ſeized, but ſoon after reſtored.

In 1294, the city walls were firſt begun; for

* Coroners, Eſcheators, &c.

which purpoſe a murage was granted*, and another in 1297, on the expiration of the former.

In the year 1300, Roger Bigot, to ſave his life, which he had forfeited by conſpiring againſt the king, reſigned into the king's hands his earldom of Norfolk, his conſtableſhip of Norwich caſtle, together with all his demeſne caſtles, honours, manors and lands: but the next year obtained a regrant of them in tail ſpecial, to himſelf for life, and to his heirs by Alice his wife, with remainder to the king; to whom they deſcended by his dying without iſſue.

In 1302, it was determined, that Tombland and Ratton-rowe were out of the liberty of the city, and in the king's hundred of Blofield; and ſoon after the tallage of the city was aſſeſſed at 400l.

In 1304, the citizens petitioned the king in parliament, for a grant of the lete of Newgate; which he not only complied with, but on their paying a fine, and advancing their old fee farm 10l. a year, he confirmed all their former charters; and granted them the following one, containing many new liberties and privileges.

'Know ye, that we for a fine, paid us by the 'citizens of our city of Norwich, before our 'council; and alſo for 10l. yearly, and for ever, 'agreed to be paid by the ſaid citizens, and 'their ſucceſſors, into our exchequer, as an augmen-'tation of the fee-farm of the city aforeſaid; have 'given, and confirmed by this our charter, to the 'ſaid

* A tax levied for the building, or repairing the walls of any city or town.

'ſaid citizens, and their ſucceſſors aforeſaid, for us 'and for our heirs; that none of them plead, or be 'impleaded out of our ſaid city of Norwich, con- 'cerning any pleas, aſſizes or plaints relating to any 'tenures whatſoever within the ſaid city; or any 'offences, or contracts made in the ſaid city; unleſs 'the matter may concern us, or our heirs in parti- 'cular: and that the citizens and their ſucceſſors 'aforeſaid, be not convicted, before any foreign 'officers in any appeals, writs of right, claims, of- 'fences, contracts or demands ariſing among them- 'ſelves, but by their fellow citizens only; unleſs 'the fact concern us or our heirs, or the whole 'community of the ſaid city. And alſo, that 'they be not ſummoned to aſſizes, nor impan- 'nelled on juries, or any inquiſitions concerning 'tenures in the city; or concerning any fact, 'contract, claim, or plaint ariſing by any means 'in the ſaid city; nor forced to enter into any 'recognizances to ſerve at aſſizes, or juries, out 'of the aforeſaid city; unleſs the fact particular- 'ly concern us or our heirs: furthermore, we 'have granted, for us and our heirs, to the ſaid 'citizens, that they, and their ſucceſſors aforeſaid, 'be for ever free from toll†, pontage, paſſage,

 'murage,

† Toll, in its largeſt ſenſe, ſignifies a tax, or tribute: but is moſt commonly uſed for that tax collected at markets or fairs, for the liberty of ſelling goods or cattle.—Pontage; money paid for paſſing over, building, or repairing bridges. Paſſage; hire paid for being carried over the ſea, or rivers.—Pavage; a toll paid towards the repairing and maintaining ſtreets

'murage, pavage, laſtage, carriage, picage, cay-
'age and rivage, throughout our whole kingdom
'and dominion. And that no inhabitant of the
'ſaid city, or any other perſon indicted or ar-
'reſted in the ſaid city, for any debt or action,
'be impriſoned any where but in our city gaol;
'and all that be ſo arreſted and indicted, be de-
'tained in that priſon, and kept by the bailiffs
'of our ſaid city, untill they be thence delivered,
'according to the law and cuſtom of our realm;
'unleſs they be thence removed by the ſpecial
'precept of us and our heirs; or otherwiſe, by
'the precept of the juſtice of our foreſts for the
'time being: in caſe they be indicted, taken,
'and detained for any offence done in our fo-
'reſts. And that all ſummons, diſtreſſes, attach-
'ments, and other royal offices whatever, ariſing
'within the ſaid city or its ſuburbs, be made by
'our bailiffs of the ſaid city. And that no ſhe-
'riff, coroner or other bailiff, or any other fo-
'reign officer of ours, perform or execute any of-
'fice royal in the aforeſaid city; (i. e.) within the
'ditches of the ſame city and the bank of the
'river Wenſum, or in the ſuburb aforeſaid; un-
'leſs on neglect of our bailiffs of the ſaid city.
'And

ſtreets or highways.—Laſtage; a cuſtom paid for carrying goods to and from markets or fairs; or a duty on wares ſold by the laſt; and ſometimes means a liberty of taking ballaſt for ſhips.—Carriage, a duty paid for conveying merchandiſes, &c. from one place to another.—Picage; a toll paid in fairs, or markets, for breaking up the ground to ſet booths, ſtalls, &c.—Cayage; a duty paid for landing goods at any quay or wharf.—Rivage; a toll paid for the paſſage of boats, &c.

'And it ſhall be lawful for our bailiffs of the ci-
'ty, for the time being, to aſſeſs tallages, and
'other reaſonable aids upon the community of the
'ſaid city, by the conſent of the whole commu-
'nity, or the major part thereof, as often as there
'ſhall be occaſion ſo to do, for the defence and
'common utility of the city; and to make rea-
'ſonable diſtreſſes for the levying ſuch tallages,
'and aids, as hath been heretofore, in like caſes,
'reaſonably done in other cities. And we have
'granted to them, for us and our heirs, that they
'and their ſucceſſors aforeſaid, have and hold our
'lete of Newgate in the ſaid city, which we
'lately recovered by judgment of our court, a-
'gainſt the prior of the Holy Trinity of Norwich;
'and is of the yearly value of 2s. and that they
'receive the amerciaments, and all other profits
'any way ariſing therefrom, for ever. And if,
'by chance, the citizens have not heretofore ful-
'ly uſed all the liberties granted them and their
'anceſtors, citizens of the ſaid city, by our char-
'ters, or by the charters of our anceſtors, kings
'of England, formerly granted them; we will, and
'grant, for us and our heirs, that they and their
'ſucceſſors aforeſaid, may reaſonably make uſe of
'and enjoy all thoſe liberties, whenever hereafter
'any caſe may ariſe, which demands the uſe of,
'them, fully; and without any impediment from
'us, our heirs, or any of our officers. Given by
'our own hand at Canterbury, the 8th day of
'July, in the thirty third year of our reign.'

This

This year the citizens, to enable them to go on with their walls, obtained a third murage, which was to continue for five years.

In 1306, the king underſtanding that great animoſities ſtill ſubſiſted between the church and the city, referred the whole matter to his privy council; and by their advice made a final compoſition and agreement between them: by which all their jarring intereſts were adjuſted, and their reſpective rights particularly aſcertained. The original diſpute was this: The prior and convent claimed all Tombland as their demeſne; and aſſerted that their coroner, and other officers, had a right of exerciſing their offices, not only in the priory, but in Tombland, Ratton-rowe, Holmeſtrete, and Spytelond in Norwich, where the tenants of the priory reſided; which tenants, they further ſaid, might lawfully exerciſe their trades there, without contributing at all to tallages, &c. with the other citizens: on the other hand, the citizens inſiſted, that all the juriſdiction originally belonging to the crown was now veſted in them: that this juriſdiction had not only extended to the places which were the ſubject of their diſpute, but alſo to the priory itſelf; and of conſequence, whoever traded in any of thoſe places, were liable to pay all charges, equally with the reſt of the citizens.

Now therefore it was agreed, that Tombland ſhould be cleared of all timber, &c. and always kept ſo; except at the time of the yearly fair, belonging to the prior and convent, held there

at

at Whitſuntide; ſo that for the future, neither the church, nor city, ſhould uſe it as formerly; either as a market, or to lay timber on, or for the making ropes; the times of holding ſynods at Norwich, and Sundays excepted; when victuals, fruit, &c. may be ſold at the priory gates, as was cuſtomary in former times. Before the following Aſcenſion-day, the ground was to be meaſured, and equally divided by doles, both in length and breadth; and at every fair, the citizens were to chooſe firſt, which half they would have to build their ſtalls upon; for which no picage, ſtallage, toll, or cuſtom was to be paid: the other half to remain to the prior, to make what advantage he could of it. That part of the ſtreet between the ſtone croſs lately erected and Ratton-rowe, in breadth, and from the croſs to the priory wall in length, was not to be built upon, but to be left open as a paſſage to the priory gates; and for the horſes and cattle to ſtand there, as uſual, for ſale. The prior to have all rights as before, and all cuſtoms, belonging to this fair, both in the city and ſuburbs; and his officers to take diſtreſſes, attachments, and all things belonging to the fair, in the ſame manner as the bailiffs, and under bailiffs of the city do, at all other times in the year. During the fair, all citizens, and others, may be ſummoned, attached, diſtrained, and amerced in the prior's fair-court*; and when the fair be over, all priſoners, put into the prior's priſon during

* The pie powder court.

ring the fair, ſhall the day after be ſent to the king's city priſon; and be delivered into the cuſtody of the city bailiffs, until they be releaſed by due courſe of law; but in caſe they be convicted to looſe life or limb, the officers of the prior ſhall execute the judgment. The coroner of the city was empowered to take inquiſitions in the priory, and the other places before mentioned; but with reſpect to the precincts, Holmeſtrete, and Spytelond, whenever he had occaſion to exerciſe his office there, the prior was to name a perſon to be preſent and aſſiſting; and to ſee, that he did nothing maliciouſly, or contrary to his duty; the jury to be inhabitants of theſe pariſhes only: and no perſon living in the precinct was to be compelled to ſerve on any jury, or inquiſition out of the precinct: and further, the coroner was to deliver an indented tranſcript of the verdict to the aſſiſtant ſent by the prior; which aſſiſtant was to be ſworn by the coroner, to diſcover none of the king's ſecrets: and no coroner to enter the above places, 'till he had given the prior notice, and demanded an aſſiſtant. The prior and convent were to hold their free, or courts barons with their letes, in Spytelond, and Holmeſtrete, without any bailiff, or city officer being preſent. The city was not to intermeddle, as to any pleas, or concerns for any lands, houſes, or things within the precinct; nor to pretend to exerciſe any juriſdiction there: and the prior was to receive no one that fled from juſtice, out of the hands of the city officers, unleſs he be intitled

titled to the privilege of holy church. All perſons taken in Holmſtrete, and Spytelond, for theft, were to be judged in the prior's court there; and if any be condemned in the city, and belong to thoſe places, the prior was to execute ſuch judgment; and the forfeited chattles were to remain in the pariſhioners hands, until the king's itinerant juſtices ſhould determine, whether they belong to the prior or the city. All perſons, preſented in the prior's lete, that belong to the juriſdiction of the city, to be delivered to the bailiffs; and all perſons, preſented in the king's city lete, before the bailiffs, if they belong to Holmeſtrete, or Spytelond, to be delivered to the prior's officers on the day after the lete. The city not to hinder the prior of the amerciaments of his own men, and tenants; nor of the chattles of fugitives and felons, which the king's charters have granted him. Neither ſhall ſuch of the prior's tenants, or farmers, as live in Ratton-rowe, Holmeſtrete, and Spytelond, and owe ſervice in the prior's lete, be compelled to ſerve in the king's lete in Norwich; but, if they do not belong to the prior's lete, they ſhall be ſubject to the king's; nevertheleſs, their amerciaments ſhall belong to the prior. None of the prior's family ſhall merchandiſe groſs wares in the precinct, ſo as the city loſe any toll, or cuſtom. The bailiffs not to diſtrain or enter into Holmeſtrete, or Spytelond; nor to levy any tolls or cuſtoms there for the city; they being excluded from merchandiſing: but if

any merchandiſe there, they are to pay, according to their trade or merchandiſe, all city tolls, or cuſtoms, &c. to the prior, who is to anſwer them to the city bailiffs; and if the prior will not do it, he may be compelled in the king's ſuperior courts by due courſe of law: and which ever party breaks this agreement, the ſame remedy to be taken.

It appears, that at this time the bailiffs paid the fee farm of the city; which, as the rents and tolls frequently failed, made it commonly an expenſive office. A law, therefore, was paſſed, that for the future, no man ſhould be compelled to ſerve that office above once in four years; and further, that no one ſhould merchandiſe in the city above a year and a day, without taking up his freedom; for which he was to pay a fine of forty ſhillings, unleſs intitled to it by birth or ſervice. The bailiffs, at their admiſſion into office, took an oath to ſerve the king faithfully that year, in the office of bailiff; to keep, and defend the city; and well, duly, and faithfully to adminiſter juſtice, equally to rich and poor; the ancient laws, liberties, and cuſtoms, uſed immemorially by the citizens, to preſerve inviolate; and alſo well, duly, and faithfully, to pay the fee farm of the city, and indemnify the city by ſo doing; and to execute all judgments by them given, according to the cuſtom of the city, without ſparing any one in any way whatever; and to maintain, and in all things to promote, the

conſtant

conſtant uſe of their ancient laws, liberties, and cuſtoms; and ſuffer no one to merchandiſe above the uſual time, without taking up his freedom; and if any perſon ſhould refuſe to do ſo, to ſeize his wares found in the city, and detain them, 'till he ſubmit to the law of the city; and either take up his freedom, or leave the place.

In 1312, the 5th of Edward II. Thomas de Brotherton obtained a charter from the king, in tail general, of all the honours formerly poſſeſs'd by Roger Bigot, marſhal of England, and earl of Norfolk; by which means he became conſtable of this caſtle: and it is very probable, (by his arms ſtill remaining carved on the walls) that he built the ſtair caſe, added the battlements, and fitted up the caſtle, in the manner we now find it.

In 1314, the price of proviſions was ſo extravagantly riſen, on account of a great dearth, that it occaſioned the holding a parliament in London; in which it was ordained, that an ox fatted with corn ſhould be ſold at 24s. if with graſs, at 16s. a fat cow at 12s. any other cow at 10s. a fat mutton fed with corn, together with its wool, at 1s. 8d. if ſhorn, at 1s. 2d. a fat hog, of two years old, at 3s. 4d. a fat gooſe at 2d. a fat capon at 2d. a fat hen at 1d. and 24 eggs 1d. and whoever took larger prices ſhould forfeit his wares to the king: but the ſcarcity ſtill increaſing, the act was repealed; and ſo great was the want of corn, that bread could not be got to

ſupport the king's houſhold: and what greatly added to the calamity was, that the ſucceeding year a dreadful peſtilence broke out, occaſioned by the unwholſomneſs of the food on which the people were obliged to feed; corn being then at the extravagant price of 20s. a comb. This famine and mortality ceaſed in May, 1316, after having raged above two years.

In 1317, another murage was granted, which enabled the citizens to finiſh their walls about the year 1319 or 1320. In this year alſo, ſir John Howard, ſon and heir of William Howard, one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, was made ſheriff of Norfolk, and cuſtos of the caſtle. It is probable that the king was here in 1326, and that he went from hence to Walſingham, at which place his charter, granted to this city, is dated on the 3d of Feb. which confirms and recites all former charters by way of inſpeximus; but contains no new privileges.

About Michaelmas, queen Iſabel, Roger de Mortimer, Edmund of Woodſtock, earl of Kent, the king's brother, &c. landed at Orwell near Harwich, and ſoon after came to Norwich: from thence they went to Bury, where ſtaying ſome time to refreſh themſelves, they proceeded forward; and ſo ſuccesfully proſecuted their wicked intentions, as to depoſe the king on Chriſtmas-day following, and murder him on the 21ſt day of September, 1327.

Edward III. on his coming to the crown, granted to his mother, queen Iſabel, an hundred pounds,

pounds, to be paid yearly by the bailiffs of this city, out of the fee farm; which at this time amounted to 126l. 11s. 5d. and to ſir John Montgomery 26 l. ſo that the city was reſponſible to the exchequer for eleven ſhillings and five pence only. At this time the king, by charter, confirm'd to Thomas de Brotherton, in tail general, all the eſtates and honours heretofore granted him in the 6th of Edw. II. among which was the conſtableſhip of this caſtle.

In that king's reign, one John Pecock, ſen. had obtained a patent, for the aſſay or meaſuring of all worſteds made in Norwich or Norfolk; ſo that no maker could ſell a ſingle piece, 'till he had affixed his ſeal to it; which patent he immediately aſſigned to Robt. Poleye: but, upon the city's repreſenting how injurious this practice was to their trade, as well as expenſive to them, the patent was revoked in 1328; and a free trade for all worſteds granted: this may ſhew us, how conſiderable the manufactory of this city was, even in thoſe early times; and that to this cauſe its prodigious increaſe and populouſneſs were owing.

In 1329, Simon de Berford, the king's eſcheator on this ſide Trent, claimed the rents of all ſuch buildings as were erected on the waſte ground of the city, as the right of the king; whereby all the new increaſed rents, amounting to 9l. 11s. 3d. a year, would have been loſt to the city. The ſmall farms, or old rents of houſes erected upon the city waſte, from its original, to the time of Edward II. amounted to no more than nine ſhillings and two pence: ſo that, by comparing the new increas'd

creas'd rents with the old ones, we ſhall find, that in the ſpace of about thirty years, nineteen times as many houſes were erected upon their waſte as had been before: a plain proof how great a flow of people trade had occaſioned. Upon complaint made to the king and parliament, a writ was directed to the ſaid Simon, certifying him, that the citizens held the city, and all the waſte ground there, by fee farm in inheritance; and therefore he was not to moleſt them; for that they had full power of letting their void grounds for their profit and advantage, the better to enable them to diſcharge their ſaid fee farm.

In 1330, another diſpute aroſe between the prior and city; but on the 6th of June the matter was agreed, by the prior's releaſing all right to the ground on which the citizens had built their walls, between Barr or Pokethorpe and Fibridge or Magdalen gates; and the citizens yielding up to the prior, all the lands adjoining to the ſite of the monaſtery, lying between the precinct wall and the river Wenſum; and allowing him the liberty of building houſes on each ſide of Biſhop's-bridge; ſo that a ſufficient paſſage be left on both ſides thereof, for watering horſes, and lading and unlading goods; and alſo a further liberty of building upon the bridge, and making gates there, and enjoying the whole profits of them, provided the citizens and their ſucceſſors have the keeping thereof.

In

In 1331, the king fixed ſtaples for wool, ſheeps ſkins, and other commodities; none of which were to be ſold any where but in a ſtaple town: Norwich was the only one appointed for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. This ſo provoked the burgeſſes of Yarmouth, that they ſtopped all ſhips, veſſels and boats, coming thro' their port to the city: the conſequence was, the renewing a ſuit which had been commenced in 1327, but dropped ſoon after: in the courſe of the proceedings, the burgeſſes produced the charter of Edward I. by which their town was conſtituted a port, and had divers privileges annexed to it; and inſiſted, that no one could merchandiſe, paſs, or repaſs, contrary to their charter. To this the citizens pleaded, that Norwich was a mercantile and trading town, and one of the royal cities of England, ſituated on the banks of a river, leading to an arm of the ſea, and from thence extending to the main ocean; upon which ſhips, boats, and other veſſels have time immemorial come to their market, every day in the week, and to their public marts or fairs, held twice in the year, with all manner of merchandiſe, as well of foreigners and ſtrangers, as of Engliſhmen and denizens; and all this done, when the ſpot, where Yarmouth now ſtands, was main ſea: and that they have always bought and ſold, laded and unladed, all their goods free from tolls, and cuſtoms; not only at Yarmouth parva, but at every port on the arm of the ſea, which they now

now call Yarmouth port, and all over England; and that all foreign merchants paid all their cuſtoms at Norwich, which was then the port, and in the king's hands; viz. 4d. for every ſhip of bulk, and 2d. for every boat, and all other cuſtoms whatever for their merchandiſe; all which were due to the kings of England, 'till Henry II. granted the city, with all its tolls, rights and cuſtoms, to the citizens, and their heirs for ever; they paying a fee farm of 108 l. a year: all which privileges have been confirm'd by divers kings, and enjoyed by the citizens to this day; for which reaſon they humbly begged that the king would either revoke the charter of Edward I. granted to the burgeſſes of Yarmouth, or not ſuffer it to prejudice the city. The king hereupon, by advice of his privy council, directed his writ, commanding the bailiffs of Yarmouth to make proclamation, that if any hindered, or any ways moleſted the merchants veſſels, of what kind ſoever, in paſſing or repaſſing thro' the port of Yarmouth, to and from the city of Norwich, they ſhould forfeit all their goods, and chattels forfeitable.

The king, in the eleventh year of his reign, granted a charter, dated at Weſtminſter the 4th day of Oct. reciting, and confirming all former charters granted to this city, but without the addition of any new liberties.

The year 1336 is likewiſe memorable for the great increaſe of Flemiſh or worſted ſtuffs, ſo called from Wurſted, or Worſted, in Norfolk, the place

place where the manufactory was firſt ſettled, in the time of Henry I. by a colony of Dutch, who were driven out of their country by an inundation: for on the king's marriage with Philippa, daughter of William earl of Hainault, great numbers of Flemings came over, and ſettled at Worſted, Norwich, Lavenham, Sudbury, &c. inſomuch that Norwich, in a few years, became the moſt flouriſhing city in England, by reaſon of its extenſive trade, in worſteds, fuſtians, freezes, and other woolen manufactures: and ſo much hath the government thought this trade worth protecting, that there have been no leſs then fourteen ſtatutes made, beſides divers writs, and proclamations iſſued, and ordinances eſtabliſhed, to guard and nouriſh it. This, Edward III. took very proper methods to effect, by prohibiting any unwrought wool to be carried out of the kingdom, and by granting great privileges and liberties to all artificers, who ſhould come over and ſettle here: at the ſame time enacting, that none ſhould wear any other than Engliſh cloth, or uſe any facing of ſilk or furs, except the king, the queen, or their children, unleſs they could afford to ſpend 100l. a year: and this is the firſt ſumptuary law § we meet with in our hiſtory.

The earls of counties, who had the cuſtody of the royal caſtles, having frequently hindered the ſheriffs from impriſoning criminals in thoſe caſtles, an act was made in the fourteenth year of this

§ Laws made to reſtrain exceſs in diet, or apparel.

king, by which it was enacted; that gaols, which uſed to be in ward of the ſheriffs, and annexed to their bailiwicks, ſhould be given up to the ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties; and that the ſheriffs, ſhould have the cuſtody of the ſame gaols and priſoners there, as they formerly uſed to have: and from that time, this caſtle became the public gaol of the county of Norfolk, and in the ſheriffs cuſtody to keep his priſoners; and ſtill remains ſo: nevertheleſs for ſome time after, the king continued to nominate a conſtable to keep it, as to its defence, in his name: for we find that in 1354, Roger Clerk was conſtable of the caſtle.

In 1340, and the fifteenth year of his reign, the king appointed a tournament to be held at Norwich, at which himſelf, and queen Philippa were preſent: it began in February, and laſted till Eaſter following. Two years after, the king and queen viſited the city again.

The gates and towers of the city were now fortified and made habitable, by Richard Spynk, citizen of Norwich; who gave thirty eſpringolds, or warlike inſtruments, to caſt great ſtones with, to be always kept at the following places; two at Coſlany or St. Martin's at Oak gate; two at St. Auguſtine's gate; two at Fibridge or Magdalen gate; one at Biſhopſgate; two in the tower on the river by the dungeon; one at Conisford gate; ſix in the great black tower by Berſtrete; ſix at Berſtrete gate; two at Nedham or St. Stephen's gate;

two

two at St. Giles's gate; two at Weſtwyck or St. Benedict's gate; and two at the toll-houſe, now the hall in the market; and to every eſpringold one hundred gogions or balls; alſo four great arblaſters or croſs bows; and to each of them one hundred gogions or balls, and two pair of grapples to draw up the bows with: he alſo gave two hundred pounds towards enlarging and deepening the ditches belonging to the city walls; and expended a large ſum in repairing a low place between the river and St. Martin's gate: he built likewiſe forty-five rods of wall, and four towers, between St. Auguſtine's and Magdalen gates; and in a great meaſure thoſe gates themſelves: he made the portcullis*, with all the inſtruments thereto belonging, both bars and chains, at St. Auguſtine's, St. Martin's, Berſtrete, St. Stephen's, St. Giles's, St. Benedict's, Conisford, Heigham, and Pockthorp gates, and covered them with lead: he rebuilt Biſhopſgate, and repaired that bridge and its arches, and erected a ſtone wall at Roſceline's ſtathe: he built alſo the tower, on the other ſide the river, by Conisford gate, and made two great chains to go croſs from tower to tower: he leaded, and fortified the great black tower of Berſtrete, and the two towers between that and Berſtrete gate; and offered 100 l. if any one would raiſe as much more, to finiſh all the towers, in the ſame manner with thoſe he had already repaired

* A falling gate, in form of a harrow, let down in the gate-ſpace of fortified places, to keep out the enemy, and annoy them through it.

and beautified: and when no one would join with him, he undertook, and performed it himſelf. For theſe ſervices, the citizens gave him their common ſeal to pay their part; and a grant, that neither he, nor his heirs male, for ever, ſhould be obliged to bear any office, or ſerve on any juries in the city, without their own conſent; and that they ſhould be, for ever, quit and free from all tallages, taxes, &c. in the city, and from all cuſtoms for merchandiſe bought and ſold, and from all murage and pavage whatſoever: and the city agreed to find conſtant guards at the gates and towers; and if ſuch guards neglected to do their duty, on complaint made by him or his heirs, the city was to turn them out, and appoint others: and if the ſaid Richard died without heirs male, his eldeſt daughter, and her eldeſt heir, was to ſtand in the place of his heirs male; and if he had no children, his next heir was to enjoy the ſame privileges*.

At an aſſembly, held on St. James's day, in the 18th of Edward III. at the requeſt of the ſaid Richard Spynk, it was ordered, and eſtabliſhed, that it ſhould be proclaimed every quarter of a year throughout the city; that if any one ſuffered any beaſt to enter the city ditches, or caſt or laid any thing whatſoever into them, or into the arches of the city wall, or into any of the gates, they ſhould be fined for every ſuch offence. The day after he had

* The witneſſes to this agreement, were John de Stratford, archbiſhop of Canterbury; ſir William de Claxton, prior of Norwich; ſir Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk; ſir John Bardolf,

had perfected theſe his great undertakings, he ſigned a general releaſe to the city, of all debts, actions, and demands to that day; only reſerving to himſelf, and heirs, the liberties aforeſaid.

In 1343, October 19, fell an exceeding great rain, attended with a prodigious high wind; by the violence of which the paſſage-boat, then coming from Yarmouth, was ſunk near Cantley; and out of forty paſſengers, two only eſcaped with their lives.

In 1344, Richard de Lyng, parſon of Redeham, John de Berneye, and John Chevelee, gave the citizens a piece of ground; on which the city wall was built, extending from Pockthorp gate to the river Wenſum.

This year the king and queen honoured the city again with their preſence: and, the year following, John de Berneye and Richard Clere were appointed commiſſioners, before whom a writ, ad quod damnum, was executed, concerning the fee of the caſtle of Norwich; it being doubtful, from its long continuing in the poſſeſſion of the earls of Norfolk, whether it belonged to them, or to the king only; when, upon a ſolemn hearing, it was adjudged to be the king's right; and that the earls of Norfolk held it only as the king's conſtables. Whereupon the caſtle was confirmed to the ſheriff of Norfolk, to keep the king's priſoners there; and as ſuch continues annexed to the county of Norfolk, for a county

Bardolf, lord of Wormgeye; ſir John de Norwich; ſir Edward de Cretyng; and ſir Peter de Ty, knights.

county gaol; but, as to the juriſdiction belonging to [illegible] was made by John Howard, then ſheriff of Norfolk, that it would be no damage to the [illegible] grant it to the city, except the loſs of 12d. [illegible] from the pleas of the juriſdiction: and, at the ſame time, the citizens informing his majeſty, by the queen, who had always ſtrongly eſpouſed their intereſts, that the inhabitants of the caſtle ditches, being in the fee of the caſtle, were not only not taxable with the city, but exempt alſo from the city bailiffs, and entirely without their juriſdiction; and that the citizens often took refuge there, and avoided juſtice, being ſcreened by the ſheriff of the county, and his bailiffs: the king taking theſe matters into conſideration, granted them a charter, dated at Hertford, Auguſt 19, in the 19th year of his reign over England, and 6th over France: by which, the better to enable the bailiffs and citizens to pay their ancient fee farm, he thus ordains:

'They and their ſucceſſors, for the future, ſhall 'have juriſdiction, in all places adjoining to the 'ditches of our caſtle of our ſaid city, which 'are of the fee of the ſaid caſtle; whether they be 'now, or ſhall be hereafter, inhabited: and that 'thoſe places be of the ſame nature, and condition, 'as other places and tenements of the ſaid citizens 'in the city aforeſaid; (the houſe called the ſhire-'houſe *, where the common pleas of the county 'are

* This was the old ſhire-houſe, which formerly ſtood on the ſouth ſide of the caſtle ditches.

'are held, only excepted). And alſo, that they 'ſhall have the full trial, as well concerning the 'tenures of the ſaid fee, as of all other pleas whatſo-'ever, iſſuing within the aforeſaid fee by our writs; 'and alſo the returns of writs and ſummons of our 'exchequer, and the execution thereof; and alſo, 'power of enquiry concerning all manner of tranſ-'greſſions, felonies, concealments of felons and fu-'gitives, hereafter happening within the ſaid fee; 'and thereupon may do, and execute juſtice, ac-'cording to the law and cuſtom of the city afore-'ſaid. And alſo, that the perſons now dwelling 'in the aforeſaid places, or that ſhall hereafter 'dwell there, be of the lot and ſcot of the ſaid ci-'tizens; and do contribute according to their 'rated portions, to all tallages, aids, and other 'burdens belonging to the ſaid city, with the men 'of the ſaid city; and if there be occaſion, that 'they be compelled ſo to do by the bailiffs of the 'ſaid city: and neither the ſheriff for the time be-'ing, nor his officers, ſhall enter the places afore-'ſaid; nor concern themſelves with thoſe who re-'ſide in them; nor any way hinder or diſturb the 'bailiffs of the city, or the citizens, from free in-'greſs and egreſs to and from all the ſaid places; 'provided that the ſaid bailiffs and citizens do 'anſwer to us, at our exchequer, for all tenths, 'taxes, and aids, already due, or which ſhall here-'after be due, to us or our heirs, from the reſidents 'in the ſaid places; over and above the ancient 'portion, which the bailiffs and citizens uſed here-

'toſore

'tofore to pay for their city. And moreover, the 'ſaid bailiffs and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall 'have power to collect, and levy all ſuch pay-'ments, of all perſons now inhabiting, or that ſhall 'hereafter inhabit, in any of the places aforeſaid; 'rendering to us, and our heirs, at our exchequer, 'over and above the old fee-farm of the city, the 'annual ſum of 26s. 10d. for the rent of the ſaid 'inhabited places; and 6s. 8d. for the lete; and '9s. for the pleas and perquiſites of the court there-'to belonging; at which ſums, the annual rents of 'the ſaid places already inhabited, and the profits 'of the lete, and of the pleas aforeſaid, are now 'valued; as by the inquiſitions may more fully ap-'pear: and alſo 10s. 10d. a year, beſides the afore-'ſaid ſums, as an increaſe of rent; and the yearly 'ſum of 12d. which by this grant, it is ſaid, will 'be loſt to us, by amerciaments, and other profits 'of the pleas aforeſaid; and from the rents of the 'places now inhabited and built upon; and which 'might accrue by licenſing other places to be in 'like manner inhabited and built upon. Further-'more, conſidering the coſts and charges, which 'the ſaid citizens have been at, in incloſing our 'city with walls, without any expence to us; and 'being willing to make them ſome grateful ac-'knowledgment therefore, we, of our ſpecial fa-'vour, and at the requeſt of Iſabel, queen of Eng-'land, our moſt dear mother, have granted, and 'by this our charter confirmed, to the aforeſaid 'bailiffs and citizens, that they, and their heirs

'and

'and ſucceſſors, dwelling in the ſaid city, ſhall 'be for ever free from the juriſdiction of the clerk 'of the market of our houſhold, and of our heirs; 'ſo that the ſaid clerk, or his officer, ſhall in no 'wiſe enter the ſaid city, or the fee aforeſaid, to 'make aſſay of any meaſures or weights; or to 'exerciſe, or do any other matter, any way apper-'taining to the ſaid office of clerk of the market: 'neither ſhall they, in the preſence or abſence of 'us, or our heirs, exerciſe the ſaid office in any 'manner whatſoever.'

Thus the citizens became proprietors of all the exempt juriſdiction of the caſtle, the caſtle ditches, and the lands belonging to the bailiwic of the caſtle: the ſite of the caſtle itſelf, that is, the principal hill on which it ſtands, and the firſt ditch round it to the foot of the principal bridge, which is, and always was repaired by the county; and alſo the old ſhire-houſe, which ſtood ſouthward of the ſaid bridge, only excepted.

In 1347, Robert Poleye, notwithſtanding the recal of his patent, ſtill exerciſed the aſſay and alnage † of worſteds in Norwich and Norfolk; and inſiſted, that his patent was of force during his life. The worſted weavers, and merchants hereupon petitioned the parliament to revoke this grant, and to permit the bailiffs to appoint an alnager; all which was complied with, reſpecting the meaſurement and ſealing of all worſted ſtuffs, but

† Alnage, (from the French aune, an ell) ſignifies the meaſuring any ſort of goods by the ell.

'tofore to pay for their city. And moreover, the 'ſaid bailiffs and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall 'have power to collect, and levy all ſuch pay-'ments, of all perſons now inhabiting, or that ſhall 'hereafter inhabit, in any of the places aforeſaid; 'rendering to us, and our heirs, at our exchequer, 'over and above the old fee-farm of the city, the 'annual ſum of 26s. 10d. for the rent of the ſaid 'inhabited places; and 6s. 8d. for the lete; and '9s. for the pleas and perquiſites of the court there-'to belonging; at which ſums, the annual rents of 'the ſaid places already inhabited, and the profits 'of the lete, and of the pleas aforeſaid, are now 'valued; as by the inquiſitions may more fully ap-'pear: and alſo 10s. 10d. a year, beſides the afore-'ſaid ſums, as an increaſe of rent; and the yearly 'ſum of 12d. which by this grant, it is ſaid, will 'be loſt to us, by amerciaments, and other profits 'of the pleas aforeſaid; and from the rents of the 'places now inhabited and built upon; and which 'might accrue by licenſing other places to be in 'like manner inhabited and built upon. Further-'more, conſidering the coſts and charges, which 'the ſaid citizens have been at, in incloſing our 'city with walls, without any expence to us; and 'being willing to make them ſome grateful ac-'knowledgment therefore, we, of our ſpecial fa-'vour, and at the requeſt of Iſabel, queen of Eng-'land, our moſt dear mother, have granted, and 'by this our charter confirmed, to the aforeſaid 'bailiffs and citizens, that they, and their heirs

'and

'and ſucceſſors, dwelling in the ſaid city, ſhall 'be for ever free from the juriſdiction of the clerk 'of the market of our houſhold, and of our heirs; 'ſo that the ſaid clerk, or his officer, ſhall in no 'wiſe enter the ſaid city, or the fee aforeſaid, to 'make aſſay of any meaſures or weights; or to 'exerciſe, or do any other matter, any way apper-'taining to the ſaid office of clerk of the market: 'neither ſhall they, in the preſence or abſence of 'us, or our heirs, exerciſe the ſaid office in any 'manner whatſoever.'

Thus the citizens became proprietors of all the exempt juriſdiction of the caſtle, the caſtle ditches, and the lands belonging to the bailiwic of the caſtle: the ſite of the caſtle itſelf, that is, the principal hill on which it ſtands, and the firſt ditch round it to the foot of the principal bridge, which is, and always was repaired by the county; and alſo the old ſhire-houſe, which ſtood ſouthward of the ſaid bridge, only excepted.

In 1347, Robert Poleye, notwithſtanding the recal of his patent, ſtill exerciſed the aſſay and alnage † of worſteds in Norwich and Norfolk; and inſiſted, that his patent was of force during his life. The worſted weavers, and merchants hereupon petitioned the parliament to revoke this grant, and to permit the bailiffs to appoint an alnager; all which was complied with, reſpecting the meaſurement and ſealing of all worſted ſtuffs, but

† Alnage, (from the French aune, an ell) ſignifies the meaſuring any ſort of goods by the ell.

with a particular exception as to whole woollen cloths.

In 1348, the plague, which had already ravaged the greateſt part of the known world, broke out in this city; wherein there died, according to the moſt credible accounts, within the ſpace of twelve months, upwards of 57,000 perſons, beſides religious and beggars; and this will not appear very ſurpriſing, when we conſider, that in ſome places, not one-fifth part of the people were left alive; and that Norwich was more populous at that time, than it hath ever been ſince. It then contained ſixty pariſh churches, beſides ſeven conventual ones, within the walls; and the large pariſhes of Pockthorp and Heigham, and the conventual chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, without them.

This ſevere viſitation was not confined to the city alone, but cruelly extended itſelf all over the dioceſe; ſo that in many monaſteries and religious houſes, there were ſcarce two out of twenty left alive. From the regiſter-book it appears, that in the courſe of the year there were 863 inſtitutions; the clergy dying ſo faſt, that they were obliged to induct into livings numbers of youths, who had but juſt received the tonſure. Clement the 6th, by his bull, dated at Avignon, October 13, at the inſtance of William Bateman, biſhop of Norwich, diſpenſed with ſixty clerks at one time, though they were only twenty-one years of age, to hold rectories and other livings, that divine ſervice might not ceaſe; the biſhop having acquainted him, that there had been, and were,

above

above a thouſand pariſhes void of incumbents in his dioceſe. One account ſays, that this infection did not only extend to the human race, but that the cattle were almoſt entirely ſwept off in many places.

In 1350, a great tournament was held here, at which were preſent Edward prince of Wales, commonly called the black prince, and many of the nobility; when the city made a grand entertainment for the prince and his retinue, at the expence of 37 l. 4s. 6d.

In 1351, the city was fined 100 marks, for uſing falſe weights and meaſures: and this practice was become ſo general, that the fines on that account, in the county of Norfolk only, amounted to more than 1000 l.

In 1353, the ſtaples beyond the ſea were recalled; and thoſe of wool, leather, woolfels, and lead, fixed at the following places, viz. Newcaſtle upon Tyne, York, Lincoln, Norwich, Weſtminſter, Canterbury, Chicheſter, Wincheſter, Exeter, and Briſtol: and it was enacted, that all of the above commodities, deſigned for exportation, ſhould be firſt brought to one of the ſaid ſtaples, and there be lawfully weighed by the ſtandard; and the cuſtoms of the ſtaple thereof paid, witneſſed by bill, ſealed with the ſeal of the mayor of the ſtaple; and then carried to the ports belonging to the ſaid ſtaples; viz. from Norwich to Great Yarmouth, &c. and according to this ſtatute, the mayor of the ſtaple here had a ſalary of 20l. per ann. and the two conſtables of the ſtaple 5l. per ann. each. The ſeal

uſed by the mayor of the ſtaple remains in the Guild-hall, and is an exceeding fine one: it hath a buſt of the king, crowned; and on each ſide of his head a lion guardant, part of his royal arms; which lion from henceforward was added to the city arms, and placed under the caſtle: the circumſcription is, S. EDW. REG. ANGL. AD. RECOGN. DEBITOR. APD. NORWYCVM. By the third chapter of this ſtatute, it was made felony for any Engliſh, Welſh, or Iriſh merchant, to tranſport wool.

In 1355, the king commanded the bailiffs and commonalty of Norwich, to provide him 120 armed men, to attend him on his expedition into France.

In 1357 died Iſabel, queen dowager of England; by whoſe death, the hundred pounds a year, paid her out of the fee-farm of the city, reverted to the crown; and the bailiffs became anſwerable to the exchequer for it.

In 1361 there happened a great dearth, attended by the plague: this was called the ſecond peſtilence. And on the 15th of January, in the ſame year, there aroſe ſo furious a ſtorm of wind from the ſouth-weſt, as to throw down the tower of the cathedral; which falling upon the choir, demoliſhed great part of it: it raged violently for ſix or ſeven days, and was ſucceeded by a prodigious fall of rain, which occaſioned incredible damage by inundations.

In 1364, the king directed his writ to the Londoners, commanding them not to trouble the citi-

zens

zens of Norwich, for any tolls, cuſtoms, &c. in London, they being exempted therefrom, by his own grants and charters, as well as by thoſe of his royal anceſtors.

In 1365, the king forbad the payment of Peter-pence. This tax had been levied ever ſince 720, when Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, ſettled it for the maintenance of an Engliſh ſchool at Rome; and for the entertainment, and lodging of the kings and princes of the ſame nation, that ſhould viſit the tombs of the apoſtles*.

In 1368, it was ordained by univerſal conſent, that the bailiffs ſhould be yearly choſen at Michaelmas, by the bon-gentz, or commons of the city; who were, then alſo, to chooſe twenty-four out of their own body, as a common-council, to repreſent them at all aſſemblies. At the ſame time the city treaſurers were to be elected; and the auditors; whoſe office was, to audit all accounts yearly, within eight days after St. Michael. And it was further agreed, that no common ſeal ſhould be ſet to any matter, without the conſent of the twenty-four, and of the principal perſons among the commons; that no buſineſs of conſequence be tranſacted without them; that all buſineſs relating to the city be done at the city expence; and that the keys of the treaſury, cheſts, gates, and turrets, be

* The tax laid by Ina, was a penny on every family in the kingdoms of Weſſex and Suſſex; and was called Romeſcot. Offa, king of Mercia, ſometime after impoſed the ſame tax on the kingdoms of Mercia and Eaſt Anglia, under the name of Peter-pence.

be delivered by the old bailiffs to the new ones, on Michaelmas-day, or within four days after.

This year the bailiffs received a writ, commanding them to attend in perſon at London, to inform the king and council, what was beſt to be done, in relation to the ſecurity of the ſhipping of the kingdom.

In 1369, the plague broke out afreſh, and carried off great numbers of people very ſuddenly.

And this year, notwithſtanding all the endeavours of the citizens of Norwich to hinder it, Yarmouth was made a ſtaple town.

In 1371, the citizens were commanded to furniſh the king with a good barge, ſufficiently equipped for war, to ſerve againſt his enemies, the French and Spaniards.

About this time, the bailiffs and commons granted to Robert Popingeay, all their tenements and gardens in the pariſh of St. Mary in the Marſh: part of this grant was afterwards the Popinjay inn.

Edward III. died on the 21ſt of June, 1377: he was the firſt king that in his title uſed the words 'poſt conqueſtum,' to diſtinguiſh the Edwards after the conqueſt from thoſe before. There were ſeveral coins of his ſtruck here, which are ſtill extant.

At this time the whole fee-farm rent of the city amounted to 129l. 5s. 10d. of which 2l. 14s. 4d. was for the fee of the caſtle lately purchaſed: and becauſe the bailiffs of the city, by virtue of their office, always paid the whole rent, they were allowed, towards diſcharging it, all the tolls of the bakers,

bakers, butchers, fullers, tanners, dyers, and fiſhermen; the cuſtoms of the river Wenſum; the tolls of the fiſh and beaſt markets; the rents of the ſhops; the new increaſed rents; all the ſmall farms or old rents; the tronage, or cuſtom paid for weighing at the public beam in the market; and other rents and cuſtoms: but all were not ſufficient to anſwer the ſum. By the book of cuſtoms, every thouſand herrings brought to the city, by land or water, paid 1d. every laſt 10d. every hundred of ſalt-fiſh 2d. every hundred of mackerel a halfpenny; a cart 2d. &c.

Frequent diſputes having ariſen, concerning what perſons were liable to the tax for repairing the gates, walls, and towers of the city, which the bailiffs and commons had power to levy, as often as occaſion required; the king, by his writ, commanded, that all houſes in the liberty of Norwich ſhould, for the future, always pay towards it.

In the cuſtom-book before mentioned, the number of battlements on the city walls are thus entered: from the river, to Coſlany or St. Martin's at the Oak gate, 112 battlements, and 10 upon the gate; and from thence on the walls and towers to St. Auguſtine's gate 69, and upon that gate 12; from thence, to Fibridge or Magdalen gate, on the walls and towers are 153, and upon that gate 13; and from thence, to Barr or Pockthorp gate, on the wall and towers 178, and on that gate 10; (thoſe from that gate to the river, being about 40 in number, are omitted; as perhaps, at the time of this return, they might

not

not be quite finiſhed); from thence, the river paſſes by the eaſt ſide of the city, 'till we come to the dungeon or round tower, ſtanding on the oppoſite ſide of the river to Conisford gate, where was the old boom *, on which tower are 12 battlements; and on the tower and wall to Conisford gate are 26, and on that gate 14; and from thence, to Berſtrete gate are 150, and on that gate, and the wicket adjoining to it 27; thence, to Nedham or St. Stephen's gate, on the towers and walls, are 307, and on that gate and wicket 38; thence, to St. Giles's gate, on the walls and towers, are 229, and on that gate and wicket 15; thence, to Weſtwick or St. Bennet's gate are 100, and on the gate and wicket 16; from thence, to Heigham gate, on the walls and towers, 79, and on that gate 4; and thence, to the river, on the wall and tower, 16; in all 1630.

Richard II. in the firſt year of his reign, A. D. 1377, granted the city a charter, confirming all its former ones, and containing the following additional clauſes; 'that if there be any cuſtoms con-'tained therein, which they have not hitherto uſed; 'nevertheleſs for the future, on any occaſion, they 'may freely uſe them, without having a non-uſer 'or diſ-uſer pleaded againſt them: and further, 'that no privileged perſon or perſons, having the 'king's protection, ſhall by virtue thereof enter the 'city, and purvey † or bargain for any victuals 'before-

* A bar of wood, laid croſs a river, to hinder veſſels paſſing.

† Purveyor, was an officer appointed by the king, to purchaſe proviſions for his uſe, in any part of the kingdom, at a ſtated price.

'before-hand; whether it be for the king's own uſe, 'or for any voyage to be made for his ſervice; and 'that all ſuch fore-hand bargains ſhall be intirely 'void, and ſuch protections not pleadable in the 'city.'

And whereas the privileges of Norwich were, by their ancient charters, granted to be as ample as thoſe of the city of London; the citizens, on their petition, obtained an exemplification, under the broad ſeal, of the laſt charter made to that city, bearing date this year; in which all former charters granted thereto, are recited, by way of inſpeximus*.

In 1378, the citizens petitioned the parliament, to empower them to prohibit all ſtrangers from ſelling any merchandiſe by retail, within their liberties, on pain of forfeiture: and it was accordingly enacted; 'that if the cuſtoms and uſages of the 'city of Norwich, heretofore uſed, or hereafter to 'be uſed, be difficult in any part, or defective, 'or, that the ſame require any amendment, on 'account of new matter ariſing, whereof remedy 'was not before that time provided; that then the 'bailiffs, with the conſent of twenty-four citizens, 'of the ſame city, ſo therefore yearly to be choſen, 'or the greater part of them, ſhall, from henceforth, 'have power to ordain, and provide, from time to

* A name given to particular letters patent, being the ſame with exemplification; and called inſpeximus, becauſe they begin thus; Rex omnibus, &c. Inſpeximus irrotulamentum quarund. literar. patent. &c.

'time, ſuch remedies as are moſt agreeable to faith 'and reaſon, and moſt profitable to the good and 'peaceable government of the citizens, and of other 'our faithful ſubjects repairing thereto, as to them 'ſhall ſeem beſt: ſo as ſuch ordinances be for the 'benefit of the king and his people.' On the paſſing this act, orders were given for all goods to be landed at the public city ſtathe; and the tolls and cuſtoms were ſettled: which all foreigners, as well as citizens, were obliged to pay.

This year the tax raiſed on the citizens amounted to 128 l. 4s. 8d. and the whole income of the city to 374 l. 17s. 4d. halfpenny; out of which they lent the king 191 l. and paid to the two city counſellors 20s. each, as a yearly ſalary; to the treaſurers 20s. each; to the town-clerk his ſalary of 40s. to two eſquires, the king's meſſengers, who came to borrow 400 marks of the city for the king, 10 marks; to the duke of Lancaſter, (who had probably been inſtrumental in obtaining their charters, &c.) 10 l. to the waits, when the ſaid duke viſited the city, 20s. to the admiral of the city, for cleaning and adorning his barge, five marks; to John Staples, for keeping the ſame, 40s. and to John Hankere, for the ſame 13s. 4d. and to Bartholemew de Appelyerd, for the commiſſion to him directed for the admiralty, 10s. beſides the great expenſes they were at, in fitting out their barge for the admiral. This juriſdiction, it ſeems, belonged to the city ever ſince it was a ſea-port; and continues ſo to do; there being very late commiſſions for exerciſing the admiralty juriſdiction here.

In 1379, the citizens leaſed St. Stephen's gate, with all the houſes and conveniences thereto belonging, to John de Taſeburgh for life, paying yearly therefore, to the bailiffs and commonalty, one launce and target, handſomely adorned.

The king, this year, granted the city another charter, which is beautifully adorned with gold and various colours, and dated at Weſtminſter, February 15. In it, all former charters are confirmed, and recited at large; together with the clauſes in the act paſſed at Glouceſter, and mentioned p. 89.

In 1379, it was ordained by act of parliament, that if any alnager ſeal faulty cloths, the cloth ſhould be forfeited to the king, and the ſealer loſe his office. This act was afterwards confirmed in 1383. And in 1393, it was alſo further enacted, that no alnager ſhould have any ſure or certain eſtate in his office: and that, for the increaſe of trade, all ſingle worſteds might be carried abroad, wherever the makers pleaſed.

In 1380, the parliament granted the king a new (and at that time ſtrange) ſubſidy, by way of poll-tax; to be levied on every perſon above fifteen years of age, monks and nuns not excepted. This tax was the occaſion of various diſcontents amongſt the people; which the year following broke out into open rebellion: for the commons thinking themſelves aggrieved thereby, and galled with the oppreſſion of the lords and gentry, roſe in many parts of the kingdom, with a full reſolution of forcing the king to make them free, and releaſe them from the ſtate of villanage under which they groaned.

This inſurrection firſt began in Kent, on account of ſome indecencies, offered by a collector of the poll tax, to the daughter of one Walter a tiler; for which the father, with a hammer, knocked out his brains. The common people applauded the action; and promiſing to ſtand by him, he ſoon found himſelf at the head of 100,000 men; who declared him their chief, and protector of the poor: they were preſently joined by one John Ball, an excommunicated prieſt; who, by his ſeditious diſcourſes, greatly inflamed the minds of the common people; telling them, that all men, being ſons of Adam, there ought to be no diſtinction amongſt them; and that the great difference in men's preſent eſtate, was directly contrary to Chriſtian liberty: the favourite ſubject, on which he moſt commonly preached, was compriſed in the following diſtich.

When Adam delv'd, and Eve ſpan,
Who was then a gentleman?

Theſe riſings were univerſal throughout the kingdom: the populace of Suffolk aſſembled themſelves together, to the amount of 50,000 men; and committed numberleſs outrages and barbarities: Sir John Cavendiſh, lord chief juſtice, and ſir John Cambridge, prior of Bury fell a ſacrifice to their fury; and ſo unbounded, was their rage againſt every kind of literature, that they burnt, and deſtroyed all the ancient charters, in the abbey of Bury, and the univerſity of Cambridge. Another body of rebels, compoſed of the people

of

of Thetford, Lynn, and Yarmouth proceeded to Norwich, where they were headed by one John Liteſter, a dyer, an inhabitant of that city; who ſtiled himſelf king of the commons. In their progreſs, they ſeized, and carried along with them, all the gentlemen they happened of; ſome of whom Liteſter obliged to ſerve him at table on their bended knees; Sir Stephen de Hales, being a very comely perſon, was appointed his chief carver. The citizens treated with the rebels; and advanced them a large ſum of money to preſerve the town from fire and plunder: but notwithſtanding this, Liteſter entered the city, and demoliſhed the houſes of the noblemen and lawyers, as Tiler had before done in London; pretending that they were not compriſed in the agreement.

Henry le Spencer, biſhop of Norwich, a man as remarkable for his bravery, as for his charity, lenity and liberality, hearing of theſe commotions, ſet out from his manor houſe of Burleigh near Stamford, and entered the city with what forces he could collect: from thence he marched directly to Northwalſham, where the rebels lay ſtrongly encamped; and putting himſelf at the head of his army, he briſkly attacked them in their trenches, which he ſoon carried; and after a ſevere conteſt, obtained a complete victory. A dreadful ſlaughter of the rebels enſued: Liteſter, their king, with the principal leaders were taken priſoners, and ſoon after received the juſt reward of their crimes.

The

The Kentiſh and Eſſex rebels having diſperſed themſelves on the death of their leader, Wat Tyler, who was ſlain by William Walworth, mayor of of London, at the head of his followers; the troubles were ſoon appeaſed; and in a much happier way than could have been expected. This inſurrection was called the rebellion of the levellers, and ſuch indeed they truly were, for they not only endeavoured to level men's purſes, but their underſtandings alſo; as ill brooking, that any ſhould be wiſer, as wealthier, than themſelves.

In 1382, a conſpiracy was formed here, in order to raiſe a freſh rebellion; which was to have been opened with the murder of the biſhop, and all the nobles and gentry of the county: the time and place of riſing was fixed at St. Faith's fair: but the matter being happily diſcovered by one of the conſpirators, the reſt of them were taken, and juſtly ſuffered.

This year a very peſtilential fever broke out in many parts of the county, and very extraordinary inundations happened in the fens: and on the 20th of June, a violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt here.

At the great aſſembly held on Holy-rood day, it was ordered, that no perſon ſhould fiſh in the river Wenſum, within the liberties of the city, with drag nets, &c. unleſs between St. Peter ad vincula and Michaelmas, on the penalty of loſing their fiſh and nets, and being fined by the bailiffs; and no drag was to have ſtones of above two pounds weight hung to the lower line.

In 1383, the king and queen viſited Norwich, and were received with great pomp. And in 1385, the earls of Nottingham and Suffolk, and the duke of Lancaſter paid the city the ſame honour, and were nobly treated: the earls buſineſs was it ſeems, to ſolicit a loan for the king, towards carrying on the war againſt the Scots; for which purpoſe, the city gave him 50 marks, and lent him 150 more; they alſo gave 50 marks to the duke, towards carrying on his own foreign affairs; and expended 10 marks on the earl of Nottingham; and preſented the earl of Suffolk with two pipes of wine, and a laſt of oats.

The city ditches were now thoroughly cleanſed, and a general ſurvey was taken of the walls and towers, and a return thereupon made; by which it appeared that they were all in ſufficient repair, and that each of the towers had three, ſix, or eight men as a conſtant guard: in this return, Heigham gate is called porta inferni, or hell gate; it being the loweſt next the river on that ſide the city: and from henceforward wardens were yearly choſen to inſpect the walls, gates, towers, and river, and to ſee that they were kept in proper repair.

In 1386, on the French threatning to invade England, the king ſent his privy ſeal to the city, commanding them to fortify their town, and to lend him 500 marks; upon which, they choſe the biſhop their governor, and appointed a council, conſiſting of eight citizens to aſſiſt him; and as to the loan, upon application to the king's council, they got it reduced to 100 l.

An

An order was alſo this year paſſed, that every citizen who abſented himſelf from the great aſſembly, yearly held at the chapel of St. Mary in the fields, for the choice of bailiffs, ſhould pay a fine of 40d. And in 1388, another order was made, that no citizen ſhould buy any worſteds of the country weavers, within the liberties of the city, but at the worſted-celde (ſhop or ſtall) only, under the penalty of 40s. for the firſt offence; 4l. for the ſecond; and loſs of liberty for the third: and two wardens were choſen, to ſee that due obedience was paid to it.

In 1389, on John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter's arrival here, at Eaſter, the city reſolved to pay him the higheſt honours in their power; for which purpoſe, proclamation was made, that every one, who was of degree ſufficient to ſerve as bailiff, and did not ride to meet him, ſhould forfeit forty pence; and every common freeman, twenty pence.

In 1390, after much ſollicitation and great expenſe, the wool ſtaple was fixed here. The following year the duke of Glouceſter came hither, and was met by the citizens on horſeback: and every man who was abſent from his livery, was fined two ſhillings.

A great mortality at this time broke out, which laſted twelve months, occaſioned by the people's eating unwholeſome food; and this not ſo much from a ſcarcity of corn as of money to purchaſe it: it raged greatly in Norfolk and many other counties; and was nearly in degree equal to the great peſtilence.

In

In 1392, for the ſum of 100 l. the king licenſed the bailiffs and commonalty, to receive, in mortmain, to the uſe of the city, three meſſuages, eighteen ſhops, forty-two ſtalls, and fifty-four ſhillings of yearly rent in Norwich, held of the king in burgage; and to apply the profits thereof to the repair of the city walls, towers, and ditches; or for any other purpoſe, tending to the eaſement of the poor and middling ſort of citizens.

In 1395, the Daniſh pirates infeſting this coaſt, the inhabitants of Norwich, Yarmouth, and the other maritime places of the county of Norfolk, fitted out a number of ſhips, and engaged them; but were defeated with great loſs.

In 1397, it was ordered, that no wool ſhould be ſold in any place, but in the ſhops in the wool-market only.

The bailiffs this year accounted for ſeveral ſums of money, expended for the honour, and common profit of the city: amongſt which are the following; paid to Thomas Spynk 40s. for procuring a writ againſt ſir Leonard de Kerdeſton, who endeavoured to try actions, ariſing in the liberties, in other courts; and to John Yelverton, the city council in that affair, 40s. paid alſo to the king's juſtices of aſſize, for the city, 18s. 5d.* and for their horſes oats 14s. for making the king's herring pies 9s. 10d. for the coroner's expenſes in going to Bukenham ferry, to ſit upon two women drowned there, 13s. it being within the city liberty; and for a grand

* The aſſizes were then held at Abraham's hall.

breakfaſt made at Norwich, for ſir Edmund de Thorp, ſir Robert de Berneye, ſir Ralph de Shelton, ſir John White, knights; the ſheriff of Norfolk, the mayor of Lynn, and many nobility and gentry of the city and county, 34s. 7d.

In 1398, the city was taxed, in order to raiſe a ſum of money to preſent to the king, who was expected here: and orders were given, that every man ſhould ride with the bailiffs, in his beſt apparel, to meet him; that every one of bailiff's rank ſhould have two perſons, at the the leaſt, to attend him, in good liveries, under the penalty of 5l. that every ſubſtantial citizen, refuſing to ride, ſhould forfeit 40s. every freeman 20s. and every ſervant and apprentice 6s. 8d. and that every perſon, not able to go himſelf, ſhould ſend ſome one in his room. Six aſſiſtants to the bailiffs were likewiſe appointed; three for the court, and three for the commons. The deſign of all this parade, and the preſent they intended for the king, was ſo far to ingratiate themſelves with him, as to induce him to grant the requeſt they now determined to make, of a charter, empowering them to elect a mayor, &c. inſtead of bailiffs: but as the king did not come, there was nothing done 'till the following year; when they applied to the duke of Lancaſter about it, who frankly told them, that it would not bear then; and that they muſt wait a more favourable opportunity: but ſoon after the duke died.

This year brother John, abbot of Wendling, let to the city the meſſuage and quay in Conisford, belonging

longing to his convent, lying between the land of lady Audele on the ſouth; and the church-yard of St. Clement in Conisford, and the tenement belonging to the city, formerly Hugh Holland's, on the north; the king's highway weſt; and the river Wenſum eaſt; with the advowſon of St. Clement's church there, and 6s. 8d. rent; for 600 years, at the annual rent of 13s. 4d.

In 1399, the bailiffs, having put the city into proper poſture of defence, openly declared for Henry duke of Lancaſter, ſon and heir of John of Gaunt, the late deceaſed duke, their eſpecial friend. On this declaration, Henry gave them ſtrong aſſurances, that whenever it was in his power, the charter they ſo earneſtly deſired, for electing a mayor, &c. ſhould be granted them: and he was as good as his word, as will appear afterwards. The great connection there was between John of Gaunt, and the city, aroſe through means of ſir William Norwich, knight; a great follower and friend of the duke's, and the occaſion of his frequent viſits to, and the great value he always expreſſed for it.

In the firſt year of Henry IV. ſir Thomas de Erpingham, knight, a Norfolk man, warden of the Cinque-Ports, and lord chamberlain, obtained the king's charter, dated at Weſtminſter the 6th of February, 1399, confirming all the former charters ever granted to the city. The charter itſelf is loſt, but is inſerted in every inſpeximus, from the reign of Henry V.

At an aſſembly, held on the Sunday preceding the feaſt of St. Valentine; at which the bailiffs, and ſeventy-four of the principal citizens were preſent; letters teſtimonial were ſigned and ſealed with the common ſeal of the city, at the requeſt of ſir Thomas Erpingham, relative to ſome certain matters charged on the famous Henry le Spencer, biſhop of Norwich. This was done to oblige the king, who ſuſpected that the biſhop was engaged in a conſpiracy to dethrone him, in hopes thereby of obtaining their new charter; an object they were ſo ſtrongly bent upon, that they made no ſcruple of ſacrificing that very man, who had ſo lately ſaved them, their houſes, goods, and families, from death and devaſtation. But, notwithſtanding the teſtimonial, the biſhop cleared himſelf, and remained unmoleſted.

In 1400, William Blackhommore, Margery his wife, and Jeffery de Bixton, gave to the city all that meſſuage, with the lime-kilns, garden, houſe, and ſhops, in the pariſhes of St. Edward and St. Peter Southgate; lying between Hildebrond's hoſpital north; St. Peter's church-yard and glebe lands ſouth; the ſtreet eaſt; and the prioreſs of Carrow's land, called Boteler's-hills, now Butterhills, weſt; the revenue thereof to be appropriated, for ever, towards repairing the banks of the river Wenſum.

In 1402, the grand affair of procuring the new charter, took up the greateſt part of the citizens time; but as nothing could be done without the concurrence of biſhop Spencer, who had fully convinced

vinced the king and council of his integrity and loyalty, notwithſtanding the charge laid againſt him by the city; they at laſt found means to ſoften him, and to obtain his promiſe, that he would not oppoſe them in this their favourite point. All obſtacles being now removed; they offered to lend the king 1000 marks; which ſo far obliged him, that they were given to underſtand, that they might draw up a charter as large and full as they could deviſe, and the king would paſs it. This was accordingly done, and the new charter paſſed, bearing date at Weſtminſter, January 28, 1403. In the preamble it is recited; 'That, by reaſon 'of the great affection that we have and bear to 'our city of Norwich, and the citizens, and com-'monalty of the ſaid city; and in conſideration 'of the good behaviour of the citizens of the 'ſaid city towards us; and of the voluntary ſer-'vice by them in time paſt often given us; be-'ing deſirous to advantage the ſaid city, and in 'a ſpecial manner to provide for the profit of 'thoſe citizens, their heirs, and ſucceſſors, of our 'ſpecial grace we have granted; that the city, 'and all the land within the city, and the liber-'ty of the ſame, with the ſuburbs, and their ham-'lets and bounds, and all the land round the li-'berty thereof, (the old ſhire-houſe only excepted) 'ſhall be, and are hereby ſeparated from the county 'of Norfolk, and altogether exempted therefrom, 'both by land and water; and are hereby made a 'county of, and by themſelves, which ſhall be for 'ever called; 'The county of the city of Norwich.'

By

By this charter, the office of bailiff is extinguiſhed, and the citizens have power given them, to elect a mayor yearly; and two ſheriffs for the city and its county; which mayor, as ſoon as elected, and every his ſucceſſors on their election, ſhall be the king's eſcheator* in the city and liberties thereof. The ſheriffs are to be ſworn by the mayor in the Guildhall, and their names returned into chancery. The eſcheator and ſheriff of Norfolk, are not to enter the city or county of Norwich. The ſheriffs of Norwich are to hold their county court, from month to month; and have the ſame liberties and privileges, as other ſheriffs of counties have, and are to receive all profits thereof, as the bailiffs of the city heretofore uſed to do. No citizens are to plead, or be impleaded, for or concerning any lands, in any court, out of the bounds of the city and its county; nor for any bargain made, or fault committed within thoſe bounds: neither are the king's juſtices to enter, or concern themſelves in any thing thereto belonging, but all ſhall be done before the mayor and ſheriffs, according to the law and cuſtom of the city. The ſteward and marſhal of the king's houſhold, are not to intermeddle, either in his majeſty's preſence or abſence; unleſs in caſes of tranſgreſſions, bargains, contracts, and debts in the king's houſhold, or concerning thoſe which are members of the houſhold. The citizens and commonalty,

* An officer, who obſerves the eſcheats, or forfeitures, that fall to the king, and certifies them into the exchequer.

monalty, are to have cognizance of all pleas, aſſizes, novel diſſeiſin, and mort de aunceter*, of all lands and tenements in the city and its county; as well as thoſe pleas that are triable before the juſtices of both benches, juſtices of aſſize, or juſtices itenerant; all which, ſhall be tried before the mayor and ſheriffs, in the Guildhall. The deputy of the eſcheator and ſheriffs, who muſt be deputed under the city ſeal, is yearly to account with the exchequer for the profits, but ſhall not be compelled to go out of the city therefore. The mayor, ſheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, have full power and liberty, to appropriate and make the beſt of all gates, bridges, and waſte grounds, throughout the whole liberties, to enable them to repair the gates and walls. The mayor is to try all cauſes, where the ſheriffs ſhall any way be charged with doing wrong; and hath power to relieve the oppreſſed, by puniſhing the ſheriffs, according to the nature of the offence. The mayor, for the time being, is always a juſtice of the peace, by his office, and ſhall yearly chooſe four others to aſſiſt him, who ſhall likewiſe be juſtices; and no juſtice of the county of Norfolk, or any other juſtice of peace whatever, ſhall exerciſe his office in the city or its county, either by land or water. The mayor is not to determine any caſe of felony, without the king's ſpecial mandate. The citizens are to have all fines, iſſues, forfeitures, and amerciaments, accruing

* A writ, which lies where a man's anceſtor dieth ſeized of lands, and a ſtranger entereth upon them.

By this charter, the office of bailiff is extinguiſhed, and the citizens have power given them, to elect a mayor yearly; and two ſheriffs for the city and its county; which mayor, as ſoon as elected, and every his ſucceſſors on their election, ſhall be the king's eſcheator* in the city and liberties thereof. The ſheriffs are to be ſworn by the mayor in the Guildhall, and their names returned into chancery. The eſcheator and ſheriff of Norfolk, are not to enter the city or county of Norwich. The ſheriffs of Norwich are to hold their county court, from month to month; and have the ſame liberties and privileges, as other ſheriffs of counties have, and are to receive all profits thereof, as the bailiffs of the city heretofore uſed to do. No citizens are to plead, or be impleaded, for or concerning any lands, in any court, out of the bounds of the city and its county; nor for any bargain made, or fault committed within thoſe bounds: neither are the king's juſtices to enter, or concern themſelves in any thing thereto belonging, but all ſhall be done before the mayor and ſheriffs, according to the law and cuſtom of the city. The ſteward and marſhal of the king's houſhold, are not to intermeddle, either in his majeſty's preſence or abſence; unleſs in caſes of tranſgreſſions, bargains, contracts, and debts in the king's houſhold, or concerning thoſe which are members of the houſhold. The citizens and commonalty,

* An officer, who obſerves the eſcheats, or forfeitures, that fall to the king, and certifies them into the exchequer.

monalty, are to have cognizance of all pleas, aſſizes, novel diſſeiſin, and mort de aunceter*, of all lands and tenements in the city and its county; as well as thoſe pleas that are triable before the juſtices of both benches, juſtices of aſſize, or juſtices itenerant; all which, ſhall be tried before the mayor and ſheriffs, in the Guildhall. The deputy of the eſcheator and ſheriffs, who muſt be deputed under the city ſeal, is yearly to account with the exchequer for the profits, but ſhall not be compelled to go out of the city therefore. The mayor, ſheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, have full power and liberty, to appropriate and make the beſt of all gates, bridges, and waſte grounds, throughout the whole liberties, to enable them to repair the gates and walls. The mayor is to try all cauſes, where the ſheriffs ſhall any way be charged with doing wrong; and hath power to relieve the oppreſſed, by puniſhing the ſheriffs, according to the nature of the offence. The mayor, for the time being, is always a juſtice of the peace, by his office, and ſhall yearly chooſe four others to aſſiſt him, who ſhall likewiſe be juſtices; and no juſtice of the county of Norfolk, or any other juſtice of peace whatever, ſhall exerciſe his office in the city or its county, either by land or water. The mayor is not to determine any caſe of felony, without the king's ſpecial mandate. The citizens are to have all fines, iſſues, forfeitures, and amerciaments, accruing

* A writ, which lies where a man's anceſtor dieth ſeized of lands, and a ſtranger entereth upon them.

accruing by virtue of the office of juſtice of the peace. The mayor, ſheriffs, &c. are to have all victuals forfeited by law, as bread, wine, ale, and all other things, not belonging to merchandiſe. The mayor, ſheriffs, &c. are to have the ſword, which the king gave them, or ſome other, carried before them, with the point erect; in the preſence of all lords or nobles of the realm, whether they be of the blood royal or not; our preſence, and the preſence of our heirs, only excepted. The ſergeants at mace, belonging to the mayor and ſheriffs, are to carry gold or ſilver maces, gilt or ungilt, with the king's arms thereon, both in the king's preſence, as alſo in the preſence of the queen conſort, or queen mother, in the city and its county, as their proper ſergeants at arms. Neither the ſtewards, marſhal, nor the clerk of the market of the king's houſhold, ſhall ever exerciſe any juriſdiction in the city or county; or compel the citizens to anſwer them, any where out of their liberty. No purveyor, or provider of victuals, or other officer, ſhall purvey or take any victuals belonging to the citizens, without their free will; unleſs they be for the king's own uſe, taken at full price, and the money paid on delivery. The city coroners are to exerciſe in the liberties, the ſame privileges as other coroners, in the king's preſence, or abſence; as they for time immemorial have done. And, laſtly, no damage is to ariſe to the city by reaſon of this change: but the mayor, ſheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, hereby have, and may

uſe

uſe and enjoy, all rights, privileges, and liberties, in the ſame manner as the bailiffs, citizens, and commonalty, their predeceſſors, had, uſed, and enjoyed before this alteration.

This charter was received with great demonſtrations of joy: and in purſuance thereof, the citizens, on May 1, 1403, elected William Appelyerd their firſt mayor. The bailiffs held their office 'till the Michaelmas following: when Robert Braſier and John Daniel, two of them, were choſen ſheriffs *.

In 1404, at an aſſembly, held for ſettling the method of electing ſheriffs, it was ordered; that, for the future, there ſhould be eighty perſons elected yearly to attend at all common aſſemblies, in a place by themſelves; and that the majority of them ſhould name three perſons yearly, for ſheriffs; and declare their names to the commons, who might refuſe any of the three they pleaſed: and if they liked none of them, the eighty were to nominate three more; and this to be done, 'till they had named three, whom the commons approved of: and

 then

* When the charter firſt came down, the ſeal of the bailiffs was diſuſed, and a new one made: in the midſt is our bleſſed Saviour ariſen from his tomb, with a glory about his head; his right hand is held up towards heaven, and in his left is a globe, with the croſs on its top: he ſtands in the portal of a Gothic building, having over it the arms of France and England quartered: on his right hand is a ſhield, with the city arms, viz. a triple-tower'd caſtle, and under it, a lion paſſant-guardant; and on his left hand, on another ſhield, is a plain croſs, the arms of St. George, or the Engliſh flag. The circumſcription is,

Sigillum officii majoratus Civitatis Norwici.

The ſeal of the office of mayoralty of the city of Norwich.

then the town-clerk, and ſome of the eighty, were to report the three perſons, ſo approved of, to the mayor and chief men, and the mayor was to name one of them for ſheriff; and the chief men another: and this was the conſtant form of elections for ſome years.

In 1405, an act paſſed, prohibiting all perſons, of what eſtate or condition ſoever, to put out either ſon or daughter as an apprentice, within any city or borough in the realm, except he had land of the value of 20s. a year at leaſt: but it was repealed in the reign of Henry VII. on account of the great prejudice the cities, and this in particular, ſuſtained thereby.

In 1406, his majeſty honoured the city with a viſit.

In 1409, through the intereſt of Sir Thomas Erpingham, a grant was made to the mayor, ſheriffs, and commonalty of Norwich, for a certain term of years, of the alnage and ſurvey of all manner of worſteds made in Norwich and the county of Norfolk: by which grant, none were to be ſold without having their ſeal affixed thereto, for which their fee was a halfpenny for each piece; and all peices ſhort of meaſure were to be forfeited; half to the king, and half to the city. The alnage, and ſealing, was this year let to two citizens, at twenty marks rent. And in 1448, the city got a renewal of this grant from Henry VI.

This year the city lent the king 500 marks; 300 of which were taken out of the common ſtock, and the

the remainder was raiſed by a public tax. This ſum was afterwards repaid.

In 1410, the city allowed Richard Kolys, the king's ſergeant at arms, all his expenſes; and gave him beſides five marks, as a reward, for his coming from London to Norwich, and for going to Yarmouth, Northwalſham, Thetford, Wigenhall, and Lynn, to make proclamation of the late ſtatute concerning worſted cloths, and of the alnage granted to the city; that no one might pretend ignorance, and ſell their cloths without being ſealed.

In 1413, 1 Henry V. the city was in great confuſion, occaſioned by the diſputes between the commons, and the mayor and his council; relating to the mode of electing mayors, ſheriffs, and other officers of the corporation, and the exerciſe of ſome other powers, granted by the late charter. During this conteſt, a ſudden and terrible fire broke out, which laid waſte and deſtroyed the whole convent of the preaching friers *, with every thing belonging to them; and did prodigious damage to that part of the city: this misfortune, together with the exhauſted ſtate of the city treaſury, owed to the expenſes theſe contentions had occaſioned, induced all parties to wiſh for a reconciliation; which was effected by the good offices of ſir Robert Berney, Knt. John Lancaſter, William Paſton, and others; and a final agreement ſealed by the mayor, ſheriffs and com-

* St. Andrew's hall was the church of the friers preachers; which, with the adjoining convent, (part of which is now the workhouſe) was rebuilt after this fire.

monalty, on the 14th of Feb. an abſtract of which here followeth. 'In the name of the Trinyte, Fa-'der, Sone and Holigoſt, three perſons, and one 'God in mageſte, principal and ſpeciall avowe † 'of Norwiche Cite and of all the commonaute, in 'the honour of whom, our moder chirche is founded 'and halwed, on the day of Seynt Valentyn martir, 'whan creatures through love of kynde, as it is 'ſeid, choſſen her mate, the ſecound yeer of kyng 'Henry V. after the conqueſt, in the time of John 'Biſkelee, Mayr, Henry Rafman and Thomas Cok 'Shirreves, be aſſent of the good commonalte of the 'Cite of Norwich, the whiche Cite be diſſenſions, 'traverſes, variaunces and diſcordes upon diverſe 'articles of long time hangying, hath been di-'vided, diſſoyled and in point to ha be diſtroyed. 'Nowe at holi preyere and mediacion of Seynt 'Valentyn in whos day the Cite chooſee be love to 'make pees, unite and accord, poore and riche, 'to be oon in hert, love and charite; nevermore 'fro this tyme forth to be diſſevered by the help and 'grace of the holi Trinyte her ſpeciall avowe, but 'ſtandynge full unyted and accorded in the articles 'underwritten, upon the tenure that folwith hereaftir, 'that is for to ſeyne, in this forme.'

The mayor ſhall hereafter be always choſen in the Guild hall on St. Philip and St. James's day (May 1.) The old mayor and twenty-four * are to be preſent, and

† Patron, or advocate.

* Theſe were the mayor's councii, in whoſe place the aldermen were afterwards appointed. They are ſometimes called venerabiles viri, bon-gents, con-citizens, and probi homines.

and all the common-council: and each of the twenty-four abſenting himſelf forfeits 2s. and each of the common-council 1s. The recorder, or his deputy, is to make a ſpeech, explaining the cauſe of their aſſembling: and then he, with the mayor and twenty-four, are to withdraw into another room; and the ſpeaker of the commons ſhall then ſay: 'Sirres and 'friends, for the love of Jeſu Chriſt in proceedyng 'of this election preſent, behave yow and rewle 'yow, goodli and honeſtli; and levith not for love, 'haate, ne dread, that ye cheſen and nemelen two 'ſufficiaunt perſones for the office of Meyr, ſuch as 'ben honourable and profitable for the Cite; of whiche 'iche of hem hath ben Meyr or ſhirreve of the Cite, 'and of whiche nethir hath ben Meyr thre yers 'aforn.'

And he that hath moſt voices of the people in the hall, ſhall be one; and he that hath moſt voices next, ſhall be ſecond. And the ſpeaker, and ſix of the common-council, ſhall write down their names, and return them to the mayor, &c. in the chamber; after which notification made, the ſix common-council ſhall deliver the bill to the common clerk, who, together with the recorder and common ſpeaker, ſhall keep it: and to theſe three perſons, the mayor, alone, ſhall come in proper perſon, to a part of the ſame chamber; and to them ſhall ſecretly name one of the two perſons, which of them he will have for the office of mayor; and then every one of the twenty-four ſhall do the like; and which ever of the two have the moſt voices,

ſhall

ſhall be admitted for mayor the next year; 'ac-'comptyng the Meyre's voyce for two voyces, if 'travers falle *.' And in like manner, if it ſo happen in the hall, that the common ſpeaker cannot rightly tell who has moſt voices; then he, and the common council, ſhall go and inform the mayor, who ſhall call together the common-council, into a room by themſelves; and there ſhall traverſe or try the variance, in the ſame form as hath been, and is now uſed in London, &c. And after the election, the mayor, ſheriffs, and twenty-four, ſhall come down to the commons in the hall; and the mayor being ſeated, the recorder, or deputy, ſhall declare the perſon choſen to the commons; and if the perſon be preſent, the mayor ſhall place him at his right hand.

The ſheriffs ſhall be choſen on the day of the nativity of our Lady, (September the 8th) in the following manner: the mayor, ſheriffs, the twenty-four, and the ſixty of the common-council, and all other citizens, ſhall freely come, as to the election of the mayor; and then the mayor, and twenty-four of his council, with the ſheriffs, ſhall go into the chamber; and by a majority chooſe one ſheriff, 'ſuche as thei will anſwer fore;' and the mayor to have a double voice as aforeſaid. The recorder, or deputy, ſhall then declare to the commons, the name of the perſon elected; and the mayor ſhall command them to go and chooſe 'a concetezyn 'dwellyng

* If the votes be equal: in which caſe, but for this expedient, a traverſe or trial muſt have enſued.

'dwellyng with in the Cite,' for the other ſheriff, 'ſuche one for whom thei will anſwer, for the yere 'than next enſuyng;' and the commons in the hall ſhall immediately proceed to election, and when they have choſen by majority, ſhall, by their ſpeaker, inform the mayor, ſheriffs, and twenty-four, whom they have choſen: and if any variance fall among the commons, on their election, it ſhall be tried by the ſixty common-council; as in caſe of variance happening in the election of a mayor: and he that has once ſerved the office of ſheriff, ſhall never be elected again.

The election of the twenty-four con-citizens, for the mayor's council, ſhall yearly be on the ſame four days, on which the common-council ſhall be choſen in the different wards, as follows: the mayor ſhall ſay, 'Sires, ye hav be poynt of charter, 'that ye ſhull yerli cheſen XXIIII concitezyns, for 'the Meris counſeyl; and notwithſtandin that it is 'acorded, and conſentid, and be compoſicon made, 'the names of the XXIIII ſhall be nemelid to yow 'at this day; that is to ſeyn, VI ſufficiaunt men 'for Conesford, if there ben ſo many ſufficiaunt 'in the ſame warde, to be of the nombre of the 'XXIIII; and if there be not ſo many ſufficiaunt 'in the ſame warde, it ſhall be lefful to the warde, 'to cheſe the nombre that lakkith there, in other 'wardes atte large in the Citee:' and ſo ſix perſons for each ward. 'And thes XXIIII thus choſen, 'ſhull ſtonde perpetuelli in the Cite of Norwich, 'as thei don in London be ordinaunce made;' except

cept reaſonable cauſe in any year be aſſigned; in which caſe the mayor may change ſuch perſon, or put it to the vote of the ward, whether the cauſe of change be reaſonable; and if it be found ſo, then the ward to chooſe another. 'And if it ſeem 'to the Meyr, when the XXIIII ben thus choſen, 'that ony of them be not ſufficiaunt, that then ſhall 'the Meyr have chalenge, and reſtreyne, as the 'Meyr of London hath, be ordinaunce in the Cite 'of London.' But theſe twenty-four can do nothing to bind or charge the city, without aſſent of the commonalty. No mayor, ſheriff, or any of the twenty-four, ſhall wear, or take clothing, or livery, of any lord, while he be in office, on forfeiture of his freedom; or keep a common hoſtrie, or common alehouſe.

The common council ſhall be elected thus. On the Monday next after Paſſion Sunday, the freemen and houſeholders in Conisford ward, ſhall meet at the Guildhall, and chooſe twelve common-council for that year; viz. in Conisford ſix, and in Berſtrete ſix: and, when choſen, their names ſhall be returned to the mayor, by four perſons appointed by the whole ward; and then the mayor ſhall call the perſons ſo choſen, and charge them to give good and true counſel, to the beſt of their knowledge, for the profit of the city; and to be conſtant in appearing to give ſuch counſel. On the Tueſday, ſixteen ſhall be choſen for Mancroft ward; viz. ſeven in St. Peter's, five in St. Stephen's, and four in St. Giles's. On the Wedneſday, twenty ſhall be choſen for

for Wymer ward; viz. ſeven in St. Gregory's, ſeven in St. Andrew's, and ſix in St. George's. And on the Thurſday, twelve for the ward beyond the water; ſix for Coſlany, and ſix for Fibridge. But if Lady-day fall on the Monday after Paſſion Sunday, then the firſt election to be on the working day next following. And theſe common-council ſhall have the ſame power with thoſe of London. And the mayor ſhall be ſworn, at his entering upon that office, to make all elections in the foregoing manner. All ordinances and conſtitutions, which the mayor and twenty-four agree to, muſt be delivered to the common-council by the recorder, or deputy; and if they paſs them, they then become good and valid; but if they aſk longer advice by their ſpeaker, the mayor muſt grant it; and they may conſult about them, and either reject, or paſs them, as they ſee fit.

The mayor is to hold a court once a week, and oftener if he think needful; and to hear and determine all manner of injuries, or outrages, &c. done by any officers under him; and to have all pleas of apprentices and ſervants, as the chief juſtice of peace in the city; pleas and ranſom of priſoners; pleas of debts; letters of payments; and all contracts made between merchant and merchant, or any other perſon beyond the ſeas; and all other pleas, and articles, which belong to the office of mayoralty; ſaving the profit that of right belongeth to the ſheriff's office.

The recorder is to be ſworn, before the mayor and his council, in a common aſſembly, to give him good and true counſel; but ſhall not be judge of the ſheriffs court, in any thing that may be an hindrance to that of the mayor.

All pleas of rents, lands, tenements, inrolments, and recogniſances, ſhall be before the mayor and ſheriffs, in the mayor's court; reſerving to the ſheriffs their profits; and the fees, for entry of the inrolments, to the mayor's clerk. Aſſay of bread, &c. ſhall be made by the mayor and ſheriffs, or one of them at leaſt; and the fines ſhall be the ſheriffs.

The mayor, and twenty-four, are to be clothed according to their eſtate; and all that have been mayors, ſhall wear their clothes furred, and lined, according to the ſeaſon of the year; and ſhall attend the mayor on principal days, in their beſt array, to Chriſt church, to aſſemblies, and other places in the city; and if the mayor rideth, all that have been mayors ſhall ride, in their cloaks; and the other peers, in livery of ſuit, under the penalty of 20 l. and no bond-man ſhall be mayor or ſheriff.

There ſhall be a common aſſembly always on Holy-croſs day, (May the 3d) when the new elect ſhall name two perſons to bear the ſword, of whom the aſſembly ſhall chooſe one to that office; and four perſons for ſergeants, and the aſſembly ſhall chooſe two of them; all which ſhall be officers for a year.

All the ordinances, for the time paſt, ſhall be examined by the mayor, theriffs, twenty-four and ſixty; and the good ones ſhall be confirmed, and the bad

ones

ones rejected. And the aſſembly ſhall then chooſe the recorder, bellman, and dikkepere †; and the mayor, and twenty-four, ſhall chooſe a common clerk ‡, a coroner, two clavers §, and eight conſtables. And the ſixty common-council ſhall chooſe a common ſpeaker, one coroner, two clavers, and eight conſtables.

On St. Matthew's day, (Sept. 21) an aſſembly ſhall be annually held, when the mayor, and twenty-four, ſhall chooſe one chamberlain, one treaſurer, two auditors ||, that are not accountable of the common goods, and three commoners, to be of council with the chamberlain; and the ſixty common-council ſhall chooſe one chamberlain, one treaſurer, one common ſergeant, two auditors, not accountable of the common goods, and three commoners, to be of the chamberlain's council alſo; and they are to declare the city money, debts, &c. before they go off their offices.

Each craft in the city, ſhall chooſe yearly, freely and by themſelves, two maſters, and preſent them to the mayor; who, on the Monday next after the mayor's riding, ſhall be charged to make ſearch, for that year, of all defaults in their craft; and preſent them to the mayor; and upon conviction, half the fines ſhall go to the ſheriffs, and half to their craft: and if the mayor find the maſters faul-

† Keeper of the city ditches.

‡ Town-clerk.

§ Perſons appointed to keep the keys of the cheſts, in which the city money, ſeals, &c. are depoſited.

|| Whoſe buſineſs is, to inſpect and paſs the chamberlain's accounts.

ty, he may diſcharge them; and if their craft neglect to name two more within eight days, the mayor may appoint them. Such crafts, as have ſearch in London, ſhall have ſearch in Norwich, in the ſame manner as is practiſed in London; except in the caſe of patents, charters, and grants. And if there be ſuch crafts in Norwich, as are not in London, they ſhall chooſe two maſters; and have the ſame privileges and powers, as the other crafts in Norwich have.

No foreigners that keep ſhop in Norwich, ſhall take any more apprentices, 'till they buy their freedom; except their own or wife's children. And no freeman ſhall take apprentices for leſs time than ſeven years, nor without enrolling them in the chamber, within a year and a day, before the mayor, on forfeiture of his freedom: and every apprentice, when his time be expired, ſhall be free, paying to the chamber a noble, and to the ſheriffs the ſame ſum. All that are now citizens ſhall, within a year and a day, be inrolled in the craft he follows, on forfeiture of his freedom; and all, hereafter made free, ſhall be inrolled under ſome craft; and the maſters of that craft ſhall expreſs their conſent; and the chamber ſhall have 20s. and the craft 40d. or more, according to agreement with the chamberlains and their council.

The burgeſſes to ſerve in parliament ſhall be choſen by common aſſembly, and their names declared to the mayor, ſheriffs, and their council, 'in pleyn ſhire,' in the Guildhall. And there ſhall be

be four men choſen in each ward, by common aſſembly; two of which are to aſſeſs, or lay the king's tax, and the other two to collect it.

This agreement, however full and plain, did not anſwer the end for which it was intended; for within a very ſhort time, the commons exhibited articles to ſir Thomas Erpingham, ſteward of the king's houſhold, againſt the mayor, ſheriffs, and twenty-four: which being laid before the king, he commanded, that the city ſhould ſend two perſons, one to be choſen by the mayor, ſheriffs, and twenty-four, and the other by the commons; with full powers to conclude and ſettle all their differences, agreeable to the determination of himſelf and council. Matters being thus accommodated, the king granted them a new charter, dated July 21, in the fifth year of his reign; in which all former ones, and in particular his father's, are confirmed and recited at large; and the following liberties added.

'Whereas, in former charters, there was no time 'fixed for chooſing the mayor and ſheriffs; by rea-'ſon whereof, great diſputes had ariſen:' the king, therefore, by theſe preſents, empowers the citizens, and commonalty, to chooſe twenty-four of their fellow-citizens, aldermen*; which twenty-four ſhall be

* Aldermen are now only aſſociates to the chief civil magiſtrate of a city, or town corporate: but, with the Saxons, alderman conſtituted one of the three degrees of nobility, and anſwered to earl amongſt the Danes. Lambard, in his Archaionomia, ſays, that the aldermen had the ſame dignity and power in cities, boroughs, walled towns, and caſtles, under the chief magiſtrate, as the provoſts of the hundreds, and wapentakes

be aldermen for life; and ſixty other citizens, for the common-council of the city.

All citizens, dwelling in the city, may be preſent at the election of the mayor, which ſhall be held at the Guildhall, on May-day yearly; and the major part of them ſhall chooſe two citizens, dwelling in the city, out of the twenty-four aldermen, both which have either been mayors before, provided three years have elapſed ſince their laſt ſerving; or have ſerved the office of ſheriff of the ſaid city; of which two, the major part of the aldermen preſent, ſhall chooſe one for mayor by vote; and if there be equal votes for one perſon, then the mayor ſhall have the caſting vote.

Two ſheriffs ſhall be elected yearly, on the day of the nativity of the virgin Mary; one by the mayor and aldermen, and the other by the commons; which two, ſo elected, ſhall continue in their office, from the day of St. Michael next following their election, for a whole year.

The ſixty common-council ſhall be yearly elected out of the four wards; viz. on the Monday in Eaſter week, twelve for Conisford ward; on the Tueſday, ſixteen for Mancroft ward; on the Wedneſday,

wapentakes had, in all England, under the earls or ſheriffs of the counties: their office being, to keep inviolate the laws, liberties, rights, king's peace, and all the juſt, ancient, and approved cuſtoms of the realm, to the beſt of their power: and on any ſudden emergency, to order the mot-bell to be immediately rung, to call together the folk-mote. i. e. the people of their particular juriſdiction, to conſult, and provide againſt ſuch damages as might enſue; and to repreſs every thing, any way tending to diſturb the peace of the king, or his kingdom.

neſday, twenty for Wymer ward; and, on the Thurſday, twelve for the northern, or ward beyond the water. All which ſhall be the common-council for the year enſuing, and have as great power and authority in the city, as the common-council of the city of London have, and enjoy there.

Of the twenty-four aldermen, ſix ſhall be for Conisford ward; ſix for Mancroft ward; ſix for Wymer ward; and ſix for the ward beyond the water. On the death of, or diſplacing any alderman for reaſonable cauſe, the mayor ſhall ſummon the ward to the Guildhall, to chooſe another in his room, out of the moſt worthy and able citizens dwelling in the city.

If any laws, cuſtoms, and ordinances, heretofore made or uſed, be defective, or difficult to be underſtood; or if any matter ariſe, not provided for by the laws or ordinances in being; the mayor and aldermen, or the major part of them, with the conſent and approbation of the major part of the common-council, ſhall have full power to apply any remedy, agreeable to conſcience and reaſon, for the common profit of the city, and of thoſe who reſort thither; which ordinances ſo made, they may put in execution by themſelves, or their officers.

A charter was, at the ſame time, granted to St. George's guild, or company; by which their ridings and grand proceſſions were regulated and augmented. This guild, with the ancient crafts, or companies, of the city, made a very ſplendid appearance on all public occaſions. The companies were then

then on the ſame footing, as thoſe of the city of London now are; but not being incorporated by charter, they have been declining ever ſince the time of Henry VIII. though ſome of the trades ſtill continue as a fraternity, and chooſe wardens among themſelves to this day.

It was further ordered, that the chamberlains ſhould appoint the colour of the gowns, &c. each company ſhould appear in; this formerly was under the direction of the particular wardens: and that all crafts, that will, be clad in liveries, after the manner of the London companies; and that the craft or company of which the mayor is a member, follow immediately after the mayor, and every one of them attend him to the cathedral on Hallowmas, Chriſtmas and Twelfth day; and at other times at the mayor's pleaſure: and that every company hold the aſſemblies of their crafts four times every year, 'and kepe the worſhip of their avowe 'in due place, and ride on their principal avowe's 'day, in livery and honoure.'

Thus was the peace of the city ſettled, on a much better and more honourable foundation, than ever it had been before; and a charter obtained, granting the ſame form of government and ordinances as the city of London poſſeſſed: an object which the citizens always had in view from their firſt incorporation. The charges of this charter were upwards of 100 l. which was ordered to be taken out of the common ſtock.

In

In 1417, the king, before his ſetting out for France, borrowed 1000 marks of the city; and pledged his coronet for the payment.

In 1423, 2 Henry VI. a commiſſion was directed to the mayor and other juſtices, aſſigned by the king, to hold ſeſſions of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, for the city and its county: theſe commiſſions were uſually taken out when the gaols began to be full of priſoners, and were continued 'till the judges circuits were regularly ſettled.

In the 6th year of the king, a commiſſion of this kind was directed to the mayor, ſheriffs, and four juſtices of the peace to be nominated by the mayor and others; before whom the two coroners for the city were ſummoned to appear; together with the ſixteen conſtables for the four wards; the two conſtables for the liberty of Holmeſtrete; and the two for that of Spytelond; the bailiff of the prior's liberties in thoſe parts; and alſo four men out of each ward, whoſe office probably was to ſerve on juries. At this time the liberty of the city, by water, extended as far as Braiden.

In 1424, an indenture tripartite, made between the mayor, aldermen, and commons, containing conſtitutions for the better government of the city, was ratified at a common aſſembly, in the Guildhall, on the Friday after St. Lucy's day, the thirteenth of December; and afterwards confirmed by Henry VII. under the broad ſeal, in 1492. It ſets forth, that the city was 'hevyly voyſed for

'lak of good and vertuous governaunce, with inn 'the ſey'd citee had, to gret diſhonour of the mair, 'aldermen, and good commons of the ſame.' To remedy which evil, the following ordinances were made.

1. The aldermen, ſhall always give good counſel to the mayor, as the aldermen of London do.

2. They ſhall come to the mayor, whenever they are warned.

3. They ſhall keep ſecret all matters treated of, 'till they be ſhewed in common aſſembly, called by the mayor and aldermen, or the major part of them, on pain of being diſplaced.

4. The aldermen ſhall ſupport the mayor, and walk with him on principal days in proceſſion; 'er to any lord, or lady, or perſon of worſhip 'into anie place in the cite;' or pay ſix-pence for default.

5. No alderman ſhall quarrel with, or ſue his fellows, before he hath complained, and ſhewn his grievance, to the mayor, and aldermen his council, under 20s. penalty.

6. No alderman ſhall be an arbitrator againſt any other alderman, under the ſame penalty.

7. The aldermen ſhall be in clothing, as the mayors ſhall appoint, under 20s. penalty; and being put out of the clothing, and council of the twenty-four aldermen.

8. The aldermen ſhall take the following oath. 'Thys heir ye, fire mair, and all myn felas alder-'men, that her ben: that I, from this tyme forthe,

'as

'as longe as I ſtonde in degre, and eſtat of al-
'derman, wythinne the citee of Norwych, to yow
'fire mair, and to yowr ſucceſsoures maires of this
'ſeyd citee, xal ben obedyent; alle conſtitucyons,
'and ordinaunces, wyth here peynes and depend-
'auncis, in thiſe preſent endenturis comprehendit;
'as well as alle othir ordinaunces, be yow and your
'aldermen, er your ſucceſſoures, er be the more
'part of hem, for honour of the eſtatis to ben mad,
'and ordeyned, with myn body and myn good, xal
'holden and ſuſteyne; and in ony office upon me,
'in name of the ſame citee to be leyd, I xal me
'governe, be the councel and advys of the mair
'and aldermen of thys ſame citee, for the tyme be-
'yng, or be the advys of the more partye of hem.
'So help me God at the holy doom.'

It was now alſo ordered, that at the ſwearing the new mayor, and at ſuch other times as the mayor ſhould think convenient, the following proclamation be made in different parts of the city, viz.

'The Meyr of thys Cite, commaundyth on the
'kyngis behalve, that iche man kepe the pees,
'fro this tyme forthwarde; and that no man diſturbe,
'ne breke the forſeid pees, ne go armed wyth in
'the Citee, upon the peyn of preſounment, and
'forfeture of all the armure; and that alle
'maner of bakeris, baken iiij lovys for a peny,
'and ij lovys for a peny of bultell of reynes; and
'that bred, and all other bred, that the baxteris
'ſchall bake, be wele ſeſonde, and holden the ful

'weyghte, after the fourme of the ſtatute ther upon
'made; and upon peyn ther upon ordeyned wyth
'inne this Cite. And that no bakere, beye none
'qwete in the market beforn X of the clokke; and
'that alle brewſters and gannokers*, ſelle a gallon
'of ale of the beſt be meſure a ſelyd for 1d. ob.
'and a galon of the next for 1d. and other as it
'hath beforn tyme ben uſed, upon peyn that is
'ordeyned in the Cite; and that all manner of
'taverners ſelle a galon of redwyne of Gaſcoyne,
'of the beſte, be meſure a ſeled for 6d. and a ga-
'lon of qwite wyne of Gaſcoyne of Rochelle for
'4d. and all manner of wynes according, like as
'they ben of valew, upon peyn that is ordeyned
'ther on in the Cite; and that no bocher, ne fiſh-
'man, bringe no manner of vetaile into the mar-
'ket to be ſold, but yif it be oneſt and holſome,
'as it owyth for to be, upon forfeiture of the ve-
'taile, and of other ponyſhement, be diſcrecion of
'the Meyr of the Cite; and that none cook, ſelle
'no vetaile, but it be well ſeſonde, and that thei
'rechafe no mete in peyne of forfeture of the ve-
'tayle, and upon other peynes ordeyned in the
'Citee; and that thei ſelle good and reaſonable
'penneworths; and that thei bye no manner vetaile
'in market, before 8 of the clokke; and that none
'bye ne ſelle no manner of vetaile in none inne,
'with inne howſes, but in the pleyn market, on peyne
'ther on ordeyned; and that no manner man for-
'ſtalle whete ne malte, ne non other corn in the
'Cite,

* Alehouſe-keepers.

'Cite, ne non other vetaile coming towarde the 'Citee, be lond ne be water; ne non erneſt geve, 'upon non vetaile, but in the pleyn market, upon 'peyne of forfeture of the vetayle, and upon other 'peynes ordeyned in the Citee; and that non aly-'on* walk in the Citee, in ſomere, nor in wyn-'tere after the corfu-bell † be rongyn, ne non 'knyfe bere with poynt, in peyn of preſonment 'and forfeture of his knyfe; ne that there ſchall 'non alyon herverwe ‡ non other alyon, comyng 'to the Citee, upon peyn ther on ordeyned; and 'that no man with in the Citee, pleye atte tenys, 'ne coyting, ne diſes, ne non other diſhoneſt pleyes, 'upon peyn of preſonment, but uſen ſchetyng §, 'and other oneſt games, as the kyngis command-'ment is; and that alle conſtables of the Citee, 'iche man in his warde, kepe the pees, and make 'watches, as it is ordeyned; and arreſte all manner 'of night walkers, and miſdoers, and bring hem 'to the kyngis preſon, upon peyne ther on ordeyn-'ed; wyth inne the Cite; and that all manner men 'of crafte, that ben foren or eſtrangeres, that we-'lyn comyng to the Citee, and uſen her craftis 'ther inne, they ſchall freely dwell in the forſeid 'Citee, wyth owtyn any amercyment, or loſe of 'goods, a twelmond and a day; and over that, in 'ſuch

* Foreigner, or ſtranger.

† From the French couvre-feu, to cover the fire; it being a law of the Conqueror, that at the ringing of the evening bell at eight o'clock, every family ſhould rake up their fires, and extinguiſh their lights.

‡ Harbour, or entertain.

§ The exerciſe of ſhooting at marks.

'ſuch wyſe as it haith ben uſed beforn in old tyme.' About this time, one hundred and twenty perſons were perſecuted in the dioceſe of Norwich, for lollardy*; and William White, a prieſt, was burnt here in September, 1424.

In 1426, the liber albus, or white book, a fair vellum manuſcript, reſpecting the affairs of this city, was firſt compiled; and all the material evidences, and memorable occurrences, were therein entered, by the order of Thomas Ingham, then mayor.

In 1427, Humphry duke of Glouceſter arrived here, being joined in a commiſſion of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, with the mayor, &c. and ſeveral felons were tried before him.

In 1428, John Beverly, labourer, was tried on ſuſpicion of lollardy; and notwithſtanding no proof was brought againſt him, yet he was ſentenced to be fed with bread and water only, on the Friday and Saturday after his trial; and on the laſt of thoſe days to be fuſtigated†, from the palace, by Tombland, to St. Michael's at Plea church; and thence through Cutler-row, round the market; holding in his hand a wax candle of two pence price, which he was to offer to the image of the Holy Trinity, at the

* The followers of Wickliffe were called Lollards; either from Walter Lollard, a German, who firſt gave riſe to the ſect in 1315; or from lolium, cockle or darnel, as being tares amongſt the Lord's wheat. They were great reformers, and preached particularly againſt the monks, and other religious ſocieties of thoſe times.

† Beaten with cudgels, or rods made of oſiers, &c.

the high altar of the cathedral, after he had performed his penance; and then to quit the dioceſe, and never more to return into it. Theſe penances became afterwards very common here; and were called diſplings, or diſciplinings.

In 1429, an agreement was concluded between William Worſted, prior of Norwich, and his convent, and the mayor, ſheriffs, and citizens: by which, the prior had confirmed to him all his exempt liberty, in Spytelond, Holmſtrete, and Raton-row; and his tenants there were wholly excuſed from ſerving at the turns of the ſheriffs of Norwich; and permitted to buy and ſell in the city toll-free; and to have and enjoy the ferry over the river Wenſum, now called Sandling's ferry. All Conisford meadows were adjudged to belong to, and be in the juriſdiction of the convent; and the prior's right therein aſcertained, of view of frank-pledge*, and

* A pledge, or ſurety, for freemen. For the ancient cuſtom of England, for the preſervation of the public peace, was; that every free born man, at fourteen years of age, religious perſons, clerks, knights, and their eldeſt ſons excepted, ſhould find ſecurity for his fidelity to the king, or elſe be kept in priſon: whence it became cuſtomary, for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to ſee each man of their pledge forth coming at all times; or to anſwer the tranſgreſſion of any one abſenting himſelf. This was called frank-pledge, and the circuit thereof decenna, becauſe it commonly conſiſted of ten houſholds; and every particular perſon, thus mutually bound, was called decennier. This cuſtom was ſo ſtrictly obſerved, that the ſheriffs, in every county, did, from time to time, take the oaths of young people, as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and ſee that they combined in one decennary or other:

and court-baron †, waif ‡, ſtray §, forfeitures of felons and fugitives, liberty of outfangthef ||, infangthef *, toil, theam ‡‡, gallows, tumbrell ||||, and confiſcated goods, and all other liberties which former priors had enjoyed in all the meadows; the tower called the dungeon only excepted. Their juriſdiction was alſo allowed, in all the hamlets and towns of Brakendale, Lakenham, Eaton and Erlham, Erlham croſs, and Nether Erlham-ſtreet; and from thence to Heigham gates; and from Berſtreet gates, by the middle of the road, to the croſs at the joining of the two ways; and from thence to Trowſe mill by the foot-path; and from the mill to Trowſe bridge; and ſo on by the north ſide of the bank of Trowſe Ee to the river Wenſum, including the Ee, or water there, belonging to the manors of Lakenham and Newton; and all free paſture

ther: whereupon this branch of the ſheriff's authority was called, viſus franciplegii, view of frank-pledge.

† A court, that every lord of a manor (who was formerly called a baron) holdeth within his own precincts.

‡ Goods found, of which no body claims the property: that of which every one waves the claim.

§ Any beaſt, not wild, found within any lordſhip, and not owned by any one.

|| Privilege of reclaiming any man dwelling in his fee, and taken up for felony in any other other place, and judging him in his own court.

* Privilege of trying any thief taken within his fee.

‡‡ A power of having ſervants and ſlaves. All baronies, enfeoffed with theam, were endowed with ſuch power: for unto the poſſeſſors thereof, all their bondmen, their children, goods, and chattels, did appertain; and that ſo fully, that they could diſpoſe of them at pleaſure.

|||| Or ducking-ſtool: an engine, invented for the puniſhment of ſcolds, and unquiet women.

paſture there; and free fiſhing in the Ee, and in the river Wenſum; and a certain wharf in that river againſt the gannok; and all the water, and fiſhery, from Trowſe bridge to the end of Eaton wood; and alſo liberty of riding in the city, and its liberties, on the Friday before Whitſuntide, to proclaim their fair kept on Tombland; which fair, with its liberties, the city fully diſclaimed: and the prior was, moreover, to have the liberty of paſſing and repaſſing the river Wenſum, at all times, with boats and other veſſels, toll-free: and the mayor, &c. were to pay 4s. every Michaelmas-day to the prior and convent, on conſideration of their releaſing to the city, the tithes of twelve acres and ſixteen feet of land, at the eaſt end of the priory of Carrowe; and granting liberty to the mayor, coroners, &c. of exerciſing their ſeveral juriſdictions there; ſo that they did not interfere with the convent, its liberties, or tenants; nor hold any real or perſonal pleas, by writ or otherwiſe; nor any ſheriff's turn, in any of the aforeſaid places or lands.

Another conteſt alſo aroſe, between the city and inhabitants of Yarmouth, concerning a new-erected public crane in that port; in which the city obtained a verdict for removing the crane; together with a confirmation of their charter of liberties.

In 1433, a great diſturbance happened on the election of a mayor; which was not finally compoſed 'till 1436, when William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, came hither; and at an aſſembly held on the Thurſday before Lady-day, at which were

preſent the mayor, ſheriffs, Wetherby and Grey, who had occaſioned the diſpute, ſixteen aldermen, and 36 of the common-council, the whole matter was ſubmitted to the ſaid earl, whoſe determination was as followeth.

1. That the common ſeal, which had been forcibly taken out of the Guildhall, on May-day, 1433, by the commons, and by them kept, be placed in the old-accuſtomed place in the treaſury; and that four clavers be choſen by the commons, as uſual, to keep it, under the ſignet of the mayor, and four of his fellows.

2. That all writings, ſealed therewith, or with any ſeal of office belonging to the city, againſt John Hauke, John Mey, Tho. Wetherby, Tho. Fiſhlak, John Belhagh, Wm. Grey, John Qwerdlyng, and others, be void; and all perſons reſtored to their places, from which they had been ejected in 1433.

3. That neither Wetherby, nor his party, any more vex the commons, nor alderman of their party; nor they him, or his adherents.

4. That Wetherby be declared alderman of Conisford, and Grey of Wymer ward; and every one reſtored to his juſt rights.

In 1436, the city ſent forty men, completely armed, to the defence of Calais, againſt the duke of Burgundy; who then beſieged it.

In 1437, September 8, the city and its liberties were ſeized by the king*; and John Welles, alderman

* This ſeizure was occaſioned by the continual diſturbances and ſuits, between the city, the prior and convent, the abbeſs

man of London, was appointed cuſtos, or warden. The mayor was diſplaced 'till March 1, when he was reinſtated in his office; but ſo as to act under the warden. On the 15th of July, the ſheriffs were removed; and two new ones appointed by the king's writ, to continue during his pleaſure. And November 30, a proclamation was iſſued out, commanding all perſons not to intermeddle in the diſputes between the court and commons; or to hold any private meetings on either ſide, on pain of life and limb.

This year, the ſalary of fifty marks was paid to the mayor, as uſual, out of the treaſury; but afterwards to the warden: and by agreement with the new ſheriffs, the city was to receive all the profits of their office, and allow them handſomely out of them, towards their expenſes.

The citizens, in order to ingratiate themſelves with the king, ſent forty archers to aſſiſt in raiſing the ſiege of Guiſnes; and advanced him 100l. by way of loan. They likewiſe diſpatched a letter to the king's council, (in which they were joined by their worthy warden) praying a reſtoration of their liberties: but this they could not accompliſh 'till 1439; when, at the inſtance of Thomas, biſhop of Norwich, and William, biſhop of Lincoln, they obtained letters patent for that purpoſe.

abbeſs of Carrowe, and the abbot of Wendling, reſpecting their ſeveral privileges; in which it was proved, that the city had far exceeded their liberties, and made them liable to forfeiture.

In 1440, Humphry, duke of Glouceſter, and his dutcheſs, viſited the city; and were preſented with forty marks. The citizens now hoped to have entirely regained the king's favour, through this great prince's intereſt; but by an ill-judged ſtep, they effectually loſt it: for, on the 18th of October, they gave orders for a ſuit to be commenced in the exchequer, for the 100l. they had lent the king three years before: a proceeding, which muſt neceſſarily give the court juſt cauſe of offence.

In January following, alderman Thomas Wetherby, who mortally hated the commons, on account of their oppoſing him in the late conteſts, inſtigated the abbot of St. Bennet's to proſecute the city, for erecting their new mills upon the river Wenſum; though they had already ſtood there ten years, without being at all objected to. The abbot's plea was, that, as lord of the manor and lete of Heigham, he was ſeized of two water mills, and 160 acres of land; and had free paſſage on the river Wenſum, for boats and veſſels, to and from his abbey of Holm; and that theſe new mills not only hindered his ſo paſſing, but, by ſtopping the current, cauſed the water to overflow its banks, and drown his lands, to his great damage. In anſwer to which, the city proved, that there were four ancient mills acroſs the ſtream, ever ſince the conqueſt; two at Taverham, called Bumpſtede's, or Appilyerd's mills; and two within the city, called Calke mills; and that, whenever people went up the ſtream to Taverham, they were obliged to pull their boats upon

upon land at old Calke mills; and that the abbot's mills, at Heigham, being higher up the ſtream, than either the old or new mills, the water was ſtopped before it came to their mills: and as to the erection of the new mills, it was of neceſſity; the old mills having been decayed and uſeleſs for twelve years; and beſides all this, that out of the fee-farm of 128l. theſe mills produced 26l. clear.

Notwithſtanding all the foregoing particulars were clearly proved, yet judgment was given againſt the city, and the profit of the mills forcibly taken from them for ſome time; when the affair was left to the determination of William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk: who ordered the city to pay 100l. to the abbot, and 50l. to the prior of Norwich, for the damages they had ſuſtained by means of theſe mills. This deciſion ſo enraged the common people, that on January 25, they proceeded in a tumultuous manner, and in great numbers, to the Guildhall; from whence they carried away the common ſeal, that the award might not be ſealed. They went afterwards to the monaſtery, which they threatened to ſet on fire; declaring their intention of killing the prior and monks; unleſs they would deliver up the final agreement, concluded between them and the city, (ſee p. 127); which, to ſave themſelves, they were obliged to comply with: they likewiſe kept the city gates ſhut, and for ſome time refuſed entrance to the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Oxford, and other of the king's miniſters; although they ſhewed them the king's commiſſion,

to

to ſeize the rioters, and reſtore peace. This was called Gladman's inſurrection, from one John Gladman, a merchant, who was very active in it. To anſwer theſe outrages, the mayor, &c. were commanded to appear before the council, on the octave of the purification; when the mayor was fined 50l. and committed to the fleet; where he lay 'till the 26th of March following. In the mean time, a commiſſion of oyer and terminer was iſſued out, to ſit at Thetford, where judgment being given againſt the city, the liberties were ſeized into the king's hands; and on the 18th of March, 1442, ſir John Clifton was appointed governor of the city. Whilſt the mayor remained a priſoner in the fleet, Wetherby took the common ſeal out of the cheſt, and, agreeable to the earl's award, ſealed a bond of 100l. to the abbot of Holm, and one of 50l. to the prior; and another of 50l. to the biſhop, who had now ſet up ſome claims; and then entirely deſtroyed the new mills.

In 1447, the citizens obtained a privy-ſeal, dated at Weſtminſter, November 8; by which they were reſtored to all their liberties. And afterwards, on payment of a fine of 1000 marks, they obtained a full reſtoration, and confirmation of all their franchiſes, under the broad ſeal, dated December 1, in the 26th year of the king.

In 1448, the king honoured the city with his preſence: and in 1449, paid it a ſecond viſit, on Saturday, Auguſt 29, and ſtaid 'till the Monday night following; and was entertained at the expence of the biſhop, the prior, the mayor, and commons.

In

In 1451, Walter Jeffery was proſecuted, for executing the office of under-ſheriff of this city two years together, and fined 200l. it being contrary to ſtatute.

In 1452, it being rumour'd that Edward, earl of March, ſon to the duke of York, was advancing towards London; the queen, much terrified thereat, endeavoured to make what friends ſhe could, and for that purpoſe came to this city; when, in full aſſembly, the commons reſolved to advance 100 marks, as a loan to the king; and the aldermen, at the ſame time, preſented the queen with 60 marks, to which the commons added 40 more; ſo that the king had now 200 marks of the city: the citizens judged this a proper opportunity to ſolicit a general pardon for all paſt offences, together with the grant of a new charter; all which they obtained, on paying a fine of twenty marks, and advancing to the queen the whole fee-farm of the city, for the laſt year, being 129l. 11s. 4d. The charter is dated at Weſtminſter, March 17th, and conſented to in full parliament: it contains a reſtitution of all liberties; a general pardon of paſt offences; a confirmation of former charters; with a full power of uſing all liberties, ever granted by any foregoing charter, not heretofore made uſe of; and an addition of the following privileges, viz. 'That they may, for the future, 'declare and plead all their cuſtoms and liberties 'before us, or our officers, by their own recorder, 'as doth the city of London: that the mayor, recor-

'der,

'der, and all ſuch aldermen as have borne the 'office of mayor, ſhall be juſtices of peace for the 'city and county thereof, ſo long as they continue 'aldermen. The ſaid juſtices, or four of them, 'whereof the mayor and recorder ſhall be always 'two, ſhall be the king's juſtices; to enquire on the 'oaths of the inhabitants of the city and county, 'from time to time, whenever they think proper, 'of all felonies, tranſgreſſions, foreſtallers, regra-'tors, conventicles, or meetings againſt the peace, 'armed forces, deſigns to kill or maim, or of any 'companies that aſſociate, or diſtinguiſh themſelves 'by hoods or liveries of one ſort, contrary to the 'peace and ordinances publiſhed; of hoſtelers; of 'abuſes of weights and meaſures; of matters relat-'ing to the ſale of victuals; of workmen, artificers, 'beggars, vagabonds, ſervants, &c. and of all 'things belonging to the office of juſtice of the peace. 'And alſo, that they may for the future elect under-'ſheriffs, town-clerks, and ſheriff's bailiffs, at their 'pleaſure, as freely as the city of London doth.'

At this time the conteſts between the prior and city broke out afreſh; which, after various expedients tried to conciliate all differences, but without effect, were at length ſettled by the good offices of the biſhop of Norwich.

On St. Jerom's day, the court held their general commemoration, or anniverſary obit, for the ſouls of the deceaſed benefactors to the city, (whoſe names and gifts were always on that day read out of a bead-roll kept for that purpoſe) at the chapel of the college

lege of St. Mary in the Fields. The proceſſion thither was as follows: the mayor, ſheriffs, aldermen, common-council, the twenty-four conſtables of the city, thirteen poor perſons clothed alike, who had 2d. each, and nine chaplains, to perform the exequies or ſervice, each of which had 4d. At the ſame time, 6d. was given in bread to the priſoners in the Guildhall; the ſame ſum to thoſe in the caſtle; 4d. to each houſe of lepers at the city gates; 12d. for ringing; 4d. to the bellman; 4d. for lights; and 16d. for the herſe*. This commemoration was kept annually, though not always on the ſame day, or at the ſame place; but moſtly at this chapel, it being the place where the greateſt part of the city buſineſs was at that time tranſacted.

A ſtatute was now made, limiting the number of attornies; and enacting, that there ſhould be only ſix in the county of Norfolk, ſix in Suffolk, and two in the city of Norwich; all which fourteen attornies were to be elected and admitted, by the king's two chief juſtices for the time being.

In 1456, December 20, a ſhock of an earthquake was felt here; and in the year following, a French invaſion being dreaded, the city raiſed two hundred men, which they ſent for the defence of Yarmouth.

In the year 1460, during the conteſt between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, the mayor and aldermen raiſed forty armed men; and the commons eighty; and appointed William Rookwood,

 eſquire,

* A temporary monument raiſed over a grave; alſo a carriage, in which corpſes are drawn to the place of ſepulture.

'der, and all ſuch aldermen as have borne the 'office of mayor, ſhall be juſtices of peace for the 'city and county thereof, ſo long as they continue 'aldermen. The ſaid juſtices, or four of them, 'whereof the mayor and recorder ſhall be always 'two, ſhall be the king's juſtices; to enquire on the 'oaths of the inhabitants of the city and county, 'from time to time, whenever they think proper, 'of all felonies, tranſgreſſions, foreſtallers, regra-'tors, conventicles, or meetings againſt the peace, 'armed forces, deſigns to kill or maim, or of any 'companies that aſſociate, or diſtinguiſh themſelves 'by hoods or liveries of one ſort, contrary to the 'peace and ordinances publiſhed; of hoſtelers; of 'abuſes of weights and meaſures; of matters relat-'ing to the ſale of victuals; of workmen, artificers, 'beggars, vagabonds, ſervants, &c. and of all 'things belonging to the office of juſtice of the peace. 'And alſo, that they may for the future elect under-'ſheriffs, town-clerks, and ſheriff's bailiffs, at their 'pleaſure, as freely as the city of London doth.'

At this time the conteſts between the prior and city broke out afreſh; which, after various expedients tried to conciliate all differences, but without effect, were at length ſettled by the good offices of the biſhop of Norwich.

On St. Jerom's day, the court held their general commemoration, or anniverſary obit, for the ſouls of the deceaſed benefactors to the city, (whoſe names and gifts were always on that day read out of a bead-roll kept for that purpoſe) at the chapel of the college

lege of St. Mary in the Fields. The proceſſion thither was as follows: the mayor, ſheriffs, aldermen, common-council, the twenty-four conſtables of the city, thirteen poor perſons clothed alike, who had 2d. each, and nine chaplains, to perform the exequies or ſervice, each of which had 4d. At the ſame time, 6d. was given in bread to the priſoners in the Guildhall; the ſame ſum to thoſe in the caſtle; 4d. to each houſe of lepers at the city gates; 12d. for ringing; 4d. to the bellman; 4d. for lights; and 16d. for the herſe*. This commemoration was kept annually, though not always on the ſame day, or at the ſame place; but moſtly at this chapel, it being the place where the greateſt part of the city buſineſs was at that time tranſacted.

A ſtatute was now made, limiting the number of attornies; and enacting, that there ſhould be only ſix in the county of Norfolk, ſix in Suffolk, and two in the city of Norwich; all which fourteen attornies were to be elected and admitted, by the king's two chief juſtices for the time being.

In 1456, December 20, a ſhock of an earthquake was felt here; and in the year following, a French invaſion being dreaded, the city raiſed two hundred men, which they ſent for the defence of Yarmouth.

In the year 1460, during the conteſt between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, the mayor and aldermen raiſed forty armed men; and the commons eighty; and appointed William Rookwood,

T eſquire,

* A temporary monument raiſed over a grave; alſo a carriage, in which corpſes are drawn to the place of ſepulture.

eſquire, their captain; with whom they agreed for ſix weeks pay, at ſix-pence a day for each ſoldier, and ſent them to the aſſiſtance of the king; who wrote them a letter of thanks, with a requeſt, that they would maintain them for one month longer; which was readily complied with.

About the latter end of February, on account of the diſtracted ſtate of the nation, it was reſolved, that all the city gates ſhould be kept locked, day and night, except five of them, which were to be conſtantly guarded: and in this ſtate the city continued, till they received a letter from king Edward IV. acquainting them, that on the fourth day of March, he had taken upon him the government of the realm, and commanding them to proclaim him by the name of king Edward; and that all perſons of what degree ſoever, between ſixteen and ſixty years of age, ſhould arm themſelves, and haſten to him with all poſſible ſpeed: upon this, they directly proclaimed him, and raiſed a competent number of ſoldiers to ſupport his cauſe. The king ſoon after his acceſſion to the throne confirmed all the city's former charters, by inſpeximus, wherein they are every one recited at large.

On the firſt of March, 1463, the cathedral received conſiderable damage by fire: and this year the ſtatute was made prohibiting the carrying any wool out of the kingdom; and ſo plentiful was corn, that a quarter of wheat was ſold in Norfolk for 20 d. a quarter of malt for the ſame price; and a quarter of barley or oats at 12 d.

In

In 1467, an act paſſed for the true making of worſteds in Norwich and Norfolk: the worſted weavers were by this act authoriſed to elect every Whit-monday, four wardens of the ſame craft, living in the city; and the artificers in the county of Norfolk, four wardens more, living in the county: all which were to be ſworn on the Monday next after Corpus Chriſti day, before the mayor of the city, and the ſteward of the dutchy of Lancaſter, if in the county and preſent; and the ſaid wardens, or the major part of them, as well within the city, as without, had full power for a year following, to ſurvey all worſteds, and make ſuch rules and ordinances, as they judged to be for the good of the craft. They were alſo empowered to ſearch all worſteds in Norwich, Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeſhire, as well upon the loom as off; and to ſummon all perſons who diſobeyed this act, or their ordinances, before the mayor or ſteward, who might puniſh them at diſcretion: and every man was obliged to put his proper mark to every piece, on pain of forfeiture: the wardens were to aſſign certain places in the city and county; and appoint certain days in every week, when and where pieces were to be brought and ſearched by them; and if approved, then to fix their token or ſeal thereto, without fee or reward: and all mayors, ſheriffs and bailiffs, whenever the wardens required them, were to attend, aid, and ſupport them in their ſearch. In 1468, this ſtatute was extended to the county of Eſſex.

In 1469, the king was at Norwich, and received in a very grand and ſumptuous manner.

In 1471, the commons granted 30 l. yearly to the ſheriffs, to enable them the better to pay the fee-farm rent of the city.

It is ſuppoſed that in 1472, the day of electing the mayor was changed, from the firſt of March, to the firſt of May; and that hath continued to be the day of election ever ſince: and this year Edward Sealye, one of the ſheriffs, lived and kept his ſheriffalty at Trowſe-milgate, which is in the county of the city of Norwich. The ſtatute, granting to mayors, &c. a power of ſearching and ſurveying victuals was now made; and a common ſergeant, or clerk of the market elected.

In 1474, the king viſited the city, and was preſented with a ſum of money by way of benevolence; notwithſtanding which, the following year the city was taxed at 80 l. 6 s. 11 d. for a whole tenth and fifteenth, raiſed for the payment of the forces employed in France.

In 1477, the plague raged ſo furiouſly throughout England, that, as Hollingſhed ſays, thrice the number of people died in four months, that had been deſtroyed in the laſt fifteen years of war.

In 1478, the latter end of September, another peſtilence broke out; and continued its ravages 'till November 1479: in which time, according to Nevile's account, there died an incredible number of people in this city: in the following year, on the 28th day of December, a ſevere ſhock of

an

an earthquake was felt in Norwich and Norfolk, and almoſt all over England; many buildings were overthrown by it, and conſiderable damage done in ſeveral places.

In 1481, the ancient aſſeſſment towards repairing the walls was renewed; by which it appears, that the ward of South Conisford, repaired the tower in the meadow, the tower oppoſite to it by the river ſide, all the wall to Conisford gate, that gate, the wall to the next tower, that tower, and wall half way to the black tower. North Coniſford, repaired the walls from thence to the black tower, that tower, and ſo on to the corner of Berſtrete gate. Berſtrete, repaired the wall from that corner, Berſtrete gate, and the wall and towers to the iron door, now called Brazen-doors. St. Stephen's, repaired the iron door, and all the towers and wall to Nedham, now St. Stephen's gate, and that gate. St. Peter's of Mancroft, repaired all the wall from that gate, with four towers, and the wall to the fifth tower. St. Giles's, repaired all the wall, towers, and St. Giles's gate, to the tower on the north ſide of the gate, and that tower. Weſt Wymer, repaired from that tower, all the wall, and towers to St. Bennet's gate, and that gate. Middle Wymer, repaired all from thence to the river, Biſhop's gate, and Roſceline's ſtathe. Coſlany, repaired the tower on the north ſide of the river, with the wall to St. Martin's gate, and the wall, and towers to St. Auguſtine's gate, and both thoſe gates. Colgate, repaired

paired all the wall, and towers, from St. Auguſtine's to Magdalen gate. Fibridge, repaired Fibridge or Magdalen gate, and all the wall, and towers, to the tower next to Pockthorp gate, on the north ſide. Eaſt Wymer, repaired that tower, and the wall to Pockthorp gate, and that gate, and ſo to the river, and the tower by the hoſpital meadows.

In 1482, the king granted to the mayor, ſheriffs, and commonalty, two free marts or fairs, to be held within the city and county of the ſame; the firſt, ten days before the third Sunday in Lent, and ten days after; the ſecond, upon the commemoration of St. Paul, (June 30) and twenty days after: with all liberties and cuſtoms belonging to ſuch marts or fairs. This grant was exemplified under the broad ſeal; and the marts were at firſt very conſiderable; but are now reduced to one day fairs only: the moſt conſiderable of which is that kept on Lammas-day, near Hertford bridges.

In 1484, 2 Richard III. the city appointed four aldermen, and ten commoners, together with the chamberlains, to provide ſtalls and booths, and pens for cattle againſt the free marts; and the ſheriffs made Robert Machon their under ſheriff, ſteward of the pie-powder courts, appendant to the ſaid marts.

In 1485, John Ebbes one of the ſheriffs died; and as a writ could not be obtained from London, for electing another, Curtis his partner, ſerved

ſingly

ſingly the remander of the year; but held no courts after the death of Ebbes.

The next year, 1 Hen. VII. on the rebellion of Lambert Simnel, who aſſumed the name of Edw. Plantagenet; the king, expecting an invaſion of the eaſtern parts of the kingdom, made a progreſs through Norfolk and Suffolk, to confirm the inhabitants in their loyalty; and ſpent his Chriſtmas at Norwich; when the city made him an handſome preſent: from hence he went in pilgrimage to our Lady's chapel at Walſingham, ſo famous for its miracles; where he made his vows; and after he had reſtored peace by a compleat victory, he ſent his banner to be offered there, as an acknowledgment of his prayers being heard.

The kingdom was now viſited with a new kind of diſeaſe called the ſweating ſickneſs, or dead ſweat: it was ſo contagious, that ſcarce one in an hundred eſcaped it; thoſe to whom it proved fatal, died almoſt as ſoon as taken; and what made it more terrible, was, that the ſame perſons were liable to it ſeveral times: it began September 21, and laſted till the end of October. A remedy was found out by a learned native of this city who generouſly publiſhed it to all the world.

Soon after, the old ſuit was revived between the prior and city, with reſpect to their ſeveral liberties: the prior inſiſting, that the ſite of the priory, Holmſtrete, Tombland, Raton-row, &c. were not in the juriſdiction of the city. This conteſt laſted many years, and occaſioned a very large expenſe to both parties.

In

In 1487, an earthquake was felt here on St. Thomas's day. And this year, the convent of the Carmelites, or White Friers, acknowledged the mayor and commonalty as their perpetual founders; who agreed to make a ſolemn proceſſion annually, on the Aſſumption of our Lady, which was their foundation-day, to the ſaid convent.

In 1489, it was enacted, that no butcher ſhould ſlay any beaſt, within any city, borough, or walled town in England, or in the town of Cambridge, under the penalty of 12 d. for every ox, and 8 d. for every other beaſt ſo ſlain: but the towns of Berwick and Carliſle were excepted.

In 1490, the city ſent the king a benevolence, together with 12 horſemen well armed, at an allowance of 12d. a day each man, till they were taken into his majeſty's ſervice; and the following year, they ſent 20 foot ſoldiers.

In 1491, the burgeſſes in parliament acquainted the aſſembly, that they had been at great expenſes, in procuring an ordinance of parliament to authoriſe them in a quiet manner, to take one John Eſtgate out of ſanctuary: the ſaid John having entered the church of St. Simon and Jude, and remained there a long time; during which, the city being obliged to keep watch day and night, leſt he ſhould eſcape, was at great charge and trouble: the expenſe was hereupon allowed; and the ordinance being paſſed, John Pynchamour, one of the burgeſſeſs, went to the ſanctuary, and on Eſtgate's refuſing to come out and ſubmit to the

law,

ſaw, he in a quiet manner went to him, and taking him by the arm, led him to the Guildhall, whence he was committed to priſon.

The animoſities between the city, prior, and the monks, increaſing daily; the king, on a repreſentation of the whole affair, directed the following letter to the mayor.

By the King.

'TRUSTY and welle belovyd, we grete you 'welle: and whereas we ben enformed, that 'dyverſe and many old grete grugges and maters 'of variaunce and debate, have been hangyng by 'many yeres paſſed, betwixt the priour and churche 'of the cathedral churche of our Cite of Norwych, 'and ther predeceſſouris on the on partye, and you 'the mayor, the ſhirreves, and commynalte of our 'ſaid Cite, and your and their predeceſſours, on 'the othyr partye; wherin many communications 'and treatyſe have ben made by diverſe notable 'perſons for th' appeyſing of the ſame; but as we 'ben enformed have taken none effect; and there-'by grete inconveniens be lykly to enſue. We 'therefore wole, and ſtraytly charge you, that all 'manner excuſes ceaſſyng, ye be and perſonally 'appier afore us and our counſayll at Weſtminſtre, 'in the xvma of St. Mychell next; to th' entent 'that aftyr the ſeid matyr of variauns, by us and 'our counſayl thorowly herde, we may ſette therin 'ſuch direction, as ſhall be conſonant wyth our

'lawes, reaſon, and good concyens, for the fynall 'appeſyng of the ſame hereafter; not fayling here-'of on peyn of CCli. Latyng you wite, that we 'by oure other like letters have yeven in ſtrayte 'commandment to the ſeyd priour and hys bre-'thren. Yeven at our manor of Shene, the firſt 'day of Juyn.'

In compliance with the king's command, the mayor, recorder, and alderman Gardiner, were nominated to appear on behalf of the city, at the day appointed; when the principal matter in diſpute being agreed on both ſides, to be; whether the ſite of the priory, Tombland, Ratton-row and Holmſtrete were in the liberty of the city, or not? on trial had thereon, before Sir William Huſe and Roger Townſende, a verdict was given in favour of the city. But notwithſtanding this ſolemn deciſion, the mayor was again called up before the privy council, and commanded to go down and move the aſſembly to conſent, that the priory, and all its liberties, might be formally exempted out of the county of the city, on the prior's paying them five marks a year, or eighty pounds down: this they would by no means agree to, but ſtrenuouſly inſiſted on the king's charter; the conſequence of which was, that the affair, after various appearances before the king and council, remained undetermined; and was productive of continual ſuits and indictments, during this whole reign.

In 1493, wheat was ſold in London and Norwich at ſix-pence a buſhel.

In

In 1495, it was enacted, that no man ſhould be a worſted ſhearer in Norwich, unleſs he had ſerved ſeven years as an apprentice, or was allowed of by the mayor, and maſters or wardens of the company; that the worſted ſhearers in Norwich ſhould make no ordinances, but ſuch as the mayor and aldermen ſhall think neceſſary; that no inhabitant in Norwich, not being a ſhearman, ſhould keep a ſhearman in his houſe; and that henceforward, the citizens of Norwich might take apprentices, notwithſtanding the ſtatute of 7th H. IV. But upon information to the parliament, that this ſtatute was obtained with a crafty deſign of ſeperating the worſted ſhearers, from the main body of ſhearmen, and making them a different craft or trade; ſo much of the act, as related to worſted ſhearing, was repealed; and the remainder of it confirmed.

The ſame year an act paſſed, appointing particular towns, amongſt which Norwich was one, for the keeping ſtandard weights and meaſures, to ſeal others by; enacting, that no perſon preſume to buy or ſell, but by ſuch ſealed weights and meaſures; and empowering the officers of every city, burgh, or market town, twice in a year, to examine all weights and meaſures; to deſtroy ſuch as be defective; and to fine the party offending, for the firſt fault 6s. 8d. the ſecond 13s. 4d. the third 20s. and to ſet him or her upon the pillory: and further, 'that there be but eight buſhels raſed or ſtricken to 'the quarter of corn; and 14lb. to the ſtone of 'wool; and 26 ſtone to the ſack.'

On the third of November died John Wellys, mayor, and Thomas Caus was elected in his room; but the corporation was obliged to procure a writ of dedimus poteſtatem, to authoriſe them to ſwear him; their charters having given them no ſuch power, in caſes of death.

In 1496, the city ſent to the aſſiſtance of the king, againſt the Corniſh rebels, twenty ſoldiers, well equipped and armed with brigandines †, and forty pounds to maintain them: eleven were raiſed by the aldermen, and nine by the commons.

In Auguſt, 1497, the king, queen, and counteſs of Derby, the king's mother, viſited the city; and were received by the mayor, with the following ſpeech.

'Moſt excellent, moſt gracious, and moſt Xtien 'kyng, our naturall, our undoubted and rightful 'ſovereyne leige lord. Here be your true feithfull 'and moſt humble ſubgietts, maiſters, the Meire, 'ſhiriffs and aldermen of this your citee of Norwich, 'whiche as wele for themſelff, as in the name of all 'the commonailte, and inhabitants of the ſame, 'thank your heighneſs, as humbely, as reverently, 'and as hertyly, as any ſubgiets may do their ſo-'vereigne lord; for this, that it hath lekid you, of 'your moſt ſpeciall grace, to be perſonally preſent, 'and to ſhew your moſt riall perſone here among them 'in this your citee, to ther gretteſt erthly joy and 'comforte. And for a pleyn and oppen recognicion, 'that ye ſovereigne lord, be hertyly welcome to them 'all,

† Coats of mail, plated and jointed.

'all, and that all they be your feithfull lovyng ſub-
'giets in worde, will and dede, according to ye
'duty of ther alligeans; and how be it, that they
'ar more poore, and not of ſuch welth as they have
'ben afor theſe dayes; yet ſovereigne lord, they
'offer, geve, and bring here onto your heighneſs a
'preſent, that is to ſay a cope (cup) with a hundred
'pounds of riall golde, conteyned in the ſame;
'hertily beſeeching you, ſovereigne lord, of your
'moſt habundaunte grace and goodneſs, yat it may
'be by your heigh comaundment, benyngly ſo ad-
'mitted, accepted, and receyved; not for the quan-
'tite or value of it, but for that it is goven and pre-
'ſentid, of very good and hertily affection: and
'moreover, thei ſpecially beſeech your heighneſs,
'ſovereigne lord, to be to this your ſeyd citee, and
'of the liberties of the ſame, ſpeciall protector,
'bounteowſe adjutor, and gracious ſovereigne at all
'tymes; and all thei daily, ſhall prey almighty God
'hertily, for the proſperous, good and gracious en-
'creſſe, conſervacion, long contynuance, and mag-
'nificence, of your moſt riall eſtate and perſone.
'Amen.

In 1499, one Babram was burnt in Norfolk, for hereſy, then ſo called.

In 1501, John Rightwiſe, mayor, began building the croſs in the market, and finiſhed it in 1503: it was a moſt commodious and handſome pile; but falling into decay, was ſold in 1732, by the tonnage and city committees, for 125l. and ſoon after taken down.

In

In 1503, the city obtained a new charter, dated at Weſtminſter, March 7, which contains by inſpeximus, all former charters, with a full confirmation of them.

In 1505, Robert Adams, clerk, was burnt here for hereſy; and the ſame year, great part of the city was deſtroyed by fire.

In 1507, one Thomas Norris was condemned by Richard Rix, biſhop of Norwich, for the true profeſſion of the goſpel, and burnt.

On the 25th of April, a dreadful fire broke out, which raged with great violence for four days ſucceſſively: and on the fourth of June following, the city was again viſited with the ſame calamity, which laid it waſte for two days and a night: by theſe two fires, from the beſt accounts, 718 houſes were deſtroyed; and almoſt the entire wards of Mancroft and Wymer, together with part of the ward beyond the water converted, into an heap of rubbiſh.

About this time, the following oaths were ſettled and agreed upon, to be adminiſtred to the ſeveral officers, at their admiſſion into their reſpective offices.

The Maire's charge of the Mairalte.

Ye ſchall ſwer, that well and lawefully to your cunnyng and power, ye ſchall ſuſteyn, executen, and maynteyne the lawes, liberties, fraunchiſes, gode cuſtomes, and ordenaunces of the CITE of NORWICH, and the pes and tranquillite in the ſame

ſame CITE, as moche as to you be vertu of your office apperteneth; and that ye ſchall make dewe ſerche of all vytall and of all other thinges, that longen to your office, as often tymes as it is nedefull to be don, by your diſcrecion, or whan ye be required, for the common profite of the Cite and the cuntre; and that ye ſchall don dewe, and open, and diſcrete correcon and redreſſe, upon the defauts founden, after the forme of the ordenaunces thereupon made and to be made, and that ye ſchall do juſtice and egall right, as well to the pore as the riche. So God yowe helpe and all Seyntes.

The Maire's charge for the Eſchetrie.

Ye xall ſwer, that wele and truly ye ſchalle ſerve owre lord the Kyng in the office of Mairalte in the Cite of Norwich; and the ſame Cite ye xall kepe ſewyrly and ſaufly to the profight of owre lord the kyng, and of his heires kyngis of Ingelond; and the profight of the kyng, ye ſchalle doo in alle thingis that longith for yow for to doo; and all the rightis of the kyng, as moche as longith to the coroun in the ſame Cite, truly ye ſchalle kepe; ne ye ſchalle not aſſentyn to diſtreſſe, ne to non concelementis of rights of fraunchiſe of the kyng, and qureof ye may knowen the rightis of the kyng, or of the coroun, be it londys, or in rentes, or elles in fraunchiſes, or in ſewtes conceled, or reſtreyned, your peyne ye ſchalle puttyn to that to repelyn; and if ye knowe ought don, ye ſchalle tellen our lord

the

the kyng, or ellys to ſume of his councel, of qwich ye'arn certeyn that ſchalle telle the kyng; and that truly and rightfully ye ſchalle trete the peple of yowre bailie, and do right to iche man as well as to a ſtraunger, and to the pore as well as to the riche, in as myche as longith to yow for to done; and that for heyneſſe, ne for richneſſe, ne for poverneſſe, ne for favour, ne for havere ‡, wrong ye ſchall doon to no man; ne no mannys right diſturblyn, ne nothing taken qwerefore our lord the king ſchalle leſe, or be qwich right ſchuld be deſtroied; and in alle thing that longith, to the Meyre of the ſame Cite to be doon, as well in governaunce of vetaile, as in all other thingis, well and truly ye ſchall have yow. So God yow helpe atte the holy dome.

The Recorder's oath.

Ye ſchall ſwere, that ye ſchall in the offyce of Recorder withinne the Cite of Norwich and liberte of it, as well as in the offyce of juſtice of pes withinne the ſame Cite, lawefully to your power behave yow, and good, trewe, and holſom counſelle geve to the Mair and Aldermen of the Cite, in uſe and execution of governaunce of common right; as well in offyces of Mairalte, Juſtice of pes, and Eſchetrie, according to the lawes of the lond, and lawes and good coſtumes of the Cite, after your wytte and connyng, withoute favour or affection of any perſone, and that ye ſchall on your behalve duly keepe. So helpe yow God and his ſeynts.

The

‡ Hatred: probably from the French hair, to hate.

The Schreve's charge.

Ye ſchall ſwere, that ye ſchall wele and trewely ſervyn the lord owr Kyng, in the offyce of Schrevehood in the Cite and Counte of Norwich, ſuburbes, hamlettis, precinctis, and circuites of the ſame Cite and Counte. And trewely, buxumly, and rightfully ye ſchall trete the people of the ſame Cite and Counte, and alle other peple, in that that touchyth your offyce. And ye ſchall do right, as wele to the pore as to the riche, and ben indifferente betwixte partye and partye, in all that longith to your offyce. And ye ſchall, ne for promiſe, ne for favor, ne hate, don ony thing to ony man, that might ony ones right diſturble or letten; and ye ſchalle trewely ſerven the writtes of owre lord the Kyng, upon your wyt and power; and the commaundments, precepts, and warrantys of the Meyr of the Cite, and in all that touchith your offyce ye ſchall ſervyn and obeyen; and alle pleyntes, that the Meyr ſendith for, ye ſchall delyver to him, and non witholden, accordyng to the ordinaunces therupon made; and all maner of ryghtis of the Kyng and Cite qwich ben appertenaunt to yowr offyce; and alle other thyngis dewe to the Kyng and the Cite, ye ſchalle ſuſteyn, kepin and maynteyne, as it hath been ſuſteyned, kepid and mayntenyd, befor this, in old tyme; and non of hem loſen be yowre defautys, as ye will anſwer therfor to the Kyng; and qwyte the comons agene the Kyng; and no man lete owte of preſon, qwych is ſent into preſon be the

Meyre, withowtyn aſſent or ſpecyal commaundement of the Meyre. And ye ſchall wele and trewely, the lawys, lyberties, and good coſtumes and ordinaunces of the ſeyd Cite kepen and ſuſteynen, in as moche as to yow longith. And ye ſchall trewely doon, or make to be don, jugementis and execucyons of the verdytes of your court, without ſparing of ony man; and ye ſchall holden yowr Schrevesturnes opynly in the Gyldehalle, as the Schreve of Norfolk, and othyr Schreves doon in her countees wythyn the relm of Ingelonde, upon the fourme of the ſtatute; and that ye ſchall no men putten upon the enqueſtis, that ſchall be taken for the Schrevesturn, but good men and ſufficiaunt, that ben men of good name and good fame; and that ye ſchall make proclamacyon for yowr turne, in divers placis wythinne the wardis owt of qwom the enqueſtis ſchall be taken, atte leſte iiij dayes beforn, under this fourme: that alle manner of men that have for to done atte the Schreves-turn, and ther any thyng will ſeyen for owr lord the Kyng, or for hymſelf, that they ben atte the Gyldehalle ſuche a day, as yowr turne is ſet to be holden, and he ſchall ben herd; and that ye ſchall ſeen, that the enqueſtis that arn for to be taken betwyxt the Kyng and the partye, and betwyxt partye and partye, xall ben taken endeferently, wythowtyn ony denominacion of eyther partye, be mowthe or be bylle, by the partyes, or any other in her name; and ye ſchall cauſe your under-ſchreve, and all yowr other offycers, to make ſuche othe, as to hem longith, that wele and

trewely

trewely they ſchall don her offyce, wythowtyn extorcion, or wrong doyng to ony man; and in eſpecyal for the enqueſtis that arn to be taken, betwixt partye and partye, that they maken enqueſtis, ne putte non names in non enqueſtis, atte denominacion of partye, by mowthe ne be bylle, ne no man but ſuche as he ſuppoſeth xuld ben indeferent men; and that the ferme of owr lord the Kyng for yowr tyme ye xall payen and aquyten the aforeſeyd Cite and Communalte of the ſame; and that in yowr proper perſone ye ſchall be abydyng upon yowr baylywyk, duryng the time of your beyng Schreve of the ſeyd Cite: and theſe poyntis aforn reherſed ye ſchall duely and trewely obſerven and kepyn; and ye ſchall doo yowr deuty. So helpe yow God atte the holy dome.

The othe of the Common-Council.

Ye ſchall ſwere, that ye ſchall be trewe to the Kyng owr ſoveraign lord, and to his heires; and redely come atte the howre, whan ye be ſummoned to the common-counſelle of the Citee, but ye ben reaſonably excuſed, upon peyn therupon ordeyned; and good and trewe counſell ye ſchall geve, after yowr wytte and cunnyng: and for no mannys favor, ye ſchall not maynteyne non ſingler profite ageynſt the common profite of the Citee; and after ye be come to the common-counſell, thens ye ſhall not go wythowt a reſonable cauſe, or els maiſter Meyr's licence, untill maiſter Meyr and his brethren depart; and that is ſeyd in the common-counſell, and

ought to be kepte conceled, ye ſchall kepe it ſecrete, and non part thereof diſcloſe.

So helpe yow God and all ſeyntes.

The Othe of the Common Speker.

Ye ſchall ſwere, that yow indifferently, wythout eny affeccon, favor, or corrupcon ſchall execute yowr offyce of Common Speker, as well in all aſſemblies, as in the elecon of the mayer or ſhireffs, for the yere next enſuyng, accordyng to your knowledge, witte and conyng; and by non covyn, maleengyne or colluſion, ſchall make no manner of mean to the commons in the tyme of the eleccion, whereby the frank or free eleccion of the commonyrs there beynge preſente, may in any wiſe be violat, altered, or chaunged, contrary to the trewe ordinaunce of the ſayd eleccon.

So helpe yow God and all ſeyntes.

The Charge of the Under Shirreve.

Ye ſchall ſwere, that ye ſchall the offyce of under ſhirreve withinne the citee of Norwich, and the libertes of the ſame, wele, duely and trewely, to your power do and execute, withowte extorcion, or wrong doyng to eny perſone; true entrees, recordes and retornes, to your witte and conyng ye ſchall make; the liberties, fraunchiſes and cuſtomes of this citee, to yowr power maynteyne and ſuſteyne; the profites of yowr maiſters the ſhirreves of this citee diligently awayte and entende; and

in

in all other thyng apperteynyng to your offyce, ye ſchall trewely behave yow.

So helpe yow God and all ſeyntes.

The Treſorers (now Chamberlains) charge.

Ye ſchall ſwere, that ye ſchall be trewe to the commons, and that ye ſchall trewely chargen yow and diſchargen yow, of all parcells be yow receyved; and ye ſchall overſeen, alle manner thyng that longith to the commons to have of right; and that ye ſchall make dewe ſerche, twyes in the quarter, wyth the ſurveours, or one of the ſurveours, or atte the leſt wyth the clerk and the common ſerjaunt; and ye ſchall entren aboven in the gyldehalle, on the Saterday, alle the coſtis don in the weke before; and that ye ſchall no coſt don in no place, withowteyn aſſente of the ſurveiours* aboven fortie ſhylllings; and that alle artificers and laborers, xall be peyd aboven in the gyldehalle, on the ſaterday in the morn, but in no manner of chaffrare† as it hath been afore tyme; and this ye ſchall as deuly and as truly don, as ye xuld don for yowe own goodis.

So helpe you God, &c.

The Coroners charge.

Ye ſchall ſwere, that ye ſchall withinne the liberte of the citee of Norwich, as well in water as in lond, wher any perſone, man, woman, or child, is

* Since called the chamberlain's council. † Goods, or wares.

is founden ded; that is to ſeye, drowned, ſlayne, murdred or ſodenly dede, or otherwiſe by infortune, upon laweful knowynge unto yow to be made, unto the ſame dede perſone approche, and eighen§ and upon the ſight of the dede perſonne, diligente enquerre for to make; and in appellis exigendis and outlawries wythinne the ſame liberte to ben hadde, as well as of the ſeyde enquerres, trewe recordes to make; and the recordes of enquerres, to the chaumberleyns of the citee delyver; and in all that apperteyneth to the offyce of coroner withinne the ſeyd liberte, ye ſchall trewly do yowr dever|| to yowr power, withoute fraud of the Kyng and of the citee of Norwych.

So helpe yow God, &c.

The Othe of the Common Clerk.

Ye ſchall ſwere, that ye ſchall in the offyce of common clerk wythinne the citee of Norwich, and the liberte of it, as well as in the offyce of clerk of the pees and eſchetrie, wythin the citee, oneſtly and trewely to yowr power, wythowten parcialte, yow behave and governe; trewe warrentis, entries and recordes, upon yowr conyng make; the profite of the Kyng and the Meyr for the time beyng, as well as of the commonalte of the ſeyd Citee wayte and entende; and her counſell kepe upon yowr myght.

So helpe yow God, &c.

The

§ View. || Duty.

The Othe of the Maiſters of the Craftes.

Ye ſchall ſweren, that ye ſchall wyth alle yowr myght and yowr power, keepen pees and reſte and tranquillyte, wythin yowr crafte; and all manner of good governaunce and ordenaunce wythin yow, ye ſhall holden: and ye ſchall make good and trewe ſerche in yowr crafte during this yere next comyng, and all manner notable defautes that ye findyn in yowr crafte, well and trewely, ye ſchall preſente them up, onto the Meyr; and if ye make ony ordenaunces in yowr crafte, ye ſchall not put them in execucion, till they be confermed by the common counſel of the Citee; and that ye ſchall not ſuffren no man of yowr craſte, to engroſen, ne forſtallen, no manner of vetaile, in hindring of the commons of the Citee; and alſo if ony man of yowr crafte take exceſly for his crafte, ye ſchall truely preſenten him unto the Meyr, by him to be redreſſed and corrected, and make fyne after the quantye of the treſpaſe; and if any manner of man of yowr crafte, will not be ſerched, ne governed by yow, in all ryght and reſon, qwilis ye be maiſters of yowr crafte, ye ſchall certifye him unto the meyr, and he ſchall be chaſtyced, as good ordenaunce of the citee wele. And that ye concele nought, theſe defautes aforſed, ſparing no man for love, hate, ne dred, upon peyne of grevous ponyſchement, be advyſe of the meyr and mo ſufficiaunt men of the ſame crafte. But that ye ſchall ſo governe yowr crafte in alle thyngs, that may be encreſe,

encreſe profite and worſchip, unto alle the Citee; and well and trewely, ye ſchall done alle that longith to maiſters of the crafte ſo to doo.

So helpe yow God, &c.

The Conſtables charge.

The Meyre of the Citee, chargeth yow on the Kyngis behalve of Ingelonde, that ye xall ſekyrly (unto yowr power) kepen the pees withinne yowre warde; and that ye ſchall not ſufferen wythin yowr forſeyd warde, any congregacionis, ne inſurrecyonies, be day, ne be night, withowten ſpecial byding of Mr. Meyre, qwich may turnen in derogacyon of the Kyngis eſtate and of his regalte; and if eny man preſume himſelfe to doon the contrarie of this charge, that ye heve him arreſted, wyth alle yowr power, as rebell agens the Kyng, and the good pees of the Citee, and bryngyn him to the Kyngis preſon; and if ye be nought myghti to maken this arreſte, ye xall comyn and compleynen yow to the Meyr for to ſtrenthen yow agens alle ſuch rebellis withinne this Citee; and that ye don duely this charge, upon peyne of forfeture of yowr goodis, and yowr bodies to preſon, to be atte the Kyngis wille; and that ye arreſten, alle manner of nyght-walkers, baratours §, and myſdoers, comune tenyſe pleyers, and haſardowris ‡ bowlers, valyant and myghty beggers, agens the Kyngis pees,

§ Common wranglers, that ſet men at odds; and are never quiet themſelves, but at brawle with one another.

‡ Players at hazard, or any game of chance.

pees, as well be vertue of yowr offyce, as be ſewte of partye, and bring them to preſon, or els giff Maiſter Meyr knowledge thereof; and that ye geve men charge for to keepen watch in yowre warde, as hath ben accuſtumed, upon peyne therupon ordeyned in the citee; and that ye ſchall execute all commaundements and precepts geven yow by Mr. Meyr, as well for the pees as for every other thyng; and that ye xall deuly and trewely perfourm all theſe pointis aforeſaid, ye ſchall do yowr dever.

So helpe yow God, &c.

The Othe of the Attorneis in the Shreves Court.

You ſchall ſwere, that you ſchall well and trewely execute the offyce of an attorneye withinne this cite and countie, without takyn exceſſive fees; ye ſchall be trewe and geve trewe counſail unto yowr clyants, according to your witte and conyng; ye ſchall not pleade noo falſe ne delatarye pleas, ne plead any pleas to put the court out of juriſdiction otherwyſe thenne the trewth of the mattier, and cawſe will ſerve accordyng to your witte and conyng; you ſchall not geve any evidens to enqueſt taken betwyxt partie and partie in any cawſe or accion, otherwyſe than ye ſchall be enformed by yowr clyaunts, or by ſuche other perſone or perſones, as ſchall witneſs the trewthe of the mattier; to your knowlege you ſchall be obedyent to the ſhreves and courte, in all thyngs that be laweful; and ye ſchall geve yowr attendaunce at the kyngis courts of oyer and termyner, the gayle

delyvereye, and the quarter ſeſſions, to be holden wythin the ſeid citee, wythout cauſe reſonable; and alſo ye ſchall uſe and exerciſe yowr ſeid offyce of attorneye wythinne the ſeid courts, in all other cawſes and mattiers perteyning to an attorneye, well and trewely, accordyng to yowr witte and knowlege; and upholde and mayneteyne, the juriſdiccion of the ſeid courte, to yowr beſt power.

So helpe yow God, &c.

The Othe of the Meyre's Sergeants.

Ye ſchall ſwere, that ye ſchall wele and trewly ſerven the Mayr in the offyce of ſergeant; and trewly, diligently, and beſily attenden to him at all tymes, for his worſchip and worſchip of the Cite; ye ſchall alſo overſeen the markets of corn, fleſh, fyſh, pulterie, and other vitayl; and all manner of forſtallers of any manner of vitayl founden, ye ſchall arreſten, and bringe hem to preſon; or atte leaſt enforme the mayre of ſuche forſtallers: ye ſchall alſo ſufferen no bakers to bye whete beforne X. of the belle; ne Cook, ne fleſh, fyſh, ne wylde fowle before IX. of the belle, as the ordenaunce of the Cite is; and all other thyngs worſchipfull to the Meyr and profitable to the Cite, ye ſhall don wyth all yower conyng and power, wythoute favor or rigour; ye ſchall alſo do trewly your offyce in takyng of brede, when ye be ſent therefore, wythowt favor, or informacyon, or warnyng to the bakers, in ony wyſe, when they ſchall be ſerched; and that ye ſchall dew ſummonys make, unto the per-

perſonys choſen for the common counſel, and to any offycers of the cite, or to any other perſones, when it be aſſigned yowe; and trewe certificate to the mayr or his depute thereof returne; and the counſel of the mayr, aldermen, and of the aſſemblee ye ſchall kepe; and well and trewly all theſe articles befor reherſed, and all other thyng appertenaunt to your offyce, ye ſchall duly and trewly obſerven and performen.

So helpe you God, &c.

The Charge of the Shirreve's Sergeants.

Ye ſchall ſwere, that ye ſhall trewely this yere, ſerve the meyr and the ſhirreves in ther courtes, in the offyce of ſergeauntry; truly all manner of playnts to yow havyn longyng to the courte, entende and executeyn; and as many pleyntes as ye may receve trewly bryngen to the ſeid courte, and ne pleynt concele, ne beſcrene, taken be yow or in yowr name; alle ſomonys, attachementis, diſtreſſis, preceptis, warrantis and grene wax, and all manner proceſſe and execucyons of the ſeid courte, trewly ſervyn and executyn and certefyen, and non endes maken between partie and partie wythowten the ſeyd courte; and alſo non pannel maken, atte non nomination of partye, ne no man impannel betwene partye and partye but they that be endefferent men; ne no man, woman, ne childe aforn ſchall warne, of no pleynt, ne proceſſe, that is or ſchall be ageyne him or them in the ſame courte, but be authorite and commaundement of the

the ſeid courte; ne non diſceyt doon, of non proceſſe longyng to the ſeid courte. Atte all the courtes holden in the gyldehalle, ye xall ben preſente in yowr propre perſone, but if ye be commanded otherwyſe, be yowr maiſters, or be the underſhirreve; alſo no man letten owte of yowr warde to meynpriſe, after ye have arreſted him, but forthwythe leden him to the gayle, or to yowr meiſters, or the underſhirreve; and ye ſchall at all tymes neceſſarie be preſent and redy to do ſervyce to yowr meiſters, and trewly wayte, and attende, and kepe the avayls and counſele of the courte at all tymes, in all that ye can or may; and all the poyntes aforn reherſed, ye xall deuly and trewly kepen and performen.

So helpe yow God, &c.

The charge of the Common Sergeant.

Ye ſchall ſwere, that ye ſchall make trewe leve of alle the ſummes owying to the commons, in the ende of every quarter of the yere, or wythinne IIII wekes next foluyng every quarter of the yere; and the ſummes unto the Treſorers of Norwich wythowten long tarieng, or withinne IIII wekes of every quarter of a yere, ye ſhall deliveren and payen; and if there be any tenaunt unto the commons, that be ſuſpecte of evill payment of his ferme for a quarter, not havyng ſufficiaunt plegis or valu for to payen his ferme, then ye ſchall in the ende of every quarter of a yere, as often as it nedith, or wythinne iiij wekes after the ende of every quarter, withowtying

more

more tarieng, ſuch a tenaunt diſtreyne, and the diſtreſs ſo taken, to wytholden to the behooſe of the commons, to the tyme that the ſeyd ferme wyth arerages be fully payd, and the commons fully ſatisfyed; and yif ye of ſuche tenaunt or perſone have not a ſufficiaunt diſtreſſe, than ye ſchall atte the ende of ony quarter of the yere, or wythinne IIII wekes foluyng, that perſone taken and attachen be the bodye, and hym leden to the preſon of owr lege lord the Kyng, ther to abyden, til the tyme the commons be ſatisfyed. Alſo that ye ſchall ben buxum and obedient, as wele in worde as dede, to the Meyr, Surveyours and Treſorers of the Cite, in all leful commaundementis; and that ye ſchall non harm don to the commons, but that ye ſchall reſtoren; ne non knowen, ne purpoſed to be don, of non other perſone, ne perſones, but that ye ſchall of the perſone or perſones, geve unto the meyr, ſurveyours, or treſorers warnyng and knowyng; and the goodis of the commons beſily ye ſchall garden and trewly kepen, and trewly thereof them anſwer; and ye ſchall not lete to ferme non ſtalle, ne howſe, longyng to the commonalte; ne ye ſchall not encreſen, ne diſtreſſen no tenauntis in her fermys, wythouten aſſent of the ſurveyours and treſorers; and all thes aforſeid, deuly and trewly ye ſchall fulfillen and don.

So helpe yow God and all ſeyntes.

The

The Charge of them that ben made Citizens, or Freemen.

This here ye mayr, ſhirreves and commune-counſell, that I ſchall from this day forward, the fraunchiſe and libertes of this cite of Norwich, maynteyne and ſuſteyne with my body and goodis: and no mannys goodis avowe, but myn owyn, wher thorowe the Kyng or the comoners, myght leſe tol, or cuſtome, or any other right. Buxum ben to the mayr, and all other governours thereof, for tyme beyng; trewly payen my taxes and talliages; alle offyces to the which I xall be choſen in the cite, or in my craſte, them and iche of them, accepten diligently, and non refuſen; all other charges lefully leyde upon me, and all ordinaunces made, or to be made wythinne this cite, or in my craſte, confirmed by the counſele of the cite, obeyen and perfourmen from this day forwarde.

So helpe me God, &c.

In 1509, 1 Henry VIII. we find the city greatly diſtreſſed on account of the late fires: it was a long time before the river and ſtreets could be cleared of the rubbiſh: in the interim, to guard againſt future diſaſters of this kind, the court iſſued an order, prohibiting any new erected houſe, or other building to be covered with thatch. This year alſo, great part of the cathedral, with its veſtry, all the ornaments thereof, and books, were deſtroyed by a dreadful fire which broke out on St. Thomas's night.

In

In 1510, Thomas Ayers, of Norwich prieſt, was burnt at Eccles: and this year the ſtatute paſſed forbidding coroners to take any fee or reward for executing their office.

In 1511, Thomas Bingey, a venerable old man, was burnt here, for not having received the ſacrament of fourteen years, and declaring his abhorrence of the popiſh method of adminiſtration.

In 1512, a ſuit was commenced between the mayor and citizens of Norwich, and the mayor and citizens of London, for a cuſtom in London called balliage; when it was determined that the citizens of Norwich were liable to no ſuch cuſtom: whereupon, all the liberties of the citizens of Norwich, were allowed in the guildhall in London, and there entered.

In 1513, an act was made to prevent deceits in worſteds; by which none were to be calandred wet, but by perſons who had ſerved an apprenticeſhip to ſuch craft, and whoſe cunning and craft had been admitted by the mayor of Norwich, and two maſters of the craft, either in Norwich or Norfolk. This act was made perpetual in 1533; when, it was alſo further enacted, that no dyer ſhou'd be a calanderer, under the penalty of 40s. for every piece calandered, by, or for the uſe of, the perſon who dyed it.

In 1515, the lady Mary, ſiſter to the king, and her conſort the duke of Suffolk, viſited the city in their return from France; and were nobly entertained.

In

In 1519, was a violent flood, which, from the day on which it happened, was called St. Leonard's flood: it overflowed great part of the city, and broke down the bridge at Cringleford.

On the ſecond of March, 1520, queen Catharine came to Norwich; and at the ſame time cardinal Wolſey was here.

A diſpute, which had for ſome time ſubſiſted, between the mayor, citizens and ſheriffs, about the choice of officers, was now ſettled; when it was agreed, that for the future the ſheriffs ſhou'd chooſe the under-ſheriff, clerks, and bailiffs; and the mayor, aldermen, and common council, elect yearly a diſcreet lawyer, to be ſteward of the ſheriffs court; who ſhould receive of the ſheriffs 40s. for his fee, for the execution of his office; and for his advice to be conſtantly given to the common council: and if they neglected to pay the ſaid fee, the city ſhould be diſcharged from the payment of the 30l. allowed them yearly towards the fee farm.

In 1522, by reaſon of the many vexatious ſuits in the ſheriffs court, for words and trifling debts; it was agreed, that four aldermen be named, one out of each of the great wards, to ſit in perſon, or by deputies, every wedneſday, from eight to nine in the morning, to adjuſt all debts under 2s. and all actions on words, for the eaſe and peace of the city: this inſtitution was of great benefit, and in ſome meaſure anſwered the purpoſe of the preſent court of conſcience.

In 1524, through the mediation of Cardinal Wolſey, a compoſition and final agreement was ſealed between the prior and the city at the Guildhall, on the ſecond day of September; by which, the city reſigned all juriſdiction within the walls of the priory; the whole ſite thereof being hereby acknowledged to be part of the county of Norfolk, and in the hundred of Blofield: and the church gave up all right of juriſdiction in every place, without their walls, and within the walls of the city; ſo that now, Tombland, with the fairs kept thereon, and all things belonging to thoſe fairs; Holmeſtrete, Spytelond, and Ratton-row, with their letes, were adjudged to belong to the city, and to be part of the county thereof. The prior and convent and their ſucceſſors, were alſo exempted from all tolls, cuſtoms, and exactions whatever, by land or water in the whole city, or county of the city and its liberties, for goods and chattels bought or ſold for the uſe of the prior and convent, their houſholds, or families.

The city alſo reſigned to the church, all right and preſcription of commonage, in Eaton and Lakenham, and on the prior's lands in either of thoſe towns *; on the prior and convent's conveying to

* Formerly the whole of the land, extending from St. Stephen's-gate towards Lakenham, and from thence to Hertford bridges, and ſo to Eaton, was common paſture, and the fee of the prior: who by agreement entered into with the citizens had granted them a right of commoning thereon; on their paying to the prior's manors of Lakenham or Eaton, for every ox or cow feeding in either of thoſe pariſhes, 1d. or

the citizens in fee, eighty acres of paſture, parcel of the ſaid common, (now called the town cloſe,*) and ſix feet of ground round the ſaid eighty acres to dig a ditch to incloſe them: and granting them a liberty of paſſing and repaſſing to and from the ſaid eighty acres, with all kind of beaſts in the highway; and to and from Hertford-bridges, in the highway; and to water them there. This agreement was not only confirmed by the king's letters patent, dated at Weſtminſter, October 4, in the 16th year of his reign; but alſo by authority of parliament.

In 1525, the king granted the city another charter, confirmed likewiſe by parliament; in which the late compoſition and agreement between the city and prior is fully recited and eſtabliſhed, and the following new privileges granted, viz. That if any mayor die in his office, or be lawfully removed, or diſplaced; that then the ſheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, by aſſembly in the Guildhall, may chooſe an alderman, that hath not been mayor for three years before, to ſerve the offices of mayor and eſcheator for the remainder of the year; who ſhall be ſworn immediately after his election, in like manner as other mayors are: and the ſame to be done

or in both, 2d. a year; and alſo 1d. or 2d. for every five ſheep, according as they fed in one, or both of thoſe places; the prior's tenants in Lakenham and Eaton, had an unlimited right of commonage there; and the prior reſerved to himſelf and ſucceſſors, the right of bruery, turbary, &c. and a power of incloſing and breaking up forty acres of the ſaid ground.

* Now converted into a farm, the rent of which is annually diſtributed amongſt the freemen.

done in caſe of the death or removal of a ſheriff. That the recorder, and ſteward of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, and all that have borne the office of mayor, ſo long as they continue aldermen, be juſtices of the peace in the city and liberties thereof, and have cogniſance of felonies, &c. and hold their ſeſſions before four, three, or two of them, provided the mayor, recorder, or ſteward, be preſent; and have all other privileges belonging to juſtices of the peace; with power to make ordinances, proviſions, and laws, for the peace and well government of the city, as far as concerns the office of juſtice of the peace: and that no juſtice of the county enter the ſaid city; and that all fines and forfeitures be applied towards repairing the bridges, &c. without any account given to the king, or his officers, of any matter; the fee-farm rent only excepted. Affairs being thus ſettled, the city ceaſed going the bounds of Trowſe-millgate, as they had uſed annually to do, to juſtify their right againſt the church; at which time great diſorders moſt commonly happened.

In 1527, corn was ſo very ſcarce, that it roſe to the extravagant price of 26s. 8d. a quarter, and occaſioned many inſurrections of the common people; ſeveral of whom were executed, for the outrages and exceſſes their contempt of the laws had led them to commit.

In 1530, the king was declared ſupreme head of the church; and acknowledged ſo by act of parliament in 1535.

In 1531, Thomas Bilney, a famous maytyr, ſuffered here. He was condemned on the following paſſages, extracted out of two ſermons he had preached in 1527.

'Our Saviour Chriſt is our mediator between us 'and the Father, what need have we therefore to 'ſeek for any remedy from ſaints? it is a great 'injury to the blood of Chriſt to make ſuch pe-'titions, and blaſphemeth our Saviour.

'Man is ſo imperfect of himſelf, that he can 'in no wiſe merit by his own deeds.

'The coming of Chriſt was long propheſied be-'fore, and deſired by the prophets; but John Bap-'tiſt being more than a prophet, did not only 'prophecy, but with his finger ſhewed him, ſay-'ing, Behold the lamb of God which taketh a-'way the ſins of the world: then if this was the 'very lamb which John did demonſtrate, that ta-'keth away the ſins of the world; what injury is 'it unto our Saviour Chriſt, that to be buried in 'St. Francis's cowl, ſhould remit four parts of pe-'nance? what is then left to our Saviour Chriſt, 'which taketh away the ſins of the world? this 'I will juſtify to be a great blaſphemy to the 'blood of Chriſt.

'It is great folly to go on pilgrimages; and 'preachers in time paſt have been antichriſts, and 'now it hath pleaſed God, ſomewhat to ſhew forth 'their falſhood and errors.

'The miracles done at Walſingham, Canterbu-'ry and Ipſwich (where this ſermon was preached),

'were

'were done by the devil through the ſufferance of 'God, to blind the poor people: and the pope 'hath not the keys that Peter had, except he fol- 'loweth Peter in his living.

'Chriſtian people ſhould ſet up no lights before 'images of ſaints, for ſaints in heaven need no 'lights, and images have no eyes to ſee; and there- 'fore, as Ezechias deſtroyed the brazen ſerpent that 'Moſes made by the commandment of God, even 'ſo ſhould the kings and princes of theſe times, 'deſtroy and burn the images of ſaints ſet up in 'churches, &c.'

It was further depoſed againſt him, that he was notoriouſly ſuſpected to be an heretic; and that in his ſermons, he had exhorted the people to put away their gods of ſilver and gold, and to deſiſt from offering to them either candle, wax, money, or any other thing; and that in rehearſing the litany, he ſaid, 'pray you only to God and to no ſaints:' and when he came to that paſſage Sancta Maria, &c. or, 'O Saint Mary pray for us,' he cried out, ſtay there.

Theſe, and many other articles of the like nature, being proved; he was exhorted to recant and abjure them: which upon his refuſing to do, the biſhop of London, having pulled off his cap, and made the ſign of the croſs on his forehead and breaſt, pronounced the following ſentence:

I, by the counſel and conſent of my brethren here preſent, do pronounce thee Thomas Bilney, who haſt been accuſed of divers articles, to be con-

vict

vict of hereſy; and for the reſt of the ſentence, we will deliberate 'till to-morrow.

The next day, Bilney was again aſked, whether he would recant, and return to the unity of the church; when he deſired a day or two to deliberate with himſelf, and conſult his friends: at the expiration of that time he ſubſcribed his abjuration; and being abſolved, had the following penance enjoined him; to bear a faggot at the proceſſion at St. Paul's bareheaded, and to ſtand before the preacher during the ſermon there; and to remain in priſon 'till he ſhould be releaſed by Cardinal Wolſey.

The reflection on what he had done, drove Bilney almoſt to deſpair: in this ſtate he continued for more than twelve months, when he at length reſolved to ſeal that truth, he had ſo ſhamefully renounced, with his blood: for this purpoſe he came to Norwich; where, as in his way thither he had already done, he openly preached thoſe doctrines, for which he had been before condemned: and being apprehended, was burnt, in a place called Lollard's pit, without Biſhopſgate, on Saturday the nineteenth of Auguſt.

This inſtance may ſerve to ſhew the nature and ſpirit of that ſuperſtition, which had arrogated to itſelf an empire over the conſciences of men; and dared to propagate, what its votaries called the religion of Chriſt, and to enforce a belief in his name, by methods diametrically oppoſite to thoſe commanded by Chriſt himſelf.

The

The finding freeholders to ſerve on juries, having frequently been attended with great difficulty; it was this year enacted, that in all cities, boroughs, and towns corporate, felons might be tried by jurors not having freeholds, provided they be freemen, and worth forty pounds in goods.

At this time was ſettled the order of the proceſſion of the crafts or companies, to be made on Corpus Chriſti day, from the common hall, by Cutler-row, and ſo round the market to the hall again: which order was to be obſerved on the Guild-day, and at all other times, when the companies were ſummoned to attend the court.

1. The company of maſons, tilers, limeburners and ſmiths, with their two banners: which company kept their guild-day on the fifth Sunday after Trinity.

2. The carpenters, gravers, joiners, ſawyers, ſieve-makers, wheel-wrights, fletchers, (or arrow makers) bowyers and turners, with their banner. Guild on the twelfth Sunday after Trinity.

3. The reeders, thaxters, reed-ſellers, claymen, and carriers, with their banner. Guild on the Sunday before Michaelmas.

4. The butchers, glovers, and parchment-makers with their banner. Guild the eighth Sunday after Trinity.

5. The tanners, with their banner. Guild the tenth Sunday after Trinity.

6. The cordwainers, coblers, curriers, and collar makers, with their banner. Guild on the fourth Sunday after Trinity.

7. The

7. The ſheermen, (or cloth-cutters) fullers, woollen and linen weavers, and wool chapmen, with their two banners. Guild on the eleventh Sunday after Trinity.

8. The coverlet and darnick weavers, and girdlers, with their banner. Guild on the ſeventh Sunday after Trinity.

9. The combers, tinmen, &c. with their banner. Guild on the third of February, being biſhop Blaſe's day.

10. The vintners, bakers, brewers, innkeepers, coopers and cooks, with their banner. No guild, but pay to their prieſt for a certeyn 4s. 4d.

11. The fiſhmongers, freſh-water-fiſhers and the keelmen, with their two banners. Guild on the ninth Sunday after Trinity.

12. The wax chandlers, barbers, and ſurgeons with their banner. No guild, but pay forty pence for a certeyn.

13. The cappers, hatters, bag makers, paint makers, wire drawers, and armourers, with their banner. No guild, but pay for a certyn.

14. The pewterers, braziers, plumbers, bell-founders, glaziers, ſtainers, &c. with their banner. Guild on the ſecond Sunday after Trinity.

15. The tailors, broiderers, hoſiers and ſkinners, with their banner. Guild on the third Sunday after Trinity.

16. The goldſmiths, dyers, calenderers and ſadlers, with their banner. Guild the Sunday after St. Luke.

17. The

17. The worſted weavers and irlonderes, with their banner. Guild on Whitſunday.

18. The grocers and raffmen, with their banner. No guild, but pay 10s. for a certeyn.

19. The mercers, drapers, ſcriveners and hardwaremen, with their banner. Guild on Corpus Chriſti day.

20. The pariſh clerks and ſextons, with their banner, waits and minſtrels. Guild on the Thurſday before Whitſunday.

On each banner was painted the patron or guardian ſaint of the company to which it belonged.

In 1534, an act paſſed for re-edifying thoſe parts of the city, laid waſte by the late fires; by which it was enacted, that if the owners of ſuch void grounds, ſhould by the ſpace of two years after proclamation made by the mayor, for all perſons to build or incloſe their grounds, neglect to rebuild ſuch ground, or ſufficiently encloſe the ſame with walls of mortar and ſtone; that then it ſhould be lawful for the mayor, &c. to enter upon ſuch vacant grounds, and hold, and retain them to their own and their ſucceſſors uſe for ever, diſcharged of all rents and outgoings whatſoever; provided that within two years after ſuch entry made, they either rebuild, or encloſe them as aforeſaid. In the ſame year, the council chamber at the Guildhall, and the priſons underneath, were rebuilt at the expence of 208 l. 10 s.

Certain lands and tenements were now conveyed to the city, by the executors of Robert Jannis, by

licence in mortmain, (notwithſtanding the act paſſed four years before, to prevent lands, tenements, &c. being ſettled in truſtees for the uſe of churches, chapels, guilds, fraternities, &c. there being an expreſs exception of thoſe given to the city, by the laſt wills of Robert Jannis and John Terry, aldermen of Norwich), in conſideration that all perſons coming or going to the city, or to any port or ſtathe there, to buy or ſell during any fair, or mart, or at any other time, ſhould be exempted from the payment of any toll or cuſtom there, or at the city gates, to the uſe of the city, as was formerly done.

In 1535, an act paſſed for recontinuing liberties in the crown, by which all cities, boroughs and towns corporate, had their liberties and privileges fully confirmed.

Another act alſo was made, by which it was enacted, that charitable collections ſhould be made for the relief of the poor, and poor's boxes placed in every church; and that no one ſhould give any money in alms, otherwiſe than to the common boxes, or gatherings: but the act was not to extend to the prejudice of friers mendicant, or to abbots, priors, &c. who were bound to give alms in money, victuals, lodging, clothing, &c. by any good authority or ancient cuſtom. The deſign of this act ſeems to have been, to make way for the diſſolution of abbeys, &c. for in the ſame ſeſſions, all monaſteries, not having lands of above 200 l. a year value, were given to the king, his heirs and aſſigns for ever, 'to

'do

'do and uſe therewith, his and their own 'wills.'‡ Indeed it is enacted, that for the keeping up hoſpitality, all perſons and bodies corporate, having the ſite and demeſne lands of ſuch houſes, ſhall be bound under the penalty of 61. 13s. 4d. a month, 'to keep, or cauſe to be kept, an honeſt con-'tinual houſe and houſhold, in the ſame ſite or 'precinct; and to occupy yearly, as much of the 'demeſnes in ploughing and tilling of huſbandry, '&c.' as the abbots, or their farmers occupied for twenty years before this act: but this part of it has been but little regarded.

In 1537, the commons roſe at Walſingham, on account of the ſuppreſſion of pilgrimages to the image of the Virgin Mary there, but were ſoon quieted.

And in the following year, at the ſpecial inſtance of lord Cromwell, all the remarkable images, to which particular pilgrimages and offerings had been made, together with the ſhrines of ſaints, were removed; and all orders of friers and nuns totally ſuppreſſed. The images of our lady at Walſingham and Ipſwich, were carried to London, and with ſeveral others burnt at Chelſea: and on Trinity Sunday, the monks of the cathedral changed their monkiſh apparel, for that of prebendaries, and ſecular canons.§

‡ By this act near four hundred houſes were diſſolved, the yearly value of whoſe lands amounted to 32,000 l. their moveables were reckoned at 100,000l. and the number of religious perſons ejected at 10,000.

§ The clergy were at this time divided into ſecular and regular:

In 1538, Thomas Cromwell, lord privy ſeal, the king's vicegerent; ſent injunctions to all biſhops and curates, charging them to take care, that an Engliſh Bible, of the largeſt ſize, be placed open in each pariſh church, for every one to have recourſe to; and at the ſame time another injunction appeared, commanding the uſe of pariſh regiſters.

Letters patent were paſſed, bearing date the 6th of April, 1539, and confirmed by authority of parliament; purporting, that whereas by other letters patent, dated May 28, in the 19th year of the preſent king, the precinct within the priory is exempted out of the juriſdiction of the city, and is conſtituted part of the hundred of Blofield, in the county of Norfolk; and alſo, that by other letters patent, the prior and convent are converted into a dean and chapter, and made a body corporate; and that, now the ſaid dean and chapter, being deſirous to give up their letters patent, incorporating their ſaid precinct with the county of Norfolk; the king therefore, with the conſent and good liking of the ſaid dean and chapter, as well as of the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of Norwich; doth hereby acknowledge his acceptance of the ſaid ſurrender, and ordain, that, for the time to come, the precinct ſhall be reckoned as part of the city, and the county of Norwich; and that the city may uſe ſuch liberties in the precinct, as are not contradictory

lar: under the former claſs were reckoned rectors, vicars, and curates: under the latter, abbots, priors, monks, friers, &c. as living, ſub regula, under the rule of that order into which they had entered.

tory to the ancient liberties, formerly uſed there by the prior and convent; all which liberties are hereby reſerved and confirmed to the dean and chapter, in as ample a manner as they ever had been heretofore uſed and enjoyed by the ſaid prior and convent. In conſequence of this grant, the following agreement was entered into between the city, and the dean and chapter, viz.

That if any affray, quarrel, or miſdemeanor againſt the king's peace, happen in the precinct or cloſe, in the preſence of the mayor, or any other juſtice of the peace of the city; or any vagabond, or ſturdy beggar come into their preſence in the precinct; or if any opprobrious, or contemptuous words be ſpoken to the mayor, or juſtices of the peace within the precinct, the mayor, or juſtices of the peace, may take up every ſuch offender, and carry him to the common city gaol; provided it be not the dean himſelf, or any of the prebendaries, or their officers, or ſervants. And if any complaint or action, real or perſonal, be commenced, levied, or entered in any court of the city, the proceſs ſhall be directed to the bailiff of the dean and chapter's liberty, there to be ſerved and executed; and every ſuch mandate, proceſs, &c. ſhall be delivered to the ſaid dean, or to one of the prebendaries there, and if they be all abſent, to one of the canons, or to the bailiff of the liberty, twenty four hours at leaſt before the return of the ſame; and the officer that delivered it, ſhall certify upon oath, in the Guildhall, the delivery thereof, to ſome one of the ſaid perſons; before any proceſs of non omittas, to enter into

into the ſaid liberty, ſhall be awarded by the mayor, juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, or any of them. And neither the dean, prebendaries, nor canons, nor their ſervants, inhabiting in the precinct of the ſaid cloſe, not being free of the city, ſhall be called before the mayor, &c. in any city court, to be ſworn on any juries, inqueſts, &c. neither ſhall they have any manner of cuſtom, amerciaments, fines, nor pains, for any cauſe or offence, committed or done within the precinct, levied upon them, otherwiſe than has been accuſtomarily paid, by the ſaid dean, prebendaries, canons, or their ſervants and officers. And no warrant is to be granted, by any perſons whatever belonging to the city, to be executed in the cloſe, or precinct, againſt any of the members of the cathedral, their ſervants, or officers, inhabiting in the ſaid precinct, before that the ſaid mayor, or juſtice of the peace, hath informed the dean, or one of the prebendaries there reſident, by whom or by what perſon any ſuch requeſt (for a warrant) is to them made.

Thus were peace and amity ſettled between the church and city, on a much more ſtable foundation than ever had been, hitherto, effected.

This year one William Leyton, a monk of Eye in Suffolk, was burnt here, for ſpeaking againſt a certain idol, which uſed to be carried about in proceſſion at Eye; and for aſſerting that the ſacrament ought to be adminiſtred in both kinds.

In the thirty-firſt year of the king, the general diſſolution of religious houſes was effected by an act then paſſed, by which they all became veſted in the crown:

crown: and the following year, the privilege of ſanctuary was taken from all places whatſoever, except pariſh churches, church-yards, cathedrals, hoſpitals, churches collegiate, and chapels dedicated and uſed as pariſh churches, and the ſanctuaries to them belonging; and alſo, except ſuch places, as ſhall by this act be appointed places of tuition and privilege; amongſt which Norwich was conſtituted a ſanctuary for life*.

In 1541, it was enacted, that no one ſhould buy any worſted yarn in Norwich or Norfolk, but only ſuch weavers or other artificers, as ſhall work, or weave it; or cauſe it to be wrought or woven, within the city of Norwich, or ſome other market town in Norfolk; on 40s. forfeiture for every pound of yarn ſo bought, and not wrought as aforeſaid; one half to the king, and the other to the informer: and that no yarn ſhould be carried out of the kingdom unwrought, under the ſame penalty: this act was to continue only 'till the laſt day of the next parliament; but by the firſt of Edward VI. it was made perpetual.

In 1542, a ſtatute was made, confirming the liberties of cities and corporate towns; whereby recoveries, fines, deeds enrolled, and releaſes acknowledged therein by married women, are made valid.

In

* All perſons who had taken ſanctuary in any church, for any crime, excepting murder, rape, burglary, robbery on the highway, &c, might abjure to any place privileged by this ſtatute; ſo that it was not full, as to the number thereby limited, which was 20 perſons; who were to be regiſtered, and called over every day by the governor, appointed by the king; and the bounds and limits, of all ſuch places, were to be fixed by the lord chancellor.

In 1543, a new croſs, with a crucifix carved on one ſide, and the city arms on the other, was ſet up at Hardley, in the preſence of the ſheriffs; in the place where 'the ſhrevys of Norwyche yerely do 'kepe a court,' and this was the extent of the city liberty on the river Wenſum at that time.

Upon a repreſentation made, that divers goods had been carried by water to Yarmouth, and there exported contrary to law; and various things coming up the river, as ſalt, coals, &c. ſold by defective meaſures, and herrings unlawfully packed; in order to prevent theſe abuſes for the future, a water bailiff was appointed with an allowance of 20s. a year from the commons, and meat and drink from the ſheriffs; together with a moiety of all forfeited goods.

In 1544, the mayors feaſt was, for the firſt time, kept at the new hall, or frier's preachers church, which, with the ſite of that convent, had been lately conveyed to the city.

In 1545, one Rogers of Norfolk was condemned and ſuffered martyrdom, for oppoſing the ſix articles*.

In

* In 1539, an act paſſed for aboliſhing diverſity of opinions in certain articles concerning the Chriſtian religion: it is more commonly known by the name of the Bloody Statute; and enacts the penalty of hanging or burning againſt thoſe,

1. Who by word or writing denied tranſubſtantiation.

2. Who maintained that communion in both kinds was neceſſary.

3. Or, that it was lawful for prieſts to marry,

4. Or, that vows of chaſtity may be broken.

5. Or, that private maſſes are unprofitable.

6. Or, that auricular confeſſion is not neceſſary to ſalvation.

In 1546, on the twenty-eighth day of January, died king Henry the VIIIth, whoſe exequies were celebrated here with great pomp; as appears by the following notes taken from the chamberlain's account. 'Imprimis, the charge of a dyryge*, with 'three maſſes, and an herſe ſet at Chryſt's church† 'for the ſoul of king Henry the eighth. Paid for 'all charges of a herſe with one hundred and twenty 'lyghts and divers floryſhes, hangyngs and a mor-'tes‡ of wax, 40s. To the peynter for ſix ſcogeons§ 'of the kyng's armys made with fine gold and bice '12s. and for ſix other ſcogeons 3s. Paid for ma-'kyng a traverſe about the herſe, that no man ſhou'd 'come within it, and for raſyng an altar within the 'ſame, 25s. Item, gave to thirteen poor men, that 'ſatte about the herſe at dyryge and maſſes within 'the traverſe, in the tyme of the ſervyce in the 'quire, 2s. For fetchyng things borrowed as a 'bere, fourms, a tabil for the altar, black hangyngs, 'croſſe, baſyn, &c. 9d. Item, gafe to the clerks 'of Chryſte churche for many pains about the herſe, 'hanging the altar, ryngyng the clocher|| bells, &c. '1s. For cleaning a peice of black freſado that 'went about the traverſe which was ſore dropped 'with wax, 8d. &c.'

* Dirge: a ſolemn ſervice uſed at interment.; from the teutonic, dyrke, to praiſe or extol.

† The cathedral, moſt commonly called Chriſt's church, though dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

‡ An image of the deceaſed.

§ Eſcuteheous.

|| Or ſteeple.

At this time the proclamation for the free fair on Tombland ran as follows. 'Whereas our ſove-'reign lord king Henry the VIIIth. by his letters 'patent, ſealed with his great ſeal, hath granted to 'the mayor, ſheriffs, citizens and commonalty of 'the city of Norwich, and to their ſucceſſors, that 'they, their heirs, and ſucceſſors may hold and 'kepe in the ſaid city of Norwich, one fayer yere-'ly, to be holden from the riſing of the ſun on the 'Saturday next before the feaſt of Pentecoſt, and to 'endure continually to the fall and going down of 'the ſame, on the Monday next after the feaſt of 'the Holy Trinity, by ten days, with all rights and 'commodities to a fayer appertaining, as in the 'ſame letters patent of our ſaid ſovereign lord king 'Henry the VIIIth. more at large it doth appear. 'Wherefore, all manner of perſons, that will come 'to the ſaid fayre, with their merchandiſe, goods, 'and chattels, ſhall and may freely come, to and 'from the ſame fayer, with their ſaid merchandiſe, 'goods and chattels, without any toll, or other 'cuſtom, to be taken of them, or any of them, 'for the ſame, during the ſaid fair; and that all 'neat cattle and horſes be bought and ſold in the 'caſtle ditches and meadows there; and all ſheep 'cattle in the ſtreets of the city, as they have been 'accuſtomed; and all other chafery wares and 'merchandiſe at Tombland, and in the market of 'the ſaid city; and if any ſhould happen to be 'wronged by any officer of the ſaid fair, that he 'come to Mr. Mayor of the ſaid city, declaring

'the

'the ſame, and thoſe wrongs ſhall be redreſſed by 'the ſaid mayor, according to juſtice; and alſo if 'any man will ſue by plaint, according to the law, 'for any contract or offence, or other perſonal ac-'tion, that ſhall happen to be done within the time 'of the ſaid fair, let him keep his day at the Guild-'hall of this city before the ſteward of the ſaid fair, 'and he ſhall be heard.'

March 8, 1546, king Edward VI. and the executors of his deceaſed father, granted to the mayor, ſheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, the hoſpital of St. Giles in this city, now called the Old Mens hoſpital, with all the revenues thereto belonging, for the maintenance of poor people dwelling therein; all which the late king had promiſed to give them, at the requeſt of the citizens, a little before his death.

In November following, an act paſſed, for continuing the making of worſted yarn in Norfolk; whereby every perſon, in Norwich or Norfolk, was empowered to buy and ſell, in open market, any wool of Norfolk growth, notwithſtanding any former act or acts, reſtraining that liberty to the merchants of the ſtaple only. It alſo made perpetual the act of 33 Henry VIII. and authoriſed all hatters, dwelling in Norwich, to buy worſted yarn, known by the name of middle-wooſe-yarn, as heretofore they uſed to do; ſo it be uſed in hat-making within the city only. This act was confirmed in the fifth year of Edward VI. when it was further enacted, that all wool growers be obliged to ſell their wool within one year after the ſhearing.

The parliament alſo repealed the ſtatute called the ſix articles; together with all acts or ſtatutes, touching, mentioning, or in any wiſe concerning religious opinions, or the uſe of the ſcriptures in the Engliſh tongue.

On the laſt day of October, 1548, died Edward Wood, mayor; and on the fifth of November, William Rogers was choſen by the ſheriffs and commons, excluſive of the aldermen, who ſuffered him to be ſworn peaceably the ſame day; wiſely concluding, that if they made any oppoſition, the blame of the approaching troubles, which they foreſaw were ready to break out, and which did actually break out the following year, would be laid upon them.

Amongſt various cauſes aſſigned for the numberleſs complaints and murmurings of the common people, the principal ſeems to be the incloſing the commons and waſte lands, by which they foreſaw that they were likely to be reduced to great miſery. The protector, in order to redreſs theſe grievances, publiſhed a proclamation, commanding all perſons who had made any new incloſures, to open them again by a fixed time. But the common people, taking advantage of this diſpoſition in government to remedy the evils under which they laboured, roſe in many parts in a tumultuous manner, and levelled the fences of the new incloſed lands, without waiting to ſee whether the owners of thoſe lands would comply with the proclamation, or not.---The moſt dangerous commotions were thoſe raiſed in Devonſhire

Devonſhire and Norfolk, two very remote counties, but which ſeem to have adopted the ſame plan of action. They openly declared their hatred of all gentlemen; whom they taxed with covetouſneſs, pride, extortion, and oppreſſion: and in the whole of their proceedings, avowed the principles of the ancient levellers.

The inhabitants of Attleburgh, Eccles, Wilby, and the neighbouring towns, began the diſturbances in theſe parts, by throwing down the fences which ſeparated the common belonging to the manor of Wilby, from the adjoining ones of Attleburgh and Harpham. This being effected, they continued quiet 'till Wymondham fair, July 7, where collecting themſelves together, they committed many outrages in that neighbourhood. They here pitched upon one Robert Kett, an inhabitant of Wymondham, a daring, reſolute fellow, to be their captain, with whom they joined in commiſſion William Kett, his brother, a butcher of the ſame place; a man remarkable for his deſperate hardineſs. The reputation of their leaders drew to them a great number of idle and profligate perſons; ſo that now being, as they thought, ſufficiently ſtrong, and equal to any enterprize, they marched forward, after having laid waſte Hetherſet, Wymondham, and moſt of the adjacent villages; and on the 10th of July encamped at Bowthorpe, where they were joined by many diſorderly people from the city.

Thomas Codde, then mayor, with ſeveral of the aldermen and principal inhabitants, went to the camp

camp of the rebels, and uſed every method to diſſuade them from their treaſonable practices, and to return quietly to their own homes; but without effect. For they now perceiving, that if they continued in ſmall bodies they might be eaſily cruſhed, drew together their ſcattered parties, and proceeded in one body by Sprowſton to Mouſhold heath; having been denied a paſſage through the city. Here they ſeized on the noble palace belonging to the earl of Surrey, built on the ſite of the priory of St. Leonard, and, from its ſituation on the brow of the hill, called Mount Surrey. This they converted into a priſon, after having deſtroyed the whole of the furniture; therein confining Sir Roger Wodehouſe, ſergeants Catlyn and Gawdy, with many other gentlemen, whom they had apprehended in their progreſs. The citizens immediately diſpatched a meſſenger to know the king's pleaſure in this critical conjuncture; and as they could not raiſe forces without his majeſty's expreſs command, they reſolved to put the city into the beſt poſture of defence they were able, and to keep conſtant guard themſelves, for fear of ſurprize. Beſides this great camp (as they called it) on Mouſhold heath, the rebels had a ſmaller one at Riſing-chace; from which being ſoon drove, they came and joined their chief captain Kett; as did, at the ſame time, a large body from Suffolk, after having made an unſucceſsful attempt upon the town of Yarmouth.

In order to keep up ſome ſhew of religion, divine ſervice was performed in the camp both morn-

ing

ing and evening, by Thomas Coniers, at that time curate of St. Martin's at the Palace; whom they obliged conſtantly to pray for ſucceſs to their undertakings: and to put ſome gloſs upon their cauſe, they compelled the Mayor, Thomas Aldrich of Mangreen-hall, and Robert Watſon, an excellent preacher, whom they choſe to be their ſpiritual adviſer, to be preſent at all their conſultations, and to undertake with Kett the adminiſtration of their affairs: and by their prudent behaviour, the rebels were reſtrained from many exceſſes, which their madneſs prompted them to commit.

The meeting with no oppoſition, encouraged them to iſſue out warrants for furniſhing the camp with proviſions, in the following form: 'We the king's 'friends and deputies, do grant licence to all men 'to provide and bring into the camp at Mouſhold, 'all manner of cattle and proviſion of vittels, in 'what place ſoever they may find the ſame, ſo that 'no violence or injurie be done to any honeſt or 'poore man; commanding all perſons, as they ten-'der the king's honour and roiall majeſtie, and the 'releefe of the commonwelthe, to be obedient to 'us the governours, and to thoſe whoſe names en-'ſue.' Signed Robert Kett, &c.

A court of juſtice was now erected, conſiſting of Kett, and two aſſiſtants out of every hundred; which uſually ſat on a large ſpreading tree, floored and roofed for that purpoſe; from thence called the oak of reformation. From this court warrants were iſſued for the apprehending of many of the princi-

pal

pal gentlemen of the county; and for throwing down the fences of commons lately incloſed.

Their number was by this time increaſed to 16,000, and their camp ſtrongly fortified and ſtored with arms and ammunition of all kinds; and with ſo great a profuſion of proviſions, that a fat ſheep was ſold for a groat.

In this diſtreſſed ſituation, the citizens behaved with the greateſt prudence and loyalty; and amongſt the reſt, Dr. Matthew Parker, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf: for one day going into the camp, as he frequently did, on purpoſe, if opportunity offered, to remind them of their duty, and to perſuade them to return to it, he found Kett and his aſſociates ſtanding under the oak of reformation, earneſtly preſſing the mayor to deliver up the keys of the city, and to reſign the government thereof into his hands; to which Codde ſtoutly replied, 'that he 'would give his blood and life out of his body, 'before he would by villainy treacherouſly forſake 'the city, or through fear or cowardice wickedly 'caſt off his allegiance to the king.' The matter being debated with a good deal of heat on the part of the rebels, the doctor prudently retired; and the next morning, taking with him his brother, Thomas Parker, afterwards mayor, went early to the camp, hoping by that time that their paſſions would be cooled. He arrived there whilſt Coniers, their chaplain, was reading the Litany; and judging this a proper opportunity for the purpoſe, ſtepped up into

into the oak, and from thence preached an excellent ſermon; in which he earneſtly exhorted them to uſe with moderation the proviſion they had then in the camp, and not riotouſly and laviſhly waſte and conſume it; he further adviſed them, by no means, to ſeek revenge of private diſpleaſures, nor to chain or keep in irons thoſe they had taken priſoners, nor to defile their hands with blood, in taking away any man's life wickedly and cruelly; and in concluſion of the whole, wiſhed them to have regard to themſelves and the common wealth, and to leave off their raſh enterprize; to accept of the king's proffered mercy, and to ſhew him ſuch honour now in his tender years, as might give them an aſſurance of enjoying him hereafter in his more ripe and flouriſhing ſtate. The doctor had hardly finiſhed his diſcourſe, to which his audience had been very attentive, when a profligate fellow cried out, 'How long ſhall we ſuffer this hireling doctor, 'who being waged by gentlemen, is come hither 'with his tongue, which is ſold and tied to ſerve 'their appetite? but for all his prating, let us bridle 'them, and bring them under the order of our law.'

A tumult hereupon enſued, and ſeveral arrows and javelins were thrown at the preacher, who had moſt probably been ſacrificed to their ungovernable fury, had not their chaplain very prudently and ſeaſonably ſet the Te Deum; and by the aſſiſtance of ſome ſinging men then preſent, performed it ſo elegantly, that the rebels taken with the muſick, had their attention ſo drawn from the object of

their rage, as to give him an opportunity of eſcaping into the city. The next day the doctor, at St. Clement's church, took occaſion, from one of the leſſons, to expatiate on the nature and conſequences of theſe riotous proceedings, in the hearing of ſeveral of the rebels, who ſuffered him to conclude his diſcourſe without any interruption: however, on his coming out of the church, they took occaſion to tell him, that they had been credibly informed, that he had three or four horſes very able to ſerve the king, and therefore charged him to have them ready immediately after dinner, for their uſe: the doctor took very little notice of what they ſaid to him, but on getting home, ordered ſome of his horſes ſhoes to be taken off, and their hoofs pared to the quick; and others to be dawbed with ointment, as if they had been lamed with travelling: the rebels finding them in this condition, thought them not worth their meddling with. Soon after, the doctor perceiving that he could prevail nothing with them, prudently withdrew from the city, and happily eſcaped to Cambridge.

Numbers of gentlemen were daily brought to the camp and impriſoned; and large ſums of money extorted from the city to ſave it from fire and pillage, with which it was frequently threatened; and which it had certainly undergone, but for the prudence and activity of the mayor and principal inhabitants. An accident happened, which, in appearance, gave ſome ſort of ſanction to the cauſe of the rebels, and proved the means of deceiving many ignorant

ignorant perſons, and drawing them over to their party: ſeveral commiſſions directed to the gentlemen of the county, authoriſing them to uſe force for the repreſſing theſe commotions, unfortunately fell into their hands; from ſome of them they eraſed the names, and inſerted their own in their rooms; from others they took the ſeals, and affixed them to forged commiſſions of their own drawing up; and then put them up at publick places: to induce the unwary and inconſiderate to conclude, that what they did, was by the king's authority.

Their number being now encreaſed to upwards of twenty thouſand, they grew ſo diſorderly that Ket found it extremely difficult to keep them within any ſort of bounds: whatever was brought into the camp was conſumed in the moſt waſteful and gluttonous manner; for beſides ſwans, geeſe, hens, ducks, and all kinds of fowl without number, about three thouſand bullocks and twenty thouſand ſheep were deſtroyed in a few days. In every part of the county the parks were laid open, and what deer they could catch, they killed and brought to the camp: and ſo wanton were they grown in iniquity, that they would oftentimes bring the gentlemen out of priſon chained two and two together, to the tree of reformation, and demand of the people aſſembled there, what ſhould be done with the priſoners; who would cry out with one voice, hang them! hang them! tho' they cou'd give no other reaſon for this raſh judgment, but that they were gentlemen, and therefore not worthy to live.

Mr. Leonard Sotherton, a citizen of Norwich, who had eſcaped to London on his life being threatened by the rebels, attended on the king's council, and informed them of all their proceedings, their daily increaſe, and the deſtruction they denounced againſt the city and all gentlemen they could meet with: informing them likewiſe, that he had great reaſon to think, that many of them would willingly lay down their arms and embrace the king's pardon, if offered. Upon this a herald was ſent directly with Sotherton to Norwich; who entering the camp declared, 'That the king had granted his free pardon to all that would depart to their homes; and, laying aſide their armour, give over their traiterous begun enterpriſe.' hereupon almoſt all the multitude cried out, God ſave the king's majeſty; and at the repetition thereof, many kneeled down, and with tears in their eyes commended the king's mercy; which they would have immediately embraced, had not Ket fiercely and ſtoutly anſwered 'That kings and princes were accuſtomed to grant pardons to ſuch as are offenders, and not to others; and that he truſted he needed not any pardon, ſith he had done nothing but what belonged to the duty of a true ſubject; and herewith he beſought them not to forſake him, but to remember his promiſe, ſith he was ready to ſpend his life in the quarrel.' The herald on hearing this called him traitor, and commanded John Pettibonne, the ſword bearer of Norwich, to arreſt him for treaſon; which occaſioned ſo great confuſion, as to determine

termine him to leave them, plainly foreſeeing, that they would accept of no pardon; at the ſame time crying out with a loud voice, 'All ye that be the 'king's friends come away with me.' The mayor and ſeveral other gentlemen, who had been confined there, attended him, and entered the city by Biſhopſgate, which was immediately ſhut, to prevent the rebels following them; this happened on the twenty firſt day of July. As ſoon as poſſible, orders were iſſued for ſhutting up the reſt of the gates; and ſetting at liberty thoſe gentlemen, whom the rebels had impriſoned in the caſtle, and other parts of the city. The citizens likewiſe undertook to guard the walls and gates, in hopes, that by depriving the rebels of the means of tranſporting victuals to their camp from that ſide of the river, they would be obliged to move their quarters. The next ſtep was to rampire up Biſhop's-gate; and for their further defence ten of their largeſt ordnance were placed in the caſtle ditches; and the remaining city forces, not employed in guarding the walls, were appointed their particular rendezvous on any emergency, either in the market place, or croſs ſtreets. Things being thus diſpoſed, a briſk cannonading began both from the city and camp: when the rebels perceiving that their artillery cou'd have but little effect, whilſt it remained on the top, removed it to the foot of the hill, and from thence began to play againſt the walls; to anſwer which the citizens removed theirs from the caſtle ditches into the meadows, from whence a continual firing was kept up the greateſt

part

part of the night. But the chief difficulty the magiſtrates had to encounter with, was to keep the common people, who were principally inclined to favour Ket's cauſe, from carrying him intelligence of whatever was concluded upon for the defence of the city; it not being in the power of the magiſtrates ſo far to reſtrain them, as to prevent their frequent paſſing to and from the camp, and carrying with them ammunition of various kinds, which they often took by force from the inhabitants.

The communication being thus cut off with the country on the other ſide the river, the camp began to be much diſtreſſed for want of proviſions; upon which Ket ſent two of his company to demand a truce for a few days, with liberty of bringing proviſions to his camp through the city, threatening in caſe of refuſal to lay it waſte, with fire and ſword: the mayor and aldermen returned for anſwer, that they would not ſuffer traitors to have any paſſage through their city: this inraged the rebels to that degree, that ruſhing violently down the hill, they made a moſt deſperate attack upon Biſhopſgate, but were as bravely repulſed: 'till ſome of their party within the city ſpreading an alarm, as if the rebels had entered on the other ſide, ſo far drew off the attention of the citizens from that part, where the attack firſt began, as to leave it almoſt defenceleſs; this the rebels perceived, and quickly turned to their advantage, for part of them having ſwam croſs the river, beat off the guard from the gate, and opened a paſſage for their whole force.

force. The firſt thing they did was to convey all the ammunition and military ſtores they found there to their camp: whilſt they were thus employed, the herald, who waited to ſee whether they would ſubmit to the king's mercy, the time fixed for their complying with the terms of it not being yet expired, proceeded directly with the mayor and principal citizens to the market place, and made them a ſecond offer of free pardon, if they would lay down their arms, and depart quietly to their ſeveral homes; withal aſſuring them, that all thoſe who neglected this opportunity of mercy, ſhould be puniſhed with death.

Ket now perceiving that matters were coming to a criſis, ſeized on the mayor, and many of the principal inhabitants, and kept them in irons at Surrey houſe; where ſome of them remained in that ſituation till his troops were defeated, and he himſelf taken.

Codde was a man of remarkable integrity, and extremely beloved by the citizens; who, fearing his life to be in danger from the frequent threats of the rebels, and their often jeſting upon his name, and calling out to one another 'Let us come toge-'ther to morrow, for we ſhall ſee a Codd's head 'ſold in the camp for a penny;' applied themſelves to Thomas Aldrich* a man of great authority amongſt

* A man, who by his wiſdom, gravity and modeſty, had gained the reſpect of all men; and gotten ſuch an aſcendancy, even over theſe profligate wretches, that they ſeldom neg-

mongſt them, and through his influence, ſo far regained him his liberty, that he was permitted to be at large in the camp, and even ſometimes to go into the city: but as he could not continue there, he appointed Auguſtine Steward his deputy, and committed to him the government and defence of it in his abſence.

The council finding on the return of the herald, that nothing but force would avail, ſent down William Parr, marquis of Northampton, with fifteen hundred horſe to relieve the city: he was accompanied by the lords Sheffield and Wentworth, ſir Anthony Denney, ſir Henry Parker, ſir Rich. Southwell, ſir Ralph Sadler, ſir John Clere, ſir Ralph Powlet, ſir Richard Lee, ſir John Gates, ſir Thomas Paſton, ſir Henry Bedingfield, ſir John Suliard, ſir William Waldegrave, ſir John Cutts, ſir Thomas Cornwallis, &c. knights; many eſquires and gentlemen, and a ſmall number of Italians under the command of Malateſta, an experienced ſoldier: this the rebels taking advantage of, filled the country with complaints that England was on the point of being conquered by, and ſubjected to, foreigners. The marquis being arrived within a mile of the city, ſent to demand entrance, and to have the government of it put into his hands: on which the deputy mayor, ſheriffs, and principal citizens immediately waited upon his lordſhip, and delivered to

neglected his advice: by which means he was enabled to be of the utmoſt ſervice to his country, in reſtraining them from many violences, which his authority kept them from committing.

to him the ſword, declaring their readineſs to receive him into the city, and to obey him in all things, as the king's repreſentative. The marquis entered the city by St. Stephen's gate, the ſword being carried before him by ſir Richard Southwell bare headed; and marching directly to the market-place, gave the neceſſary orders for putting it into a proper poſture of defence. The watch being ſet, the market was appointed for the general rendezvous, and a large fire ordered to be kept there: about midnight the rebels made a furious diſcharge of their artillery, from whence it was concluded that they deſigned to make a general attack; orders were therefore given that all the gates on the oppoſite ſide of the city from the enemy, and the ruinous places in the walls ſhould be rampired, to leſſen the ſoldiers duty, and to keep together a larger body of them in caſe of neceſſity. Whilſt theſe things were doing, the whole force of the rebels made a deſperate aſſault upon the city, which numbers of them entered; and a terrible engagement enſued; in which the rebels, after having loſt three hundred men, were forced to retire to their camp. The next day, the firſt of Auguſt, the rebels made a ſecond irruption into the city, by the hoſpital meadows, and marching up Holme or Biſhopſgate ſtreet, attacked the marquis's ordnance at the entrance of St. Martin's plain; when a ſharp ſkirmiſh enſued, in which of the rebels about one hundred and forty were killed, and of the king's and city's forces about fifty; beſides a great number wounded on both ſides: the

mongſt them, and through his influence, ſo far regained him his liberty, that he was permitted to be at large in the camp, and even ſometimes to go into the city: but as he could not continue there, he appointed Auguſtine Steward his deputy, and committed to him the government and defence of it in his abſence.

The council finding on the return of the herald, that nothing but force would avail, ſent down William Parr, marquis of Northampton, with fifteen hundred horſe to relieve the city: he was accompanied by the lords Sheffield and Wentworth, ſir Anthony Denney, ſir Henry Parker, ſir Rich. Southwell, ſir Ralph Sadler, ſir John Clere, ſir Ralph Powlet, ſir Richard Lee, ſir John Gates, ſir Thomas Paſton, ſir Henry Bedingfield, ſir John Suliard, ſir William Waldegrave, ſir John Cutts, ſir Thomas Cornwallis, &c. knights; many eſquires and gentlemen, and a ſmall number of Italians under the command of Malateſta, an experienced ſoldier: this the rebels taking advantage of, filled the country with complaints that England was on the point of being conquered by, and ſubjected to, foreigners. The marquis being arrived within a mile of the city, ſent to demand entrance, and to have the government of it put into his hands: on which the deputy mayor, ſheriffs, and principal citizens immediately waited upon his lordſhip, and delivered to

neglected his advice: by which means he was enabled to be of the utmoſt ſervice to his country, in reſtraining them from many violences, which his authority kept them from committing.

to him the ſword, declaring their readineſs to receive him into the city, and to obey him in all things, as the king's repreſentative. The marquis entered the city by St. Stephen's gate, the ſword being carried before him by ſir Richard Southwell bare headed; and marching directly to the market-place, gave the neceſſary orders for putting it into a proper poſture of defence. The watch being ſet, the market was appointed for the general rendezvous, and a large fire ordered to be kept there: about midnight the rebels made a furious diſcharge of their artillery, from whence it was concluded that they deſigned to make a general attack; orders were therefore given that all the gates on the oppoſite ſide of the city from the enemy, and the ruinous places in the walls ſhould be rampired, to leſſen the ſoldiers duty, and to keep together a larger body of them in caſe of neceſſity. Whilſt theſe things were doing, the whole force of the rebels made a deſperate aſſault upon the city, which numbers of them entered; and a terrible engagement enſued; in which the rebels, after having loſt three hundred men, were forced to retire to their camp. The next day, the firſt of Auguſt, the rebels made a ſecond irruption into the city, by the hoſpital meadows, and marching up Holme or Biſhopſgate ſtreet, attacked the marquis's ordnance at the entrance of St. Martin's plain; when a ſharp ſkirmiſh enſued, in which of the rebels about one hundred and forty were killed, and of the king's and city's forces about fifty; beſides a great number wounded on both ſides: the

greateſt loſs ſuſtained that day, was in the death of the much lamented lord Sheffield, who fighting bravely amidſt the thickeſt of the enemy, was thrown by his horſe falling into a trench; at which inſtant being ſurrounded by numbers of the rebels, one of them, whoſe name was Fulke, baſely murdered him with a club; although he had diſcovered himſelf, and had offered the villain a very large reward to ſave his life: with him fell many other worthy gentlemen and valiant ſoldiers, who were that day buried in the church of St. Martin at the palace, as appeareth by the following entry in the regiſter of that pariſh, '1549, the lord Sheffield with thirty five others, were here buried Auguſt 1.' The rebels encouraged by the death of that noble lord, whom they greatly dreaded on account of his extraordinary reputation for valour and ſkill in war, broke into the city on every ſide, and by their numbers obliged the marquis to retire out of it. Upon the retreat of the king's forces, the rebels fired the city in different places, whereby Holmſtrete, the hoſpital of St. Giles, Biſhop's, Magdalen, Pockthorp and Berſtreet gates, with a prodigious number of houſes, and other buildings in various parts of it were entirely conſumed; and the whole in all probability would have been in aſhes, had not a great quantity of rain, at that time, providentially fallen. During this calamity, the houſes of the wealthieſt citizens were ſtripped of every thing valuable, eſpecially of thoſe who had fled; the rebels deeming ſuch to be traitors, and enemies to their king and country.

Theſe things being reported to the council, orders were immediately ſent to John Dudley earl of Warwick, a general of undoubted courage, and extenſive experience, to march with the troops under his command, which had been raiſed for the ſcottiſh war, to the relief of the unhappy citizens: he was accompanied by the marquis of Northampton, the lords Willoughby, Powis and Bray, Ambroſe Dudley his ſon, afterwards earl of Warwick, and Robert Dudley, his brother, afterwards earl of Leiceſter, Sir Thomas Greſham, Sir Marmaduke Conſtable, Sir Edmund Knevet, Sir Thomas Palmer, Sir Andrew Flammock, William Devereux, ſon to lord Ferrers of Chertſey, Hen. Willoughby, Eſq; and many of the principal citizens of Norwich, who joined the general at Cambridge.

On the 23d of Auguſt the earl reſted his troops on the plain between Norwich and Eaton wood, and lodged himſelf at Sir Thomas Greſham's at Intwood. While the army laid here, he ſent Norroy king at arms, to ſummon the city; information whereof being brought to Ket, he obliged Auguſtine Steward, the mayor's deputy, and Robert Rugge, who was mayor the following year, to go and learn the earl's pleaſure: upon being told that unleſs they immediately opened their gates, and gave the king's army quiet admittance, they would be deemed traitors, and puniſhed as ſuch; they anſwered, 'that they be-
'lieved themſelves to be the moſt miſerable of men,
'in that they could not now fulfil their loyalty to
'their prince; which brought them under the unhappy

'dilemma of either looſing their lives or their good 'name; but hoped his majeſty would pardon them 'as they had not conſented to any thing of this re-'bellion; but with loſs of goods, and peril of life, 'as far as it was in their power, had done their 'utmoſt to keep the citizens in good order, and 'dutiful obedience: but that, whereas there were 'great numbers of Kett's army poor and naked, 'without armour or weapon, who ſeemed as if they 'were weary of their doings, they humbly requeſt-'ed that it might pleaſe the earl once more to offer 'them the king's pardon, and they hoped it would 'be gladly accepted, and the further effuſion of 'blood be thereby prevented.' The earl, fearing for thoſe gentlemen whom the rebels detained in priſon, ſent Norroy with a trumpet, to offer them a general pardon; on his coming to the top of the hill, he began with reminding them of the king's gracious goodneſs, who had already ſeveral times offered them pardon, if they would return to their obedience; of the miſery they had brought upon the commonwealth, the good of which they expreſſed ſo much veneration for; of the many murders, conflagrations, and other horrible crimes of which they had been guilty; of the abundant miſchiefs they had brought upon themſelves, and of what they muſt expect from the wrath of God and the king's army, now ready to execute it; further aſſuring them, that if they now refuſed to return to mercy and pardon, they muſt expect no further offers of that kind. Many of them hereupon ſeemed to be

touched

touched with remorſe, and inclinable to return to their duty and allegiance; till ſome incendiaries, fearing a general defection, began to cry out that this was not the king's herald, but ſome impoſtor dreſſed in a gay coat, made up of church veſtments, ſent on purpoſe to deceive them with hopes of pardon, thereby the more eaſily to get them under the power of their oppreſſors; who no doubt would amply revenge themſelves, when they had fooliſhly parted with every means of defence: this ſpirit of diſſenſion was further inflamed by the indiſcreet zeal of one of the king's friends, who, being provoked by the indecent words and actions of a boy, who groſſly reproached both the king and his officer, ſhot him through the body: the confuſion conſequent upon this raſh action, hindered any further parley; for the rebels crying out that they were betrayed, retreated to another part of the hill, exclaiming againſt the treachery, as they termed it, of Norroy and his attendants. The earl finding all hopes of accommodation cut off, moved forward towards the city; and ordered part of his troops to force the poſtern, called Brazen door, which the rebels had blocked up with ſtones and earth: another detachment entered at St. Stephen's gate, after having nearly battered it down, and at ſeveral breaches in the wall, which they had made between that gate and St. Giles's. The main body, under the command of the earl himſelf, marched in at Weſtwick or St. Bennet's gate, and proceeded directly to the Market-place, where he fixed his head quarters: the

the inhabitants were commanded under pain of death to keep within doors and to have their ſhops and windows cloſely ſhut; and two or three were hanged for diſobeying the order: by this means the earl could know which of the citizens were concerned in the rebellion, whilſt it gave opportunity to ſeveral, who had precipitately joined in it, of throwing themſelves on the earl's mercy; who freely pardoned them on their complying with the above command. The carriages belonging to the army, were all this time entering at St. Bennet's gate; but through hurry, no orders having been given to the drivers where to ſtop, ſeveral of them laden with guns, powder and other ammunition, were driven through the city as far as Biſhopſgate, and there ſeized by parties of the rebels, who had not already quitted it; but capt. Drury coming up very fortunately, retook the greateſt part of them, as they were conducting to their camp. The rebels who yet remained in the city, had frequent ſkirmiſhes with the earl's troops; intelligence whereof being carried to the earl, he marched directly by St. John's of Maddermarket church, into Wymer or St. Andrew's ſtreet, where the principal body of the rebels was poſted, and immediately attacked them: the enemy received him with a cloud of arrows; but capt. Drury with his arquebuſſiers* plied them with ſo terrible a volley of ſhot, that they ſoon gave way, leaving 130 dead on the ſpot, beſides ſeveral priſoners, who were ordered to immediate execution; the reſt fled to

* Soldiers armed with arquebuſſes or muſkets.

to their camp, and to the great relief and joy of the inhabitants, left the king's troops in full poſſeſſion of the city.

A misfortune happened which had like to have been attended with fatal conſequences to the citizens, and greatly raiſed the drooping ſpirits of the rebels: the earl intending to march up the hill on the morrow, and to attack the rebel camp, left his ordnance without Biſhopſgate under the guard of a troop of welſhmen; theſe being but few in number, the rebels concluded that they would not be able to reſiſt a ſudden onſet, and ruſhing furiouſly down the hill, attacked them ſo vigorouſly, that unable to ſtand the ſhock, they were compelled to give way, and leave the artillery in the enemy's poſſeſſion; the king's maſter gunner was ſhot through the head in the ſkirmiſh. The rebels being now ſupplied with a freſh ſtock of balls and powder, began a ſevere cannonade upon the city; in the courſe of which the walls and buildings received a conſiderable damage, but much leſs than they would have done, had not their ſkill in gunnery been very contemptible. After this loſs the earl ordered all the gates to be well barricadoed, and White Friers bridge to be broken down; and committed the defence of Biſhopſgate and that part of the city to lord Willoughby; thus providing againſt any ſudden aſſault from the enemy. The next day being the twenty fifth of Auguſt, nothwithſtanding the foregoing precautions, a large body of the rebels croſſed the river at Conisford, and ſet fire to the houſes in ſeveral places, whereby

whereby an incredible quantity of corn and other merchandize, there laid up to be conveyed to Yarmouth, together with almoſt two whole pariſhes, and many buildings in the neighbouring ones were conſumed. The view of the rebels in this conflagration, was to divide the earl's troops, who they ſuppoſed would be ſo fully employed in extinguiſhing the fire, as to give them an opportunity of forcing ſome other part of the city, but the earl foreſeeing their drift, gave orders for his ſoldiers to keep their ſeveral ſtations, leaving the care of ſtopping the further progreſs of the fire to the citizens themſelves. This however caſt a great damp upon the ſpirits of ſome of Warwick's officers, who, deſpairing of ſucceſs, would have perſuaded the earl to have abandoned the city, as not having men ſufficient to guard it; to which the earl ſtoutly replied, 'Do your hearts fail you ſo ſoon? or are you ſo mad 'to think, that ſo long as life is in me I will conſent 'to ſuch diſhonour? ſhould I leave the city, heap-'ing up to myſelf, and likewiſe to you, ſuch ſhame 'and reproof, as worthily might be imputed to us a 'ſhame for ever? I will rather ſuffer whatever fire 'or ſword can work againſt me:' then drawing his ſword, the reſt of the nobles doing the ſame, he commanded them to kiſs each other's ſwords, agreeable to ancient cuſtom uſed in war, in times of extreme danger; thereby binding themſelves with a ſolemn vow, never to leave the city, until they had either vanquiſhed the rebels, or died manfully in fight for the honour of their king and country.

On

On the twenty ſixth, being the day following, the earl received a very ſeaſonable reinforcement, by the arrival of fourteen hundred Swiſs ſoldiers; who were very kindly treated, and liberally entertained by the citizens, as the reſt of the army had hitherto been. The rebels being perſuaded that they muſt come to a general engagement the next day, kept up one another's ſpirits by the credit they gave to, and the frequent repetition of certain vain prophecies, and ſuperſtitious verſes; ſuch as

The country Gnoffs, Hob, Dick and Hick,
With clubbs and clouted ſhoon,
Shall fill the vale, of Duſſin's dale,
With ſlaughter'd bodies ſoon.

And

The heedleſs men, within the dale,
Shall there be ſlain, both great and ſmall.

By a wrong application of theſe equivocating prophecies, they were induced to quit an advantageous hill, that by its ſituation had enabled them to do the miſchiefs they had already done, and rendered the earl's horſe of but little ſervice: being alſo pinched with the want of proviſions, which the earl's parties had rendered more difficult to come at, they marched for the adjacent valley called Duſſin's dale, after having ſet fire to their huts and tents, where they ſtrongly intrenched themſelves, and determined to hazard an engagement. The following day the earl marched towards the enemy, thro' St.

Martin's at Oak gate; but before he came within ſight of them, ſir Edmund Knevet and ſir Thomas Palmer, knights, were ſent to acquaint them, that ſo unbounded was the king's clemency, that if even now they would repent and lay down their arms, they ſhould every one of them be pardoned, one or two only excepted. This offer being unanimouſly refuſed, the earl gave orders for the attack; which as ſoon as the rebels perceived, they placed all the gentlemen they had detained priſoners, in the front of the battle chained together, to the intent they might fall by the ſwords of their friends: but ſo prudently was the attack led on by captain Drury, that moſt of them eſcaped. The king's ſtandard bearer being killed by a cannon ball, ſo affected the earl and exaſperated his army, that he ordered a general diſcharge of his artillery to be made amongſt the rebels; which ſeems to have ſo far diſconcerted them, as to render them an eaſy conqueſt: for the earl's light horſe coming up at the ſame time, broke in amongſt them before they could recover themſelves, or cloſe their ranks. The main body of the rebels army being thus entirely broken, a general flight enſued, in which Robert Kett their principal commander took the lead; in the purſuit more than three thouſand five hundred of the rebels were killed, and a great number wounded.

There remained ſtill a party of reſerve unattacked; who having barricadoed themſelves ſtrongly with the carriages belonging to the army, ſeemed determined to ſtand it out to the laſt extremity. In

their

their ſituation the attacking them would have been deſperate, and the forcing their intrenchments muſt have been attended with very great loſs: the earl therefore to avoid further effuſion of blood, once more offered them pardon, upon condition that they wou'd lay down their arms; which they ſaid they were ready to do, if they cou'd be aſſured of their lives; but that they looked upon this meſſage only as a ſtratagem of the earl's to get them into his power, and then hang them up: upon this anſwer, orders were given for the attack; but before they were put in execution, as a proof of a moſt humane diſpoſition, the earl ſent to know whether, if he came himſelf and aſſured them of pardon, they wou'd ſubmit: to which they immediately anſwered, 'that 'they had ſuch confidence in his honour, that if 'he would promiſe them the king's pardon, they 'wou'd inſtantly lay down their arms, and rely on 'his and the king's mercy.' The earl hereupon went to them, and on Norroy's reading the king's commiſſion, the whole company of the rebels crying out God ſave king Edward, thankfully embraced the terms of it. After the battle the whole of the plunder was given to the ſoldiers, who openly ſold it in the market place. On the king's part many gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed merit were ſlain, and amongſt the reſt Henry Willoughby, eſquire, ſon of ſir Henry Willoughby, of Willoughby in Northamptonſhire, ------ Throckmorton, ------ Lucie, of Northamptonſhire, Giles Forſter, of Temple Balſal, Henry Wilby of Middleton hall, Thomas Lynſye,

Lynſye of Charlcote, all in Warwickſhire, eſquires, with many others; the four laſt were buried in the chancel of St. Simon's church in one grave. The next day, on intelligence being received that Robert Ket was apprehended in a barn at Swannington, the earl diſpatched thither twenty horſemen, to conduct him to Norwich; and the ſame day nine of the principal ringleaders (the two Kets excepted) were ſentenced to be drawn hanged and quartered at the oak of reformation; thirty at the gallows without Magdalen gate; and forty nine at thoſe by the croſs in the market; in the whole about three hundred ſuffered. Some gentlemen who had been cruelly treated by the rebels, ſeemed to think that the earl had not made ſufficient examples, and urged him to further inſtances of ſeverity; upon which he nobly replied 'There muſt be meaſure kept in all things, and eſpecially in puniſhment with death we ought to beware that we do not exceed: I know well ſuch wicked doings deſerve no ſmall revenge, and the offenders are worthy to be moſt ſharply chaſtiſed: but yet how far ſhall we go? ſhall we not at leaſt ſhew ſome mercy? is there no place for pardon? what ſhall we then do? ſhall we hold the plough ourſelves? and harrow our own lands? and to ſhew the great regard he paid to his word, when ſome of the buſieſt of the rebels were brought before him, as perſons proper to make examples of, upon Norroy's telling him, that they had ſubmitted on offer of pardon, he declared that none ſhou'd ſuffer who had accepted that offer.

On

On the day following, the earl, lords, and gentlemen, with the citizens, went to the church of St. Peter at Mancroft, and returned God thanks for this great deliverance; and the twenty ſeventh of Auguſt, the day on which the rebels were defeated, was appointed by the corporation to be obſerved as a day of thankſgiving for ever: the entry of which is as follows 'Be it remembered, that by the 'pourre of Allmightie God, and of oure ſovereigne 'Lord the King's Majeſtie, K. E. VI. in ſending 'down the noble Erl of Warwyck, his graces lyeu-'tenant, with other nobills and men of worſhip, 'with his majeſties pourre into his worſhipful citie; 'and by the goodneſs of God upon the twenty ſe-'venth day of Auguſt, one thouſand five hundred 'and forty nine, the ſaid Erle &c. upon Muſholde 'heath vanquyſhed Robert Kette and all his hool 'nomber of adherents of their moſt wicked rebelli-'on, and ded ſuppreſſe them and delivered this 'cittee from the great daunger, trouble and peril it 'was in, like to have been loſt for ever: wherefore 'by the good advyce of the Lord Thomas, now bi-'ſhop of Norwich, with the aſſent of the mayor, 'ſherreves, &c. it is ordeyned and enacted, that 'from henceforth for ever, upon the twenty ſeventh 'day of Auguſt yerely, for the benefit that we ob-'teyned by our delyverance that day, the mayor 'for the time being, ſhall command his officers to 'to gyve warnyng to every inhabitant in their ward 'to ſper and ſhut in their ſhoppes; and both man, 'woman and child, to repair to their pariſh churches,

'after

'after they have rong in, at the houre of ſeven of 'the clokke in the morning, there to remayn in ſup- 'plication and heryng divine ſervice, and to gyve 'humble thanks to God, and pray for the kyng 'hartely, for that delyvery of this cittee, &c. and 'the ſervyce once doon, that every pariſh ring a 'ſolempne peall with all their belles, to the laud 'and praiſe of God, and the great rejoicing of the 'peopull for ever, and ſo to depart every man 'to his occupation or buſyneſs.' And to expreſs their gratitude to the earl, and the high ſenſe they had of his ſervices they placed the ragged ſtaff, the cognizance or badge of that earl over all the city gates, and the doors of their dwelling houſes. The two brothers Robert and William Ket, were committed to the tower of London, and being ſhortly after convicted of high treaſon, on the twenty ninth of November in the ſame year, were delivered to ſir William Windham high ſheriff of Norfolk, and by him conducted, the one to Wymondham, and the other to Norwich. Robert being brought to the foot of Norwich caſtle ſtrongly ironed, was drawn up, by a rope fixed about his neck, to a gibbet erected on its top, and there left hanging till his body was intirely waſted: William his brother, had the like ſentence executed upon him at Wymondham, and his body left to conſume on the top of that ſteeple.

This Ket, as Fuller obſerves, was more wealthy than the generality of thoſe of his buſineſs; and as Stow ſays, cou'd ſpend fifty pounds a year in land, and

and was worth in goods above one thouſand marks: his family was one of the moſt antient and flouriſhing in Wymondham, for in the twenty ſecond of Edward the fourth, John Knyght, alias Ket, was a principal owner there: after his conviction it was preſented at a court holden for the king's manor there, that Robert Knyght, alias Ket, who was hanged upon Norwich caſtle for treaſon, died ſeized of thirty acres of land held of the ſaid manor, which eſcheated to the king; who of his great clemency regranted them to William ſon and heir of the ſaid Robert, and his heirs for ever. The earl, on his leaving the city, directed the magiſtrates to act by the king's commiſſion, 'till a new charter could be obtained; their former ones becoming void on the delivery of the ſword to the marquis of Northampton; the city from that time, being in the king's hands.

In November following a new charter was granted, dated the fourteenth of that month in the third year of the king's reign: in it every former charter is recited at length and confirmed, beginning with that of Henry the ſecond; and all forfeitures of liberties, together with all ſuits and demands which he, or his ſucceſſors, had, or might have, for any thing acted or done by the citizens, are, by it, releaſed and remitted.

Peace being now reſtored, the parliament paſſed an act, remitting for three year's to come, all fee farms paid by any city, borough, or town corporate, in England and Wales, provided that the ſaid fee

fee farms were expended in repairing their walls, bridges, gates, &c. and in ſetting the poor to work. The coin at this time became ſo greatly diminiſhed by clipping that in 1550 a proclamation was iſſued, ordering, that the ſhilling ſhou'd go for no more than ſix pence, and the groat for two pence only.

In 1551, the prices of grain and proviſions were as followeth; of wheat 7s. a comb; malt 4s. 6d. barley 4s. oats 3s. beef 1s. 6d. a ſtone; mutton 1s. 3d. a quarter; butter 3d. a pint; and hard cheeſe 2d. a pound. And in the ſame year, an act paſſed for the true making of woollen cloth in Norfolk, Suffolk, Eſſex, &c. in which their lengths, breadths, &c. are fixed. And another, to continue the preſervation, and good-making, of hats, dornecks, and coverlets, at Norwich; in which it is enacted; that no perſon ſhall make any hats, or weave any dornecks, or coverlets, unleſs in the city, or in ſome corporate or market town in the county, except in the town of Pulham in Norfolk, where the ſaid buſineſſes had for ſome time been carried on.

About the middle of April, in the ſame year, the diſeaſe called ephemera britannica, ſudor anglicus, the engliſh ſweat, or ſweating ſickneſs, broke out at Shrewſbury, and ſpreading by degrees all over the kingdom, ended its progreſs in the north, in the beginning of October. The learned Dr. Caius deſcribes it as a new, ſtrange, and violent diſeaſe, which generally killed the perſons attacked in nine or ten hours: if they ſlept, to which all then naturally

naturally inclin'd, death enſued in ſix hours; if they took the leaſt cold, in three. It raged moſt violently in the ſtrongeſt conſtitutions; few antient people, or children, were ſeized with it, or if they were, it rarely proved fatal: and what was very extraordinary, no foreigner died of it. It firſt made its appearance in England, in the reign of Henry VII. but never raged ſo furiouſly as at this time; from 800 to 960 perſons dying of it in one week in London. The moſt effectual remedy was, for the perſon ſeized with it to lye down in his clothes for twenty-four hours, and neither to eat or drink during that time, or at leaſt but moderately.

In 1553, commiſſioners were ſent throughout the kingdom, to take to the king's uſe, all the plate, veſtments, money, and ornaments, belonging to the ſeveral churches therein; leaving to each of them one cup only, and a cloth for the communion table.

On the death of Edward VI. which happened on the 6th of July, 1553, the Lady Jane Grey, whom he had appointed his ſucceſſor, by letters patent under the great ſeal, was proclaimed queen: but the princeſs Mary, the king's ſiſter, reſolving to ſupport her claim, ſent a meſſage from Kenninghall in Norfolk, whither ſhe had retired on the news of her brother's death, commanding the lords of the council to notify her acceſſion to the throne; which they abſolutely refuſed to do. During her continuance there, ſhe was joined by many of the nobility and principal gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk, as Sir Henry Jerningham, Sir Henry Bedingfield, Sir

William Drury, Sir John Shelton, Sir John Mordaunt, ſon to Lord Mordaunt, Sir Thomas Wharton, ſon to Lord Wharton, Mr. John Sulliard, Mr. Richard Freſton, Sergeant Morgan, Mr. Richard Heigham, the earls of Bath and Suſſex, Mr. Henry Ratcliffe, &c.

On the 18th of July the princeſs was proclaimed here; and one hundred ſoldiers, raiſed by the city for her ſervice, were ſent to join her at Framlingham caſtle, whither ſhe had retired as to a place of greater ſtrength than Kenninghall, and more conveniently ſituated for her retreating into Flanders, in caſe ſhe had failed of ſucceſs. The earl of Warwick, lately created duke of Northumberland, marched againſt her as far as St. Edmund's Bury, from whence, being diſappointed of the ſuccours he had been made to expect, he retired back to Cambridge, and there proclaimed the princeſs Mary queen.

On the 19th of July the Lords proclaimed her in London: whereupon, breaking up her camp at Framlingham, then conſiſting of 14,000 men, ſhe ſet forward for London, and entered that city on the 3d of Auguſt; and took poſſeſſion of a crown, for which ſhe ſtood principally indebted to the gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk: but theſe their ſervices were very ſoon forgotten, as well as the promiſes made to them reſpecting religion: ſome petitioners on that head being plainly told, 'that 'members muſt obey their head, and not expect 'to rule it.' And to prevent any farther applications

tions of ſo diſagreeable a nature, one Dobbes, a gentleman who lived near Wymndham, was ſet in the pillory three days ſucceſſively, for reminding the queen of her former promiſes.

The duke of Norfolk being now releaſed from his impriſonment in the Tower, the citizens, to expreſs the great regard they had of him, preſented him at his palace of Kenninghall with a hogſhead of white wine, one ditto of red, two ditto of claret, ſix ſugar loaves, weighing ſixty pounds, and two dozen of wax torches.

In 1554, the walls between Pockthorp and Magdalen gates being much decayed, the ward was taxed by the aldermen of the ſame, agreeable to antient uſage, for the repairing thereof. And the ſame year was the ſtatute made concening Ruſſels-ſattins and ſattins-reverſes, which for many years had been made abroad of Norfolk wool; but being now much better manufactured in this city, the mayor and ſeveral of the aldermen and citizens were thereby conſtituted a body corporate, under the name of 'The wardens and fellowſhip of the miſtery of ruſ-'ſels-ſattins, ſattins-reverſes, and fuſtians of Norwich 'making within the ſaid city of Norwich;' with power to make ordinances and puniſh offenders.

On the 23d of November, 1555, an aid was levied on the inhabitants, for defraying the expenſes of a new charter of confirmation, and of the perambulation of the city bounds: the charter bears date the third of April following, and was confirmed by parliament: in it the limits and bounds of

the city and county of the ſame, are thus deſcribed; 'From the river Wenſome, which river was for-'merly granted to the city, by the outward part 'or bank of the river called Trowſe-eye to Trowſe 'bridge; and from Trowſe bridge, bythe outward 'bank of the river, including the whole river, to 'Lakenham bridge; and from Lakenham bridge 'to Harforde, including the river to the out-'ward bank; and from thence to the outward bank 'of the river to Cringleford bridge; and thence by 'by the outward bank of the river to Heileſden 'bridge; and from thence to the water of Heileſ-'den old water mill damme; and from that water 'by the highway leading directly through Heileſ-'den town, by the common lane leading from the 'eaſt part of an incloſure called Heileſden wood; 'and from the north end of that lane, by a certain 'green way leading directly to a certain parcel of 'ground, upon which a croſs, called the white croſs 'formerly ſtood, it being in the highway leading 'from Norwich to Horſham St. Faith's; and thence 'directly to the north part of an incloſure called 'Little Muſhold, and by the north part of an in-'cloſure now or late in the tenure of John Cryke-'maye, ſen; and thence directly to the north part 'of an incloſure called Wrenne Park, containing 'two acres, now or late occupied by John Norgate; 'and thence to the joining of two ways, north and 'eaſt of the ſaid incloſure called Wrenne Park, 'of which two ways, one leads to Norwich, and the 'other to Magdalen chappel; and from the ſaid 'joining of the two ways directly to an incloſure

late

'late alderman Nicholas Sywhat's, now John Cor-
'bet's eſquire, called the Saffron Cloſe, leaving the
'ſaid incloſure on the north part; and ſo from the
'ſaid incloſure on a green way leading from Nor-
'wich to Thorp, and by that way bending weſt, to
'the north end of the common way leading from
'the aforeſaid highway to the river Wenſom, by
'the manor of Newton, called Newton hall; and
'by the ſame water eaſtward, including the whole
'water to Hardly Croſs, and ſo returning and taking
'in the whole river Wenſom, to the outward bank
'of Trowſe-eye river aforeſaid; all which is in the
'county of the ſaid city, and all within theſe limits
'are now incorporated into the city and county
'thereof, except out of the premiſes the whole caſtle
'of Norwich, and the ſhire houſe, and all the land
'and ground within the ſcite of them both.' The corporation hath alſo by this charter, a full power to perambulate theſe bounds yearly, or as often as they pleaſe; and the liberties of all perſons within the ſaid county, and the ſeveral towns, hamlets, and precincts thereof, are reſerved to them and their heirs, in as ample a manner as before the making of this charter.

This year wheat ſold at 40s a quarter, oats 16s. and barley at 32s. but the following year wheat fell to 10s. 4d. a quarter, barley to 4s. 4d. oats to 2s. 4d. and rye to 2s. 8d.

During this reign a furious perſecution was raiſed againſt all who oppoſed the ſuperſtition and tyranny of the church of Rome; during which there periſhed in the flames, according to the moſt credible hiſtorians, five biſhops, twenty

twenty-one divines, eight gentlemen, eighty-four artificers, one hundred huſbandmen, ſervants and labourers, twenty-ſix wives, twenty widows, nine virgins, two boys, and two infants, one of them ſpringing out of its mother's womb, whilſt at the ſtake. Beſides theſe foregoing, ſixty-four perſons, of different ranks and ſtations, were preſented for their faith; of whom ſeven were whipped, ſixteen died in priſon, and ſeveral laid under ſentence of condemnation, but were happily delivered by the death of this bigotted queen, which happened on the 7th of November, 1558.

Thoſe who ſuffered here, in the Lollard's pit without Biſhopſgate, as contumacious heretics, were William Carman, of Hingham; Simon Miller, merchant of Lynn; Elizabeth Cooper, a pewterer's wife of St. Andrew's pariſh; Richard Craſhfield, of Wymondham; Cicely, the wife of Edmund Ormes, of the pariſh of St. Lawrence, worſted weaver; William Seaman, huſbandman, of Mendleſham; Thomas Carman; Thomas Hudſon, of Ayleſham, glover; and Richard Yeoman, a devout miniſter, of ſeventy years of age, curate to that learned martyr Dr. Rowland Taylor, rector of Hadleigh in Suffolk.

The year 1558 is memorable for a ſevere mortality, which raged throughout the kingdom, attended with a great ſcarcity of corn and all other proviſions: in this city died ten aldermen.

Ten days after the death of her ſiſter, Elizabeth was proclaimed queen of England, and crowned the 13th of January following: on the 25th of which month,

month the parliament met at Weſtminſter, which paſſed an act for the uniformity of common prayer and ſervice in the church, and adminiſtration of the ſacraments; and declared the queen the ſupreme head of the church of England.

In 1560, the duke of Norfolk requeſted the city to aſſiſt the town of Yarmouth in making their haven, on which they ſent them two hundred marks; on this expreſs condition, that no impoſitions or cuſtoms ſhould be laid on the citizens of Norwich; but that they were to be left in full poſſeſſion of all ſuch liberties, as they had formerly enjoyed.

This year the earls of Northumberland and Huntington, the lords Thomas Howard and Willoughby, with many other nobles and knights, paid a viſit to the duke of Norfolk, and were entertained with their retinue at the duke's palace: during their ſtay, they diverted themſelves with ſhooting and other martial exerciſes on Mouſhold heath. The guild happening at this time, William Mingay, Eſq; then mayor, invited them and their ladies to the feaſt; John Suckling, baker, Thomas Layer, and Chriſtopher Layer, merchants, and Lawrence Wood, ſcrivener, being the four feaſt-makers. At the entertainment the duke and dutcheſs of Norfolk ſat firſt, then the three earls of Northumberland, Huntington and Surrey, lord Thomas Howard, lord Scroop and his lady, lord and lady Bartlet, lord Abergavenny, with many other peers, knights and ladies, who all expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction at their generous reception. The mayor's ſhare of the expenſe was one pound twelve

twelve ſhillings and nine-pence, the feaſt makers bearing the reſt; his bill was as follows.

	£.	s.	d.
Eight ſtone of beef, at 8d. a ſtone, and a ſirloin by - - -	0	5	8
Two collars of brawn - - -	0	1	0
Four cheeſes, at 4d. a cheeſe - -	0	1	4
Eight pints of butter - - -	0	1	6
A hinder quarter of veal - -	0	0	10
A leg of mutton - - -	0	0	5
A fore quarter of veal - - -	0	0	5
Loin of mutton and ſhoulder of veal -	0	0	9
Breaſt and coat of mutton - -	0	0	7
Six pullets - - - -	0	1	0
Four couple of rabbits - - -	0	1	8
Four brace of partridges - -	0	2	0
Two Guinea cocks - - -	0	1	6
Two couple of mallard - -	0	1	0
Thirty-four eggs - - -	0	0	6
Buſhel of flower - - -	0	0	6
Peck of oatmeal - - -	0	0	2
Sixteen white bread loaves - -	0	0	4
Eighteen loaves of white wheat bread -	0	0	9
Three loaves of meſlin bread - -	0	0	3
Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, and cloves	0	0	3
4lb. Barbary ſugar - - -	0	1	0
Sixteen oranges - - -	0	0	2
A barrel of double ſtrong beer -	0	2	6
A barrel of table beer - -	0	1	0
A quarter of wood - - -	0	2	2

Two

Two gallons of white wine and Canary	0	2	0
Fruit, almonds, ſweet water, perfumes	0	0	4
The cook's wages - - -	0	1	2
Total	1	12	9

In 1564, May 17, the queen impowered the city to purchaſe two hundred pounds per annum in mortmain: and whereas the dower of women in this city was anciently a moiety of houſe and land; it appears about this time to have been a third part only.

In 1565, the worſted manufacture being much decayed, the mayor, ſheriffs &c. waited upon the duke of Norfolk at his palace, to conſult with him what were the propereſt ſteps to be taken on this occaſion; when it was reſolved to invite hither ſome of the ſtrangers who had fled from the perſecution raiſed againſt them in the Netherlands by the duke of Alva, and ſettled themſelves at London and Sandwich, under the queen's protection; who had granted them a licence for the making Flanders commodities of wool in her majeſty's dominions. Upon the duke's application, and at his own charge, the queen granted letters patent for the fixing here thirty maſter workmen, with ten ſervants to each of them, in the whole three hundred and thirty Dutch and Walloons; who immediately on their arrival ſet up manufactures of bayes, ſays, arras, mockades, &c. and in a very ſhort time their number increaſed to three thouſand and upwards. The Dutch

congregation had the choir of the friers preachers church aſſigned them for their religious aſſemblies, which they ſtill enjoy: the Walloon or French congregation, at the firſt made uſe of the biſhop's chappel; but afterward had the church of St. Mary at Tombland aſſigned them, which they alſo ſtill enjoy; tho' both congregations are now greatly reduced, and almoſt decayed. Theſe letters patent were ſent by the duke to Thomas Sotherton, then mayor, to be put in force; but the commons diſapproving the ſcheme, would not ſuffer the ſeal of the city to be put to the admiſſion of any ſtranger; upon which the court agreed to fix the ſeal of mayoralty, to the admiſſions of the thirty maſters; the form of which was as follows: "Thomas Sotherton, mayor 'of the city of Norwich, with the advice of his 'brethren the aldermen, according to the queen's 'majeſty's letters patent, &c. do licence John 'Powell's, eſtraunger, to take to farm any houſe, 'meſſuage, or rent within the city aforeſaid, there 'to inhabit and dwell with his houſhold and family, 'to uſe, exerciſe, make, and work as well all ſuch 'commodities, as in the ſaid letters patent be con-'tained, as others, not heretofore made or wrought, 'within the ſaid city; during the time of his good 'behaviour and obedience to ſuch conſtitutions and 'orders, as be now made, and hereafter ſhall be 'made, for the better governance of the ſaid city; 'in witneſs whereof, &c.'

In conſequence hereof, twenty four maſters were admitted on the part of the Dutch, and ſix on that of the

the Walloons; and divers rules and ordinances drawn up for their good government. On a return made November 19, 1571, it was found that there were in the city eight hundred, and ſixty eight men of the Dutch nation; two hundred, and three Walloons; one thouſand, one hundred, and ſeventy three women of both nations; one thouſand, ſix hundred, and eighty one children, under fourteen years of age; in all three thouſand, nine hundred, and twenty five.

In 1575, the Dutch elders preſented in court a new work called bombazines, praying to have the ſearch and ſeal of them to their uſe, excluſive of the Walloons, who inſiſted that all white works belonged to them; but the Dutch, as the firſt inventors, had their petition granted to them.

In 1582, on a ſecond return made of the ſtrangers ſettled here, they were found to be eleven hundred, and twenty eight men; thirteen hundred, and fifty eight women; eight hundred, and fifteen children ſtrangers born; thirteen hundred, and ſeventy eight children Engliſh born; in all four thouſand, ſix hundred, and ſeventy nine.

In 1567, the ſeal of the city having on it a repreſentation of the Trinity was diſuſed, and a new one engraved with the city arms. The following year, the two towers at the weſt end of the Guildhall, one of which was uſed as a treaſury, and the other as a dungeon to the gaol, fell down through decay, and the end was rebuilt as it now remains. About this time poſt horſes were firſt eſtabliſhed here, by agreement between the duke of Norfolk and the

mayor, and three poſt maſters appointed; to each of whom was lent out of the city treaſury, three pounds, thirteen ſhillings and four pence without intereſt, and a ſtipend of four pounds per annum, paid by the ſheriffs; half of which was levied on the inn-keepers and tiplers, and the other half on the inhabitants: no perſon was to take any poſt horſes in the city, unleſs by warrant from the queen, the duke of Norfolk, the privy council, or the mayor; or to uſe any one horſe above twelve or fourteen miles together; for which was to be paid two-pence each mile outward, and ſix-pence to the guide for going, and bringing back the horſes; the ſaid horſes not to carry a cloak-bag of more than ten pounds weight. The hire of the hackney horſes was alſo fixed at one ſhilling for the firſt day, and 8d. each day after, till their re-delivery.

In 1570, the art of printing was introduced here, by Anthony Solen, one of the ſtrangers; for which he was preſented with his freedom. Ten days before Chriſtmas, in the ſame year, a heavy ſnow began to fall, which continued through the holidays, and increaſed to ſuch a depth, as had not been known in the memory of man: it was ſucceeded by a very ſevere froſt, which did not break up till the following Candlemas; when, on the thaw, the waters roſe ſo exceedingly, that on Saturday the 5th of Feb. that part of the city, on the north ſide of the river, was totally overflown: they continued riſing 'till the Wedneſday following, and in their courſe

courſe bore down ſeveral ſtone walls and buildings. This flood roſe conſiderably higher than that on St. Leonard's day; and from the ſeaſon in which it happened, was called Candlemas flood.

In 1571, the poor being greatly oppreſſed, for want of regular relief, John Aldrich then mayor, and Thomas Greene his ſucceſſor, made many excellent orders and rules for their maintenance, and much benefited the city, by erecting a Bridewell at the Norman ſpittal.

On the 2d of June, 1572, the duke of Norfolk was beheaded on Tower hill, juſtly lamented by the inhabitants of this city, who in him loſt a ſtedfaſt friend, and noble benefactor.

In 1573, died John Caius, Dr. in phyſic, whoſe true name was Keye, a native of this city, being born here in 1510, the 2d of Hen. VIII. He received his ſchool education at Norwich, and was admitted whilſt very young a ſtudent of Gonvile hall in Cambridge, where he afterwards became fellow, and took his doctor's degree. Paſſing thence into Italy, he entered himſelf a member of the univerſity of Padua, then famous for the ſtudy of phyſick, under John Baptiſt Montanus of Verona, the greateſt phyſician of that age: at his return he ſettled at Norwich and practiſed phyſick there untill 1551, the year in which the ſweating ſickneſs broke out; which diſeaſe he treated with ſuch uncommon ſucceſs, as gained him the higheſt reputation, and induced king Edward the ſixth to promote him to the honour of being his phyſician.

In

In 1556, he published his history of the ſweating ſickneſs in latin, for the benefit of foreigners.

In 1557, being then phyſician to queen Mary, who profeſſed the greateſt regard for him, he, with the maſter and fellows of Gonvile hall, petitioned the king and queen, and obtained a charter of foundation, and confirmation of all their rights, eſtates, and privileges which they had formerly enjoyed; by which Caius became a founder equally with Gonvile and Bateman, and had full power granted him make rules and ſtatutes, provided that they were not repugnant to thoſe of Bateman, or injurious to the queen's prerogative, or that of her ſucceſſors. The ſame charter alſo impowered him to ſettle ſeventy ty pounds per annum as a further increaſe of the college revenue; and to found two new fellowſhips and twelve ſcholarſhips, or more, if he thought proper: the college being to be incorporated by the name of 'The maſter and fellows of Gonvile and 'Caius college, founded in the honour of the annun-'ciation of the bleſſed virgin Mary.' The year following on the feaſt of the annunciation, Dr. Caius re-dedicated, and conſecrated the college, to the honour of the annunciation, to which it was formerly dedicated by Gonvile and Bateman; and endowed it with the manor of Croxley in Hertfordſhire, then of the yearly value of twenty three pounds, one ſhilling, and ſeven pence halfpenny, formerly parcel of the abbey of St. Alban's; the manor of Runcton in Norfolk, formerly belonging to the monaſtery of St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk, then

then twenty two pounds, five ſhillings per annum; together with the patronages of Holme, Wallington, and the manor of Burnham in Norfolk, formerly belonging to the monaſtery at Wymondham, then ſix pounds per annum: all theſe he purchaſed of king Philip and queen Mary (they being veſted in the crown on the diſſolution of the monaſteries) for one thouſand and thirty pounds, twelve ſhillings, and ſix pence: but it appearing that the advowſons of Runcton, Holme, and Wallington had been before conveyed to Sir Edward Fienes, Lord Clinton and Saye, high admiral of England, and Hen. Herdſon of London, by Edward VI. the college loſt them. Beſides all this, he built the ſouth court, called Caius court, at the expence of one thouſand, eight hundred, and thirty four pounds and upwards. On the 24th of January, 1559, he was choſen warden, or maſter, which office he reſigned in the year 1573, to Dr. Thomas Legge of Norwich; and lived afterwards in his chambers over the gate of wiſdom and virtue, as fellow commoner: after having compiled a body of ſtatutes for the government of his college, he died at London of a languiſhing diſeaſe, and was buried on the north ſide of his college chappel, under the altar of the virgin Mary, in a ſepulchre which he had given orders for, before his death. On his tomb is this inſcription

FUI CAIUS
VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS
ÆTATIS SUÆ OBIIT XXIX JULII
LXIII. ANNO DNI 1573.

That

That is,

I was CAIUS:

VIRTUE SURVIVES US AFTER DEATH.

DIED JULY 23, 1573. AGED 63 YEARS.

He ordered his executors to purchaſe lands to the value of one hundred pounds per annum, and to ſettle them on his college; and alſo appropriated his fellowſhips and ſcholarſhips, to his own countrymen, of the dioceſe and city of Norwich.

In 1573, the citizens collected by way of benevolence, eighty ſeven pounds, twelve ſhillings, and ſeven pence, toward the repairing of Yarmouth haven.

In 1574, it appeared, by the queen's muſters, that Norfolk had ſix thouſand, one hundred, and fifty able men on the muſter roll, of which three thouſand, ſix hundred, and thirty two were armed; and the city of Norwich two thouſand, one hundred, and twenty able men, of which four hundred were armed.

In 1575, the city procured ſundry writs, directed to the mayors of London, Lynn, and many other places, certifying them, that the citizens of Norwich were free from all toll, pontage, &c. throughout all England.

In this year, on the ſeventeenth of May, died Matthew Parker, archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſon of William Parker citizen of Norwich, and Alice Monings his wife. This great man was born in the pariſh of St. Saviour, in this city, Auguſt 6, 1504, and brought up at the grammar ſchool here. September 1, 1520, he was admitted of Corpus Chriſti or Bene't college in Cambridge, and on the

ourth

fourth of March following elected bible clerk, and took his doctor's degree in divinity in 1538, being then fellow. On June 24, 1547, he married Margaret daughter of Robert Harleſtone of Mattiſhall, gentleman, who was born June 23, 1519: he became ſo remarkable a preacher, that queen Anne Boleyn ſent for him to court, and made him her chaplain, and ſoon after procured him the deanry of the college of Stoke by Clare. In 1541, he was prebend of the ſecond ſtall in the church of Ely; in 1544, choſen warden or maſter of Bene't college; in 1545, elected vice chancellor of the univerſity, and a ſecond time in 1548; preſented by the college to the rectory of Landbeach near Cambridge; and made chaplain to king Edward the ſixth, and by him preferred in 1552 to the deanry of Lincoln and prebend of Coldingham in that church: on queen Mary's acceſſion to the crown he loſt all his ſpiritualities on account of his being married, and retired during her reign.

Queen Elizabeth on her coming to the throne nominated Dr. Parker to the ſee of Canterbury; and he was conſecrated on the ſeventeenth of December, 1559, in the chapel at Lambeth. This ſee he filled with the greateſt honour 'till his death, being a prelate eminently religious, learned, modeſt and courteous: he was extremely aſſiduous in his ſearch after ancient manuſcripts; of which he made the moſt valuable collection now remaining in this kingdom, and preſented to the college, where he had received his education. His death happened

May 17, 1575, and his remains were depoſited in the chapel at Lambeth, where they reſted in peace 'till the time of the uſurpation; when the palace there being converted into lay habitations, one Hardyng, who occupied the chapel, brutally dug up the archbiſhop's body, ſold the leaden coffin, and threw the corps into an outhouſe, where he kept poultry: this being diſcovered after the reſtauration, the body was taken up, and buried again in the chapel juſt above the litany deſk, near the ſteps aſcending to the altar. This moſt reverend father, with the aſſiſtance of his brethren the biſhops, and of other doctors, examined thoroughly the engliſh tranſlation of the holy bible, and cauſed a new edition of it to be printed. The famous palace of his ſee at Canterbury, having ſuffered much by fire, as well as neglect, he fully repaired it at the expenſe of fourteen hundred pounds. He founded a grammar ſchool at Rachdale in Lancaſhire in 1564, and endowed it with fifteen pounds per annum for the maſter's ſalary, and forty ſhillings for that of the uſher, to teach gratis, the youth born in that pariſh. To the ſociety of Corpus Chriſti or Bene't college in Cambridge, he added four fellowſhips; two from the increaſed rents, and two of his own foundation, one bible clerk, and eight ſcholarſhips: five of the ſcholars to be elected from Norwich, one from Canterbury, one from Wymondham, and one from Ayleſham: and beſides gave to the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars of the ſaid college, the advowſon of St. Mary Abchurch, in London, and procured them a charter of mortmain to purchaſe

one

one hundred pounds per annum: he preſented them alſo with three hundred, and nine ounces of ſilver plate doubly gilt; the ſum of one hundred pounds, the intereſt whereof he appropriated to the finding a fire in the common hall, from All Saints to Candlemas; and five hundred pounds to the increaſing the commons of the fellows and ſcholars; and ſurrendered to them a leaſe with the improvement of fourteen pounds, eight ſhillings, yearly, for ſeventeen years: he granted to the regiſter his whole commons, with one chamber, in that part of the college inhabited by the Norwich ſcholars, and annexed to his office that of ſenior bible clerk. To this city he preſented one baſon and ewer, of ſilver, doubly gilt, weighing one hundred and ſeventy five ounces, to be uſed at the mayor's table; and to be delivered from mayor to mayor by indenture for ever; they are adorned with his arms and name in a cypher: on the baſon is the following inſcription; Matthæus Parker, Norwicenſis Archiepiſcopus Cantuar. dedit eidem civitati 1. Jan. An: Dni: 1569. et anno conſecrationis ſuæ 11. Ætatis vero ſuæ, 66.*

He founded a phyſic ſcholarſhip in Gonvile and Caius college, to which ſociety he gave a ſtanding cup and pot of ſilver, doubly gilt; and ſeveral valuable books to their library. He founded alſo a ſcholarſhip in Trinity hall, for a ſtudent in civil law, which

* Matthew Parker of the city of Norwich, archbiſhop of Canterbury gave this to the ſaid city, Jan. 1. 1569, in the 11th year of his conſecration, and 66th of his age.

ſcholar that ſociety may elect out of Bene't college, on any vacancy; otherwiſe, to certify to the mayor and aldermen of Norwich, ſuch vacancy, who are to fill it up in a month's time, with a ſcholar out of the ſchool there. He gave them alſo a ſtanding cup and pot of ſilver, gilt, weighing fifty three ounces, beſides a neſt of ſilver goblets gilt, and ſeveral valuable manuſcripts. He preſented fifty ancient manuſcripts, and fifty printed books to the univerſity library, and repaired the regent walk, and the walls by the public ſchools: he augmented the parſonage, repaired, pewed and beautified the chancel of Beakiſbbourn in Kent, and gave one hundred pounds to ſet the poor of Canterbury to work; thirty pounds to Lambeth, and thirty pounds to Croydon, for the ſame purpoſes.

In 1566, the archbiſhop offered the city two hundred pounds, if they would aſſure to the maſter and fellows of Bene't college in Cambridge, an annuity of ten pounds, for which that college was forever to receive at the nomination of the mayor and major part of the aldermen of Norwich, for the time being; three ſcholars 'out of the ſchools, at 'or in the ſaid city of Norwiche, or Ayleſham in Norfolk,' each of them to receive of the college two pounds, thirteen ſhillings, and fourpence yearly; their tuition, chamber rent, waſhing, barber, &c. freely, without any thing being paid therefore: on the twenty fourth of June the indentures for that purpoſe were ſealed between the city and college, in which the city ſettled an annuity of ten

pounds

pounds per annum, iſſuing out of the manor and farms of Hethel and Carleton in Norfolk, to be paid half yearly, the college to pay eight pounds thereof, yearly, for the exhibitions of the ſcholars aforeſaid. 'The mayor and the more part of his 'brethren the aldermen ſhall appoint for ſcholars, 'ſuch as be, or ſhall be born within the city, being 'betwixt the age of fourteen and twenty years, well 'inſtructed in the grammar; able to write and ſing, 'and if it may be able to make a verſe, and ſuch as 'ſhall be of honeſt parents, and brought up in the 'fear of God, and diſpoſed to enter by Gods grace 'into the miniſtry, in that vocation to ſerve God and 'his church:' which ſcholars, after three years continuance, if found to diſlike the ſtudy of divinity, are to be removed, upon notice given to the mayor and aldermen, by the maſter and fellows: in which caſe they are to nominate others in their ſtead: otherwiſe to enjoy their exhibitions ſix years from their admiſſion. If the mayor, &c. ſend any ſcholar not fit to be admitted, the college ſhall certify their refuſal of him, but muſt have him firſt examined by the proctors, who muſt alſo declare his unfitneſs; and no ſcholarſhip ſhall be longer vacant than ſix weeks: the fellows to have two weeks to certify, and the city a month to elect: the profits in the vacancies to go to the naperye of the college common table: and no ſcholar is to abſent himſelf more than one month in a year, and that with the permiſſion of the maſter and preſident. The remaining forty ſhillings to be paid to ſuch

preacher

preacher or preachers as ſhall be yearly nominated by the college 'to preach and declare one ſermon 'at the town of Thetford, and therefore to have 'yearly ſix ſhillings and eight pence one other ſer-'mon at Wymondham in the county of Norfolk, and 'therefore yearly to have ſix ſhillings and eight pence; 'one other ſermon within the green yarde in the 'city of Norwich, and therefore yearly to have ſix 'ſhillings and eight pence; and one other ſermon in 'the pariſh churche of St. Clement by Fybridge 'in Norwiche aforeſaid, and therefore yearly to 'have ten ſhillings;' the remaining ten ſhillings to be diſtributed as follows, to the mayor one ſhilling, to the two ſheriffs one ſhilling and four pence, to the parſon or curate, eight pence, to the town clerk ſixpence, to the ſword bearer ſixpence, to the four ſergeants at mace ſixteen pence, and to the clerk of the pariſh of St. Clement four-pence, provided they be preſent at the ſermon preached at St. Clement's church. To the clerk of that pariſh yearly for overſeeing the tomb of William Parker, and Alice his wife (his father and mother) twelve pence, to the priſoners in the city gaol, twenty pence, to the poor of St. Clement's twenty pence; and the portions of all ſuch perſons above mentioned, as ſhall abſent themſelves from the ſermon at St. Clement's, to be equally divided between the ſaid poor, and the priſoners in the gaol.

In 1570, he ſettled about ten acres of land in Eaſtfield in Mattiſhall, on the inhabitants there as feoffees, chargeable with an annuity of fifty ſhillings, payable

payable on the firſt day of May, forever, to the vicar, church-wardens, and overſeers, who immediately after the ſermon preached there on the Tueſday in rogation week, ſhall pay to the preacher ſix ſhillings and eight pence; to thirty of the pooreſt people in that pariſh, one ſhilling; to one Thomas Sparrowe, and to the pooreſt of his name and kindred after him, five ſhillings; and to the vicar, curate, or pariſh clerk, whichever of them ſhall undertake the teaching of children, ſix ſhillings and eight pence.

By indenture bearing date, Auguſt 6. 1568, the city, for the ſum of three hundred and twenty pounds, advanced by the archbiſhop, granted to the college an annuity of eighteen pounds per annum, for the founding of two Norwich fellowſhips, and two additional Norwich ſcholarſhips: each of the ſaid fellows to receive a ſtipend of ſix pounds a year, and to be excluded from any ſhare of ſuch dividends as anciently belonged to the maſter and eight fellows of the firſt foundation; but as to any future increaſe, or augmentation, of the ſociety's revenues, they were to be equally benefitted with the reſt of the members*: the other ſix pounds of the annuity was allotted for the ſtipend of the two new ſcholarſhips, the ſcholars to be nominated by the mayor, and the major part of the aldermen of Norwich, in like manner as the three Norwich ſcholars are; and if there ſhould be none fit to be nominated

* Theſe fellowſhips are tenable with any penſion, canonry or prebend, under the value of 10l. a year in the king's books.

minated from the ſaid city, then to be choſen from the grammar ſchool at Wymondham; and in caſe of failure there, then from that at Ayleſham; provided ſuch ſo named be born in the city, or in either of the towns aforeſaid: the two Norwich fellows always to be elected from ſuch ſcholars. The college further bound themſelves 'evermore to electe, over 'and above the two forenamed Norwich fellows (if 'it maie be) foure of their nombre of fellowes out 'of the countie of Norfolk, born in any citie or 'town of the ſaid ſhire, and in default of hable 'ſcholars to be found within the ſaid college, to 'elect them from tyme to tyme out of anie other 'college in the ſaid univerſitye, &c.' He founded exhibitions alſo for three ſcholars, to be called Canterbury ſcholars; the firſt to be ſent from Canterbury ſchool, the ſecond from Ayleſham in Norfolk, and the third from Wymondham in the ſame county; each ſcholar to be a native of the town from which he is ſent.

At the ſeſſions held in the guild hall, 1578, Matthew Hamond of Hetherſet, wheelwright, was convicted of ſpeaking ſeditious and ſlanderous words againſt the queen's majeſty, and condemned either to pay one hundred pounds to the queen, or to be ſet on the pillory in the market place, and to have both his ears cut off; which ſentence was accordingly executed upon him on the thirteenth of May: after which he was recommitted to priſon, having been before condemned by the biſhop of Norwich, for denying Chriſt Jeſus to be the ſon of God,

and

and affirming, that by his death and paſſion no one can be ſaved, and was burnt on the twentieth of May in the caſtle ditch.

On the eighteenth day of September, 1583, John Lewes was burnt here for blaſphemy; and in 1587, Peter Cole of Ipſwich, tanner; and on the fourteenth of January, 1588, Francis Knight, alias Ket, of Wymondham, A. M. ſuffered here for the ſame offence.

On Saturday the ſixteenth of Auguſt, 1578, queen Elizabeth arrived at Braken-Aſh, from whence after dinner, ſhe proceeded on her intended viſit to this city, and was met at Hertford bridges by the mayor and corporation, attended by the principal inhabitants moſt ſumptuouſly apparelled. Here the mayor, after having addreſſed her majeſty in an handſome ſpeech, preſented her with the city ſword, accompanied with a covered cup of ſilver gilt, containing one hundred pounds in gold. The proceſſion then ſet forward, the mayor carrying a mace or ſceptre, which he bore before the queen to the biſhop's palace, where ſhe lodged. During her ſtay here, which continued 'till the friday following, the time was paſſed in feaſtings and pageantries, many of them expreſſive of the trade and manufactures of the city. At her departure, her majeſty knighted Robert Wood, eſquire, then mayor; at the ſame time graciouſly declaring, that ſhe had laid up in her breaſt ſuch good will, as that ſhe would never forget Norwich; and thanking him the mayor, aldermen

dermen &c. for the dutiful treatment ſhe herſelf had met with, and the kind regard ſhewn to every one of her train.

This time of joy and feſtivity was ſucceeded by a moſt ſevere affliction; for, as the Norwich roll ſays, 'The traines of her majeſty's carriage being many 'of them infected, lefte the plague behind them, 'which afterward ſo increaſed and contynued, as 'it raged above a yer and three quarters after,' during which time, two thouſand, three hundred, and thirty five natives, and two thouſand, four hundred, and eighty two 'alyan ſtrangers' died of it from Auguſt the twentieth, 1578, to February the nineteenth, 1579: amongſt the former were ten aldermen. During the infection, it was ordered, that every perſon coming from an infected houſe, ſhou'd carry in his hand a ſmall white wand, two feet in length, and that no ſuch perſon ſhou'd appear at any court, or publick place, or be preſent at any ſermon; and that the following inſcription ſhould be put over the door of every infected houſe 'Lord 'have mercy on us,' and there remain untill the houſe had been clear of the infection for one month at leaſt; and that no perſon who had been afflicted with a plague ſore, ſhou'd appear abroad untill it had been entirely healed for the ſpace of twenty days.

This year John Elwyn of Heigham, in the liberties of the city, but without the walls, being elected ſheriff, was requeſted to take a houſe within the city and dwell there during his continuing in that office; and on his refuſing ſo to do, it was unanimouſly

mouſly reſolved, that if any perſon hereafter choſen ſheriff, ſhall refuſe to reſide within the city, he ſhall forfeit one hundred marks: whereupon the ſaid ſheriff in court declared that he would pay the above fine, if he did not comply with the order, in a week's time.

In 1580, on the Wedneſday in Eaſter week, towards the evening, was felt a ſhock of an earthquake; which, Stow ſays, was very violent in Kent, and many other places.

In 1582, the water was conveyed from the New-Mills to the croſs in the market, and the dial ſet up on the north ſide of St. Peter's ſteeple, towards the expenſe of which the court contributed.

In 1583, an order of court was iſſued, directing, that all roofs hereafter raiſed ſhould be covered with tile, ſlate or lead, and that on repairing any old roof, no more than three couple of new ſpars ſhould be thatched together. This year the plague broke out again, and eight or nine hundred perſons died of it, the principal part of which were ſtrangers. George Shipdham was executed in the town cloſe, for the murder of his wife and children, and hung on a gibbet there; but in 1584, Henry Shipdham, his brother, obtained a licence to take him down.

In 1588, upon the news of the Spaniſh invaſion, the city gave one hundred pounds towards fortifying the town of Yarmouth; and on the 15th of Auguſt, ſent three hundred men for its defence. In the ſame year the plague broke out here again, but did not rage violently.

In 1591, White-friars bridge, and (as ſome accounts ſay) Coſlany bridge were built of freeſtone, being of wood before: and now the city was again viſited with the plague, which carried off ſix hundred, ſeventy two perſons, in leſs than four months time. At a court held the ninth of June, it was enacted, that henceforth the new elected mayor ſhould be always choſen on May-day, and ſworn into his office on the Tueſday before Midſummer-day; except in the caſe of Midſummer-day falling on the Wedneſday, then to be ſworn on the Tueſday ſe'nnight before that day. The city having realized as much as their licence of mortmain enabled them to do, by the purchaſe they had lately made of Shropham farm, appropriation, and advowſon, it was reſolved to apply for another licence to amortize two hundred pounds per annum; which paſſed the great ſeal in 1594.

In 1593, there happened ſo great a drought, that many cattle periſhed for want of water; but in the year following, from the twenty firſt of June, to the end of July, it ſcarcely ceaſed raining day or night. The charges of the mayoralty having of late much increaſed, the city added thirty three pounds, ſix ſhillings, and eight pence, to their former allowance of ſixty ſix pounds, thirteen ſhillings and fourpence, ſo that the whole now was one hundred pounds per annum.

In 1595, proviſions were ſo ſcarce, that wheat ſold at twenty ſhillings a comb, rye at fifteen ſhillings, Barley at ten ſhillings, oatmeal at twenty ſhillings, beef at three ſhillings a ſtone; the beſt ſheep at four-

teen

teen ſhillings a piece, lambs at five ſhillings, calves at twenty ſhillings, fat fowls and capons at three ſhillings and four-pence, pigeons at three-pence, rabbits at eight-pence, and cheeſe at four-pence a pound; prices at thoſe times very extravagant.

In 1596, the act paſſed for erecting hoſpitals and work-houſes for the poor.

In 1597, it was agreed, that no one ſhould ſerve the office of mayor a ſecond time, unleſs at the diſtance of nine years, from his firſt ſerving it.

In 1599, the city ſent ſix men well armed, for her majeſty's ſervice in Ireland, with five pounds a man for their pay; viz. two pikemen, two muſkets, and two calivers or carbines.

In 1601, on Wedneſday the 29th of April, about five o'clock in the afternoon, there fell a ſudden ſtorm of hail and rain, attended with violent thunder and lightning: whereby the upper part of the cathedral ſpire, which had been lately repaired, was beaten down; it fell on the north roof of the church, which it brake through, doing conſiderable damage thereto, as well as to the walls of the choir: the ſpire was ſplit on the ſouth eaſt ſide from top to bottom, and more than twenty holes made therein large enough for a man to creep through; no other part of the city received any damage by this violent tempeſt. And on Chriſtmaſs day at noon another ſhock of an earthquake was felt here.

In 1602, three hundred men were raiſed for the queen's ſervice, to be ſent to Oſtend, of which number the city ſupplied ſixteen, the cathedral precinct two, and the town of Lynn nine; and for every

tenth

tenth granted to the queen, the city raiſed eighty pounds, ſix ſhillings, and eleven pence: in the ſame year the plague raged with uncommon fury, there dying thereof in London, thirty thouſand, five hundred, and ſeventy eight, and in Norwich three thouſand, and ſeventy ſix perſons; this viſitation was attended with ſo great a ſcarcity, that wheat ſold for ten, rye for ſix, and barley for five ſhillings a buſhel.

King James the firſt on his acceſſion to the crown, granted to the mayor, ſheriffs, and commons of the city, a general pardon for all paſt offences whatſoever, to the twentieth day of March, in the fortieth year of Elizabeth, 1598.

In 1605, a petition was preſented to parliament, by the city miniſters, and a bill drawn thereupon, for ſettling upon them, two ſhillings in the pound, according to the rent paid for every houſe, ſhop, &c. but this was put a ſtop to, on the miniſters being aſſured, that proper methods ſhould be taken by the magiſtrates to aſſeſs every pariſh for the increaſe of their ſtipends. Upon which an order of council was directed to the mayor of Norwich, for the time being, or to any three or more of the juſtices of peace of that city, whereof the mayor to be always one; requiring them 'to take pains forthwith 'to enter into the due conſideration of the eſtates 'and abilities of all the inhabitants of the ſaid 'pariſhes, and from time to time, to ſet down a pro-'portionable tax on every of them, ſuch as ſhall be 'competent for the maintenance of the ſaid miniſ-'ters reſpectively, to be yearly paid them accord-'ing to their difference in guifts, ſufficiency, and

'diligence

'diligence in their function, as in your good di-
'ſcretions ſhall be meet and convenient.' This method was purſued for ſome time, 'till Matthew Wren, biſhop of Norwich, in 1638, procured letters patent under the great ſeal, declaring, 'That 'if any perſon, within the ſaid city of Norwich, 'ſhould refuſe to pay according to the rate of two 'ſhillings in the pound, in lieu of the tithes of houſ-'es, unto the miniſter of any pariſh, within the 'ſaid city, that the ſame ſhould be heard in the 'court of chancery, or in the conſiſtory of the biſh-'op of Norwich; and that in ſuch caſe, no prohi-'bition ſhould be granted againſt the ſaid biſhop of 'Norwich, his chancellors, or commiſſioners, in 'the ſaid court of conſiſtory.' Theſe, by reaſon of the ſucceeding troubles, were never carried into execution.

In 1608, ſir John Pettus, then mayor, built the fiſh ſtalls by Fybridge, and the year following, the houſe over the ſpring without Biſhop's gate.

About this time, incredible damages were done in many parts of England, and particularly in this county by inundations, ſo as to occaſion the paſſing of an act for the recovery of many thouſand acres of marſh and other lands, lately overflown, &c. in the county of Norfolk: and for preventing the like misfortune hereafter. The act ſets forth, that part of the ſea ſhore between Yarmouth and Happiſburgh, lying low, and being ſand only, was lately broken down, and waſhed away by the violence of the tides; ſo that the ſea broke

in

in at every tide, and with every ſea wind came up the Norwich river, into the very body and heart of the county of Norfolk; drowning much hard grounds, and many thouſand acres of marſh: and by means of the ſalt water, the fiſheries between Yarmouth and Norwich, as well in rivers as broads, were much damaged: to remedy which, there were eighteen commiſſioners appointed, to ſee to the immediate ſtopping of the breaches*.

In the ſummer of 1609, the city was viſited by the plague, tho' but few died of it. The mayor and aldermen received a letter from the privy council, dated January eighth, in this year, earneſtly recommending to them, to put in execution his majeſty's orders of the preceeding year, for the keeping up the ancient ſtrictneſs and ſeverity of lent.

The chancellor having refuſed to have the ſermon preached in the green yard as uſual on eaſter day, being the king's coronation, the mayor and aldermen ſat there whilſt the ſermon was preaching in the church, and as ſoon as it was finiſhed, departed home. On the eighteenth day of June, being guild day, a ſumptuous pageant was prepared at the new mayor's gate on Tombland, and fire works played off in the evening as was cuſtomary; ſome of which burſting, ſo extremely frightened the people, that thro' their hurrying away in crowds for fear of being hurt, thirty three perſons were trodden down and preſſed to death: on which account, at a court held on the twenty ſecond day of March, it was or-

* The Biſhop, eleven Norfolk and ſix Suffolk Juſtices

ordered, that no fire works ſhould be played off on any feaſt or guild day, on the penalty of twenty pounds, to be levied by diſtreſs, on the goods of every perſon tranſgreſſing therein.

In 1615, ſo great were the inundations in Norfolk, that the ſea came twelve miles into land; and on St. Andrew's day happened a remarkable flood, which did conſiderable damage to the churches and houſes here, but no lives were loſt: it reached the height of the Candlemaſs flood within two inches. The ſame year Thomas Tunſtal, prieſt, was drawn, hanged and quartered, at the gallows without Magdalen gate; his head was placed over St. Benedict's gate, and his quarters over four other gates of the city: he confeſſed himſelf a Benedictine friar by vow, but not by act.

At the aſſizes held Auguſt, 1617, a diſpute aroſe between ſir Henry Montague, Knight, lord chief juſtice of the king's bench, and John Mingay Eſq; then mayor, concerning precedence, occaſioned by the indiſcretion of ſir Auguſtine Palgrave, knight, ſheriff of Norfolk; who had imprudently informed the chief juſtice, that it was his right to ſit in the chair at the preaching place in the green yard, with the mayor on his left hand: this the mayor reſolutely oppoſed, aſſerting his right to the chair; and the chief juſtice as reſolutely inſiſted upon, being miſled by the untrue information of the ſheriff.—But this matter was afterwards ſet right, and the ſheriff obliged to acknowledge his error; after having been ſeverely reprimanded by the judge for miſguiding him. On the next day a conteſt of the ſame kind happened

between the high ſheriff and the ſheriffs of Norwich; when, to prevent any diſputes of the like nature from happening in future, it was determined, that the high ſheriff only ſhall attend the judges when they are upon the county buſineſs; and the ſheriffs of Norwich only when they are doing that of the city.

In 1619, the king, by the advice of his privy council, commanded by his letters patent directed to the mayor, &c. that, for the time to come, in order to prevent diſputes in their elections, the ſenior alderman ſhould always be choſen mayor, as the cuſtom of the city of London was; and agreeable to the interpretation given of their charters by ſir Henry Montague and ſir John Dodridge, juſtices of aſſize for the ſaid city and county: notwithſtanding this, on the May-day following, this method of electing was oppoſed by Richard Wyth, Thomas Claxton, John Ling citizens, and alderman Roſſe, for which they were bound, in five hundred pounds each, to appear before the privy council; 'for being diſturbers of orders, and contemners of 'the king's directions.' In 1620 Michael Parker, alderman, Thomas Seaman, and Roger Sedgewick, were bound over for the ſame offence; and in 1621, the matter was agreed in the following manner, at an aſſembly held the 14th of Auguſt; at which were preſent, ſir Henry Montague, chief juſtice of the king's bench, ſir John Dodridge, and ſir Robert Houghton, knights, juſtices of the common pleas; viz. that the citizens ſhall for ever nominate the two ſenior aldermen, that have been ſheriffs, but who have not ſerved the office of mayor, or been

diſ-

diſpenſed with bearing that office at ſome aſſembly, held before the feaſt of St. Matthias preceeding the election; and the mayor and aldermen ſhall chooſe the eldeſt in rank, for mayor for the enſuing year: and, that on the election of an alderman, the mayor and aldermen ſhall propoſe four proper perſons, having ſerved the office of ſheriffs, or, if they chooſe it, the then ſheriffs; and the citizens to elect one of the perſons ſo propoſed.

In 1620, the city granted the king a loan of three hundred and twenty ſix pounds, ſix ſhillings, and eight pence, for the defenſe of the palatinate.

On the laſt day of March, 1625, Charles the firſt was proclaimed here; and on the thirteenth day of May following, Thomas, earl of Arundel and Surrey, earl marſhal of England, was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, and of the city of Norwich and county of the ſame.

On the twelfth day of July, a commiſſion was iſſued out directed to the mayor, &c. authoriſing them to levy a tax on all the inhabitants, to be applied towards ſcouring the ditches, and the removal of all nuiſances in and about the city; the better to prevent the ſpreading of the plague, which had lately broke out at Yarmouth, and been communicated to the town, by the arrival of ſome infected perſons from that place: theſe precautions not having the deſired effect, the Black-tower on Butter-hills was fitted up for the reception of the poor, labouring under that dreadful calamity. In September there died about forty in a week; and

when it raged moſt violently, the number of burials amounted to ninety one, of whom, ſeventy three died of the plague. In May, 1626, it began to abate, and in the December following totally ceaſed: the number who died of it was one thouſand, four hundred, and thirty one.

In 1626, Peter Aſpinall, and Edward Cowell, were appointed by the court public letter carriers between Norwich and Cambridge, and had leave to wear the city arms as their ſervants.

Writs of quo warranto were brought againſt the mayor, &c. for refuſing to furniſh two ſhips of war demanded of them; who on trial, in 1629, obtained a verdict, having proved, that they neither uſed nor uſurped any privileges but what their charters warranted. During this conteſt, the city raiſed a ſum of money, and preſented to the king by way of loan, as ſettled by the lord keeper, lord treaſurer, comptroller and chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, who came hither for that purpoſe.

In 1627, an order arrived for the levying two hundred and fifty foot ſoldiers in the city of Norwich, and county of Norfolk, of which number the citizens were ordered to furniſh twenty five; but they would raiſe no more than ſeventeen, that being their full proportion. The determination of the courts on the writs of quo warranto brought againſt the city, not being agreeable to the promoters of them, the following letter was ſent to Alexander Anguiſh, eſquire, mayor; John Thacker, and William Goſtlin, ſheriffs.

'After

'After our hearty commendations, we have 'thought fit to let you underſtand, that upon the 'delivery here at court of the herring pies, which 'we lately received from you, we find divers 'very juſt exceptions to be taken againſt the 'goodneſs of them; which we muſt require you 'to anſwer, and take ſuch order, that the ſame 'may be amended for the future time, as you would 'avoid further trouble: the exceptions we take are 'theſe.

'Firſt, you do not ſend them according to your 'tenure, of the firſt new herrings that are taken.

'Secondly, you do not cauſe them to be well ba-'ked in good and ſtrong paſtye, as they ought to 'be, that they may endure the carriage the better.

'Thirdly, whereas you ſhould, by your tenure, 'bake in theſe paſties ſix ſcore herrings at the leaſt, 'being the great hundreth which doth require 'five to be put into every pye at the leaſt; we find 'but four herrings in divers of them.

'Fourthly, the number of pies which you ſent at 'this time, we find to be fewer than have been ſent 'heretofore, and divers of them alſo much broken.

'And laſtly, we underſtand the bringer of them 'was conſtrained to make three ſeveral journeys to 'you, before he could have them, whereas it ſeemeth 'he is bound to come but once.

'To every of which our exceptions, we muſt 'pray your particular anſwer for our better ſatis-

faction

'faction, that we may have no cauſe to queſtion it 'farther; and ſo we bid you heartily farewell;'

'Your loving friends

Hampton court, 4th of Oct. 1629. Pembroke John Savile. Rich. Manley.

Upon the receipt hereof, the city promiſed to be more careful in the matter for the future.

This rent of herring pies is the ancient fee-farm of the city, ſettled long before its incorporation, or the building of Yarmouth, being at that time a very conſiderable fiſhing town, and is ſtill paid by the ſheriffs: the manor of Carleton, is held by the tenure of carrying the paſties to court. In 1673, Thomas lord Richardſon, baron of Cramond, lord of the ſaid manor, acknowledged the having received of the ſheriffs of Norwich, by Rich. Eden his tenant, one hundred herrings, by the great hundred, viz. of the firſt new herrings that came to the city, in twenty four pies or paſties, well ſeaſoned with the following ſpices, viz. half a pound of ginger, half a pound of pepper, a quarter of a pound of cinnamon, one ounce of cloves, one ounce of long pepper, half an ounce of grains of paradiſe, and half an ounce of galangals. Theſe pies are to be carried and placed upon the king's table, in whatever part of England he happens to be: and the perſons carrying them are entitled to an allowance of ſix white loves, ſix diſhes of meat out of the king's kitchen, one flaggon of wine, one flaggon of beer, one truſs of hay, one buſhel of oats, one pricket of wax-candle, and ſix tallow-

candles

candles: they are now preſented by the ſheriffs of Norwich, the corporation being lords of the manor of Carleton.

In 1630, on the breaking out of the plague, the gate called Brazen-door, was appointed as a dwelling for the perſons employed in burying thoſe who died of it, and a priſon for ſuch infected poor as would not properly confine themſelves; ſix houſes were alſo erected on Butter-hills, near the great Black tower, for peſt houſes, and an acre of ground incloſed about them with high boards: theſe precautions had the deſired effect, ſo that in July following, the city being intirely clear of the diſtemper, the peſt houſes were ordered to be taken down. In this and the ſucceeding year, corn was ſo prodigiouſly ſcarce, that wheat ſold from thirty to forty ſhillings a comb; upon which an order was iſſued, that no corn ſhould paſs the boom or chain without a licence from the juſtices; that no malſter ſhould make any malt, and that all barley ſhould be ſold in open market; that the bakers ſhould make only three ſorts of bread, white, wheaten, and houſehold, but no manchet or ſpice bread &c. great care was alſo taken to prevent the making of ſtarch; and every perſon was obliged to declare what quantity of corn he had in his poſſeſſion. The treaſurer of the city granary was directed, to buy what corn he could, and to deliver weekly, to the aldermen of the ſeveral wards a proportional quantity of the ſame, mixed in the following manner; two parts barley, one part wheat, and one part rye, which was to be ſold to the poor at eighteen ſhillings a comb.

In

In 1631, information being received that the plague had broke out in London, and that even five perſons had died of it in this city, ſuch wiſe precautions were immediately taken as put an effectual ſtop to the ſpreading of the contagion; not more than twenty or thirty perſons dying of it.

In 1634, the conteſt between the church and city was left to reference, each party paying their own charges; the lord keeper (ſir Thomas Coventry) and Mr. juſtice Hutton being the arbitrators: the decree bears date July 2, by which all Tombland, Spytelond, Raton-rowe, and Holme-ſtreet, together with the houſes, ſoil, and ground there, and all liberties whatever, were confirmed to the city: and the liberty of the dean and chapter, determined to extend to the outward wall of their precinct, and no further: the dean was thereby excluded from holding any fair, lete or court, and from exerciſing any power of juſticeſhip out of the precinct; and the whole ſite within the walls of the precinct, adjudged to be in the county of Norwich, but under the juriſdiction of the church: and whereas the city claimed the manor of Norman's, under the title of Queen Elizabeth, by virtue of a leaſe to her, made by the dean and chapter in the twenty firſt year of her reign; and alſo the houſe called Norman's Spitel or Hoſpital by virtue of a leaſe made to them by the dean and chapter, in the ſeventh year of her reign for five hundred years; it was now agreed, that the city ſhould reſign up the manor, and the church of St. Paul to the dean and chapter, and retain

for

for the remainder of the term of five hundred years, the ſite of Norman's hoſpital as aforeſaid. This year the winter aſſizes were held at Norwich, which being a great loſs to the inhabitants of Thetford, the city preſented them with fifteen pounds as a recompence therefore: about this time John Burridge gentleman was committed to priſon for refuſing payment of five pounds, aſſeſſed on him, as his proportion of ſhip money.

On the twenty third of March following, a letter, ſigned by the king, was directed to the mayor, ſheriffs and aldermen, requiring their conſtant attendance, at the ſermon preached every Sunday morning, either in the cathedral, or green yard; and that they would be there at the beginning of ſervice, after the manner obſerved in the city of London; and that none abſent himſelf, unleſs allowed ſo to do by the biſhop: upon which at a court held on the twenty fifth day of July, 1636, it was ordered, that the mayor and court ſhould conſtantly meet at the free ſchool, and from thence proceed to church, agreeably to his majeſty's inſtructions. This year the plague broke out again in St. Auguſtine's pariſh, but never arrived to any conſiderable height: and the pinnacle of the cathedral which had been much damaged by fire, was now completely repaired.

In 1637, Mr Thomas Atkyn, alderman of Norwich, was elected ſheriff of London; whereupon the city petitioned the lords of the council, but could get no redreſs: Mr. Atkyn then requeſted leave to reſign his gown, which was granted him.

In 1640, a fine of five pounds was paid by Richard Bough, for covering a houſe with reed, contrary to an act of aſſembly; and another of ten pounds, by William Foſter, for erecting a malt houſe in the city.

In 1641, the commons aſſerted their right of chooſing the mayor, the aldermen having for ſome years paſt ſucceeded to that office by ſeniority, and elected alderman Thomas Carver.

In 1642, July the twelfth, the parliament voted and declared the neceſſity of taking up arms: and on the twenty ninth day of the ſame month, captain Moſes Treſwell was apprehended and delivered up to the parliament, for endeavouring to inliſt men into the king's ſervice, after having been forbid ſo to do by the corporation. The city imagining that this act would be deemed a declaration againſt their ſovereign, ordered a double watch to be ſet in every ward; and a proviſion of all military ſtores to be made: when they received a letter from the parliament, thanking them for their great ſervices, in apprehending and ſending up captain Treſwell; and exhorting them to raiſe the militia, and to prevent any one from levying troops within their juriſdiction, without conſent of parliament. Soon after, the king iſſued two proclamations, requiring his ſubjects aſſiſtance againſt the rebels, but no regard was paid to either of them here. So far from it, the magiſtrates ordered a general muſter of the trained bands and volunteers, and put the city into the beſt ſtate of defence they were able, fearing an attack from thoſe gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk, who had declared

for

for the king. As a farther proof of their zeal, in the month of February following, they ſent fifty dragoons for colonel Cromwell's regiment, which compoſed part of the troops under lord Grey of Wark, raiſed for the preſervation of the peace in the aſſociated counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeſhire, Eſſex, Hertfordſhire, and Huntingtonſhire. As ſoon as theſe were marched, they came to a reſolution of raiſing a hundred more; and, to mount them, gave orders for ſeizing the horſes of thoſe citizens who favoured the king's cauſe, and whom they diſtinguiſhed by the name of malignants. The mayor, on his refuſal to confirm theſe orders, was arreſted by lord Grey, and carried priſoner to Cambridge; after having been obliged to appoint a deputy, to act in his abſence. Soldiers were alſo placed at the doors of every church, where divine ſervice was performed, and the keys of the gates delivered into the hands of the military power. On the thirteenth day of March, the city raiſed fifty dragoons more; and ſoon after, Henry Lane, John Daniel, John Oſborn, Richard Roſſe, and Alexander Anguiſh, aldermen, were diſplaced, as favourers of the royal party. Coals were at this time at the enormous price of fifty ſhillings a chaldron, and ſoon became ſo very ſcarce, that the brewers were oblig'd to uſe furze, brakes, &c. and the houſeholders to burn wood. On the twenty-ſixth day of March, 1643, a hundred men were ordered to be raiſed and ſent to Cambridge, to reinforce the aſſociated army. The weekly contribution laid by parliament on the

county of Norfolk, was one thouſand, two hundred, and fifty pounds, to be raiſed in the following proportions. In the county of Norfolk, one thouſand, one hundred, and twenty nine pounds; City of Norwich, and liberty of the cathedral, fifty three pounds; Lynn, twenty ſeven pounds, eleven ſhillings, and ten pence; Yarmouth, thirty four pounds, ſixteen ſhillings, and five pence; and Thetford, five pounds, eleven ſhillings, and nine pence. April the ſecond, being Eaſter day, captain Sherwood marched to Lynn with one hundred volunteers, to ſecure that town from any ſudden ſurpriſe from the king's forces. May the twentieth, an order was made that one of the ſheriffs for the time being, ſhould be of the committee for ſequeſtring the eſtates of papiſts and delinquents. Alderman Thacker being elected mayor for the enſuing year, a letter was ſent to lord Grey, to beg the enlargement of the then mayor, on account of the great damage his private affairs had ſuſtained by his long impriſonment: upon which his lordſhip diſcharged him, time enough to be preſent at the transferring his office to the new-elect. June the ſixth, a committee was appointed for aſſeſſing the fifth part of all revenues, and the twentieth part of eſtates. At a court held on the twelfth day of July, it was ordered 'that captain 'Livewell Sherwood, ſhall watch and guard the ci-'ty to morrow the thirteenth inſtant, in regard, that, '*The vow and covenant is then to be taken*, for 'the appeaſing of any ſtir or tumults that may ariſe 'within the ſaid city.' And that the gates ſhould be unſtopped,

unſtopped, upon the citizens promiſing to block them up again, upon notice given. Auguſt the twelfth, a meeting of the aſſociated counties was appointed, on account of the danger with which the city was threatened on the approach of the enemy, and the caſtle ordered to be fortified. Lincolnſhire was alſo admitted amongſt the other aſſociated counties, at the requeſt of the earl of Mancheſter, who was beſieging Lynn, which ſurrendered to him on the ninth day of September. The town was afterwards garriſoned by the parliament's forces, and fortified at the expenſe of the aſſociation. On the eighteenth day of November, four of the court were fined ten pounds each, for want of expedition in collecting the propoſition money: and an order arrived from the earl of Mancheſter for the immediate aſſeſſing, and levying all and every ſuch ſums of money as ought to have been raiſed, by virtue of any former ordinance of parliament: this plundering commiſſion, as it was very juſtly called, was immediately carried into execution, by force of arms. November the ſecond, the exciſe office was opened at the houſe of alderman Parmenter*, for the payment of ſix pence a barrel on ſmall beer, and two ſhillings on all beer above the value of ſix ſhillings a barrel.

On the eighteenth day of December, the mayor held the ſeſſions, neither recorder nor ſteward being preſent, and delivered the charge to the grand jury.

On the twenty fourth of January, the day watch was diſcharged; but the night watch was ſtill ſet, to

* Where Jarrit Daſhwood, Eſq; lately dwelt.

to ſerve on which, all the citizens, under the degree of aldermen, were liable; and the keys of each gate, were delivered to the conſtable of the ward, every night at nine o'clock. A committee was alſo appointed 'to view the churches for pictures and 'crucifixes,' in conſequence of which, theſe new conſtituted reformers became guilty of all kinds of outrages and exceſſes. The following deſcription of their proceedings, as given by biſhop Hall, in his Hard Meaſure, will help us to form a juſt notion of the madneſs and enthuſiaſm of theſe times. 'It is 'tragical to relate the furious ſacrilege committed 'under the authority of Lindſey, Tofts the ſhe-'riff, and Greenwood; what clattering of glaſſes, 'what beating down of walls, what tearing down of 'monuments, what pulling down of ſeats, and wreſt-'ing out of irons and braſs from the windows, and 'graves; what defacing of arms, what demoliſh-'ing of curious ſtone work, that had not any repre-'ſentation in the world, but the coſt of the founder, 'and ſkill of the maſon; what piping on the de-'ſtroyed organ pipes: veſtments, both copes, and 'ſurplices, together with the leaden croſs, which had 'been newly ſawn down from over the green yard 'pulpit, and the ſinging books and ſervice books 'were carried to the fire in the public market place; 'a lewd wretch walking before the train, in his cope 'trailing in the dirt, with a ſervice book in his hand, 'imitating in an impious ſcorn the tune, and uſurp-'ing the words of the litany: the ordnance being 'diſcharged on the guild day, the cathedral was fil-

'led

'led with muſketeers drinking and tobacconing, as 'freely as if it had turned ale houſe.'

By order of court on the ninth of March, ſeven popiſh pictures, taken from St. Swithin's church, the angel and four Evangeliſts from St. Peter's, Moſes and Aaron, and the four Evangeliſts from the cathedral, together with ſome other ſuperſtitious paintings, were publickly burnt in the market.

It having been agreed between the Engliſh and Scotiſh commiſſioners that one hundred thouſand pounds ſhould be immediately advanced to the Scots, to enable them to put their army in march for England, an order was ſent down here for the levying ſix thouſand pounds, part of the ſaid ſum in the following proportions; in Norwich, two hundred and ſixty five pounds; in Yarmouth, one hundred and ſeventy four pounds; in Lynn, one hundred and thirty two pounds; in Thetford, twenty ſeven pounds, eighteen ſhillings, and nine pence; and the remainder in the reſt of the county of Norfolk.

In 1644, Wedneſday the twenty ſeventh day of March, the day appointed for a ſolemn faſt, being alſo the coronation day, the obſervation of it was ſettled as follows; that the whole day ſhould be ſolemnly obſerved as a day of humiliation, as other faſt days have been; that the aldermen ſhould attend the mayor to St. Andrew's church in the morning, and St. Peter's in the afternoon; and that at night, after the duty of the day was finiſhed, the cannons ſhould be fired and the bells rung; and every one left at liberty to make bonfires at his pleaſure.

ſure. A project was ſet on foot in the month of Auguſt, and a petition thereupon propoſed to be preſented to parliament, for the uniting ſmall pariſhes, and the providing a proper maintenance for an able miniſtry; but the promoters of it diſagreeing as to the method in which it ſhould be conducted, the whole affair was laid aſide.

In 1645, the guild day was not obſerved with the uſual ſtate and parade, through fear of diſturbances, on account of the king's taking the town of Huntington, and ſpreading the alarm into theſe parts.

The following letter dated at Weſtminſter, the twenty fifth of September, was ſent to the mayor, and aldermen.

Gentlemen,

'The parliament being deſirous, above all things, 'to eſtabliſh truth and righteouſneſs in theſe kingdoms, 'towards which the ſettlement of a church government 'is very conducible, hath reſolved to ſettle a preſbi-'terial government in this kingdom. For the bet-'ter effecting whereof, you are required, with the 'advice of godly miniſters and others, to con-'ſider how the county of the city of Norwich may 'be moſt conveniently divided into diſtinct claſſi-'cal preſbiteries; and what miniſters, and others, 'are fit to be of each claſſis; and you are accord-'ingly to make ſuch diviſions, and nominations of 'perſons for ſuch claſſical preſbitery: which divi-'ſions and perſons ſo named, for every diviſion, you 'are to certify to this houſe with all expedition.

'I am your very loving friend,

'WILLIAM LENTHALL, ſpeaker.'

On Chriſtmas eve, the mayor iſſued orders to all the city clergy, commanding them neither to preach nor adminiſter the ſacrament in their reſpective churches on the day following; and to the inhabitants, charging them to open their ſhops as at other times.

In 1646, the plague made its appearance in Norwich and Dereham, but its effects were very inconſiderable. On the fourteenth day of November a violent flood laid great part of the city under water.

In 1647, beef was ſold at five ſhillings a ſtone, and all other proviſions were proportionably dear. On the eleventh of November, captain Blackwell, by order of parliament, ſtripped the lead off the Biſhop's palace and chappel, and afterwards let them out to poor people for dwelling houſes. On the firſt of December, the apprentices of Norwich ſubſcribed and preſented a petition to the mayor, praying that the obſervation of Chriſtmas might be reſtored.

In 1648, a petition was preſented to the mayor &c. ſubſcribed by about 150 perſons, begging a more ſpeedy and effectual reformation; and complaining that their faithful miniſters were diſcouraged and ſlighted, the ejected miniſters countenanced and preferred, old ceremonies and the ſervice book conſtantly uſed, and the directory for worſhip almoſt totally neglected: further praying, that the ordinances againſt ſuperſtition and idolatry might be put in ſtrict execution; 'ſo, ſhall the cruſifix on the

'cathedral gate be defaced, and another in the roofe of 'the cathedral neere the weſt door in the inſide, and 'one upon the free ſchool, and the imadg of Chriſt, 'upon the pariſh houſe of St. George at Tomland, 'be taken down, and many pariſh churches more 'decently made for the congregation to meet in.' The mayor having ſhown but little regard to this petition, upon complaint made againſt him to the parliament, a meſſenger diſpatched to bring him before that houſe, and the following order entered in their journal; Die martis 18 April, 1648, poſt merid: 'Ordered by the commons aſſembled in 'parliament, that Mr. Chriſtopher Baret alderman 'of the city of Norwich, be appointed to execute 'the place of mayor of the city of Norwich, in the 'place and ſtead of Mr. John Utting, now mayor 'of the ſaid city, in the abſence and reſtraint of 'the ſaid Mr. Utting.' The common people having a ſtrong affection for the mayor, on account of his upright behaviour, and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, began to aſſemble in great numbers, on the arrival of the meſſenger; threatening deſtruction to any one who ſhould offer to carry the mayor away, and, to prevent it, took poſſeſſion of the gates and kept conſtant guard there. The next day being Monday, a very numerous body of them, aſſembled in chappel field, from whence they proceeded to the king's head in the market, where the meſſenger then was, and who very narrowly eſcaped out of town alive. The rioters then proceeded to plunder the houſes of many perſons whom they ſuſpected

pected to be enemies to the mayor, or favourers of the parliament's cauſe: they afterward went to the committee houſe, where the county arms were lodged, which they rifled; and arming themſelves, committed many outrages, before the arrival of Col. Fleetwood's light troop then quartered in the county: upon the troopers entering the city they immediately attacked and diſperſed the rioters; many of whom retiring to the committee houſe, were miſerably deſtroyed by the exploſion of more than ninety barrels of gunpowder, which by ſome accident took fire. The damage done to the adjacent buildings by this moſt terrible ſhock, was very conſiderable; above 100 perſons loſt their lives, or were miſerably wounded: many of them by the fall of timber and ſtones carried to a conſiderable diſtance by the force of the powder *. The day following, the mayor voluntarily ſet forward for London, and ſurrendered himſelf to the parliament; and was confined 'till July 1ſt, when he was releaſed, after a fine of one thouſand pounds, had been ſet upon him and alderman John Tooly, payable to the corporation of Norwich; which they afterward compounded for four hundred pounds.

A commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, for the ſpeedy bringing to juſtice the late rioters, was opened on Chriſtmaſs day; and out of 108 perſons proſecuted thereupon, ſeven received ſentence of

* The committee houſe was ſituated on the ſpot where Bethel, and the houſes on the eaſt of it, belonging to Thomas Starling, Eſq; the preſent mayor, now ſtand.

death, and were all executed on the caſtle ditches on the ſecond of January, together with two old women condemned for witchcraft. This year the Guild-day was not obſerved publickly, through fear of riots.

Jan. 26. It was agreed by the aſſembly "that 'a congratulatory letter be written to lieutenant 'general Cromwell, for the favours he hath done 'formerly for this city, and to deſire his furtherance 'for ſpeeding of the ordinance touching elections, 'and the ordinance for gaining the juriſdiction of 'Chriſt's church, &c. And further, that an ordinance 'be drawn, to enable the aſſembly to appoint, and 'chooſe the preachers to preach at the cathedral, 'upon the ſabbath day in the forenoon, inſtead of 'the combination, &c.' And an act for regulating elections was accordingly paſſed. On the 30th of the ſame month king Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall, between the hours of one and two in the afternoon. Soon after the kings death, the houſe of commons publiſhed an act, to forbid the proclaiming of Charles Stuart, eldeſt ſon of the late king, or any other perſon whomſoever, on pain of high treaſon: and afterwards enacted, that the kingly office ſhould be aboliſhed as unneceſſary, burdenſome, and dangerous; and that the ſtate ſhould be governed by the repreſentatives of the people in a houſe of commons, without king or lords, and under the form of a commonwealth.

In April 1649, the city petitioned the parliament to be eaſed in their taxes, by reaſon of the great decay

cay of its trade, and the poverty of its inhabitants; wheat being then forty ſhillings, rye twenty two ſhillings, and barley fifteen ſhillings a comb, and all other proviſions after the ſame rate; and that proper meaſures might be taken to open a foreign trade. And in July following, another petition was preſented, praying, that the juſtices of peace for the city might be impowered to act in the precinct of Chriſt's church, and to unite pariſhes, and provide for the miniſters thereof out of the revenues of the cathedral.

In 1650, William Tooke of Lakenham was elected ſheriff, and kept his ſheriffalty at his houſe in Tooke's wood. The ſame year, the pulpit was brought from the Green-yard adjoining to the cathedral, and placed in that belonging to the new-hall in St. Andrew's; in which hall an exchange was now opened.

On diſcovery of an intended inſurrection in Norfolk in favour of king Charles, which was to have broken out on the ſeventh of October, ſeveral of the conſpirators were apprehended, and tried at the new-hall, before three judges commiſſioned by the parliament for that purpoſe: who, during their ſitting, which continued from Friday Dec. the 20th to Monday the thirtieth of the ſame month, condemned twenty five perſons, who were all executed; ſome of them in Norwich, and others in different of the county of Norfolk.

In 1651, freſh mackarels were ſold at ſeventeen for a penny.

December

December 16, 1653, Oliver Cromwell was declared lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, after having turned out the parliament, which had ſat more than twelve years; and which from that circumſtance, was called the long parliament.

In 1654, June 24. the ordinance was publiſhed for the ſix months aſſeſſment, for the maintenance of the armies and fleets of the commonwealth, after the rate of 120000 l. a month for the firſt three months, and 90000 l. a month for the latter; towards each monthly payment of the laſt ſum, the city and county of Norwich raiſed two hundred and forty pounds, and the county of Norfolk four thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty pounds. Auguſt the twenty ninth, an ordinance was iſſued for the ejecting of ſcandalous, ignorant, and inſufficient miniſters and ſchoolmaſters; whoſe qualifications were to be tried, by commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, in every county: in conſequence whereof, moſt of the ableſt divines in the kingdom were ejected from their livings, and their places ſupplied by ſuch, as beſt ſuited with the extravagance and hypocriſy of the times.

On Sunday July 20. 1656, the corn, fruits, glaſs windows, &c. in the city and its environs, were damaged and broken, to the amount of three thouſand pounds, by a violent ſtorm of hail, in which the hail ſtones were of an incredible ſize, accompanied with thunder and lightning moſt dreadfully terrifying.

On the death of Oliver Cromwell, which happened September 3, 1658, the mayor received letters

ters from the privy council, notifying that event, and the election of his ſon Richard Cromwell to the dignity of protector; and commanding him to proclaim the ſaid Richard protector of the three kingdoms; which was accordingly done on the ſeventh of the ſame month. The protector's honours were but of ſhort continuance; for in the month of April 1659, the army obliged him to diſſolve the parliament which he had convoked; and ſoon after depoſed him from the protectorſhip. The members of the parliament, diſſolved by Oliver Cromwell, April 20. 1653, were now invited to return to the exerciſe of their authority; and forty two members accordingly aſſembled; who, from the ſmalneſs of their number, were called in deriſion the rump parliament. The army, being diſſatisfied with their behaviour, excluded them from their houſe in October following, but on the 26th of December they were reſtored to their ſeats, by the committee of ſafety. Feb. 21. general Monk readmitted the members who had been excluded in 1648, agreeably to an addreſs from the citizens of London on that head. The ſixteenth of March the rump parliament diſſolved itſelf, after having iſſued out writs for a free parliament to meet on the twenty fifth day of April 1660; on which day the two houſes aſſembled, the one of lords, and the other of commons, conſonantly to the antient conſtitution: on the firſt of May the king's declaration was read in parliament, immediately after which, a vote paſſed in the houſe of lords 'That 'according to the ancient and fundamental laws of 'this

'this kingdom, the government is, and ought to be, 'by king, lords, and commons,' to which vote the commons readily agreeing, king Charles the ſecond was proclaimed in London, on the eighth of May, with great ſolemnity.

King Charles the ſecond was ſolemnly proclaimed here, on the thirteenth day of May; and the twentieth of the ſame month was obſerved as a day of general thankſgiving for the reſtoration of his majeſty and the royal family, and the ancient conſtitution, both in church and ſtate. The city having in the year 1650, purchaſed of the ſtate, the fee farm of the city, at that time of the value of one hundred, and thirty two pounds, eighteen ſhillings, and three pence, now ſealed an inſtrument of reſignation of the ſaid fee farm; and moreover, preſented his majeſty with one thouſand pounds, as a teſtimony of their duty and loyalty.

Mr. George Steward, one of the ſheriffs, refuſing to attend the mayor to the cathedral, was ſummoned to appear before the privy council, to anſwer the ſame; and ſome aldermen, not duly elected, were, by expreſs orders of the council, diſplaced, and others, who had been illegally removed, reſtored to their offices. On the ſeventh of Auguſt, John Crofts, D. D. was inſtalled dean; and about the ſame time the pulpit was placed on the north ſide of the cathedral, where it remained untill the alterations and improvements, now carrying on, were undertaken.

In 1663, Henry duke of Norfolk, and the honourable Henry Howard, dined with the mayor on the guild

guild day; the latter of whom preſented the city with a baſon and ewer worth ſixty pounds. This year the city charter was renewed, on the payment of a fine of ten pounds: and altho' it was ſuperſeded by a ſubſequent one of the king's, bearing date the twenty ſecond day of March, in the thirty fifth year of his reign; and by another of king James the ſecond; yet, as by a proclamation of October 20, 1688, all corporations are reſtored to the ſame conſtitution they enjoyed in 1679, the city always has been, and ſtill continues, to be governed by it. It contains in ſubſtance as follows;

'Whereas, the city of Norwich is an antient popu-
'lous city, and county by itſelf, formerly incorpo-
'rated by the name of the mayor, ſheriffs, citizens
'and commonalty of the city of Norwich; and, as
'ſuch, enjoyed many privileges and immunities, &c.
'We do therefore, hereby, grant to the ſaid mayor,
'ſheriffs, citizens and commonalty; that they, and
'their ſucceſſors, ſhall freely have, uſe and enjoy,
'all manner of liberties, free cuſtoms, franchiſes,
'immunities, exemptions, claims, and juriſdictions,
'belonging to the city; and alſo, all and ſingular
'lands, tenements, marts, markets, fairs, cuſtoms
'for cattle, liberties, privileges and hereditaments
'whatever, which they ever had granted to them
'as a body corporate, by any of our predeceſſors,
'kings of England, by charters or letters patent;
'or which they ever uſed, or enjoyed lawfully, whe-
'ther by grant, cuſtom or preſcription, or any other
'way whatever, in as ample a manner as heretofore.
'Further granting, that the mayor, recorder and

'ſteward, for the time being, and all ſuch aldermen
'as ſhall have borne the office of mayor of the ſaid
'city, ſhall be afterwards, ſo long as they continue
'aldermen, juſtices of the peace in the city and its
'county; with the ſame power, as all other juſtices
'of the peace have in other counties of this realm;
'with full power to inquire of, hear, and determine,
'by the oaths of lawful men of the ſaid city and
'county, all felonies, tranſgreſſions, regratings,
'and extortions whatever, committed within their
'juriſdiction; at which ſeſſions, the mayor, record-
'er, or ſteward, or two of them, ſhall be perſonally
'preſent; who ſhall alſo make enquiry &c. of all
'conventicles, or meetings of people, contrary to
'the kings peace, riots, &c. and proceed thereup-
'on according to the laws of the land. And e-
'very alderman that hath not been mayor, ſhall be
'juſtice of peace, in that ward only, for which he
'was choſen alderman; and ſhall be ſworn accord-
'ingly, at his admiſſion, before the mayor and al-
'dermen, or at leaſt two of them. And all the
'officers appointed by the charter, ſhall take the
'oaths of obedience and ſupremacy, to be admi-
'niſtred according to the laws and ſtatutes of the
'realm. And all officers and their deputies, juſti-
'ces, &c. (except the juſtices for the ſeveral wards
'only) ſhall take all oaths heretofore as uſually taken
'before ſuch perſons, as was formerly accuſtomed
'to be done. And if any perſon or perſons, in any
'ward, elected on the common council, or livery of
'the city, after ten days notice of ſuch his elec-
'tion

'tion given him by the mayor, ſhall refuſe to take
'the oaths belonging to his office, before the may-
'or, or his deputy, and refuſe, at the next aſſembly
'to ſhew good and ſufficient reaſon for ſo doing, to
'be allowed by the mayor, ſheriffs, aldermen, and
'common council of the city, or the majority of
'them; they ſhall be compelled to pay ſuch reaſon-
'able fines for their contempt, as the mayor, ſhe-
'riffs, citizens, and commonalty, or the major part
'of them, ſhall ſet upon them; to be expended in
'maintaining the city walls, or for any other public
'uſes, ſo as each fine does not exceed the ſum of
'twenty pounds: and if any perſon elected, be diſ-
'charged from the office to which he was elected,
'by the majority of the aſſembly, then another
'ſhall be elected, by the ward, in his room, at the
'guildhall, in like manner as his election was made.
'And, the ſheriffs of the city ſhall be elected in
'the following manner, viz. the mayor, ſheriffs, and
'aldermen for the time being, or the majority of
'them, from time to time yearly, at any time, be-
'tween the twenty fourth day of June, and the firſt
'day of September following, when, and as often
'as they ſhall pleaſe to meet, ſhall chooſe and fix
'upon a fit and ſufficient perſon*, for one of the
'ſucceeding ſheriffs: and the mayor ſhall ſummon
'the citizens, inhabiting in the city and county
'of the ſame, to appear at the guild hall, on the laſt

* The method of notifying their election, is to ſend a letter by the ſword bearer, to the perſon elected, ſignifying their choice of him to the office of ſheriff.

'Tueſday in Auguſt yearly, when they, or the ma-
'jority of them, ſhall freely chooſe and fix upon
'another fit and ſufficient perſon, for the other ſhe-
'riff for the ſucceeding year; which two perſons
'ſo elected, ſhall on the twenty ninth day of Sep-
'tember following, take the uſual and ancient oath,
'for the due execution of their office in the city and
'its county, for one whole year following, before the
'mayor or his deputy, and two or more juſtices of
'the peace in the guild hall, unleſs prevented by
'ſickneſs or other bodily infirmity: and, in ſuch
'caſe, they ſhall take it before the mayor, or his
'deputy, and two other juſtices, in any convenient
'place in the city; and ſhall exerciſe their office
'in all things as their predeceſſors have done. And
'the aldermen for the ſaid city, ſhall be elected
'in the following manner, viz. when any of the
'twenty four aldermen ſhall die, or, for any reaſon-
'able cauſe, be removed from that office; then the
'mayor, or his deputy, in a convenient time after
'ſuch death or removal, ſhall ſummon all the citi-
'zens inhabiting the great ward, or wards for which
'ſuch alderman, or aldermen are to be choſen; and
'the majority of them, ſo aſſembled, ſhall chooſe
'one or more of the moſt reputable, and able citi-
'zens being freemen, of the ſaid city to be alder-
'man or aldermen, in the place or places of thoſe
'who are dead or removed. And any perſon, ſo
'choſen, ſhall be ſworn to the due execution of his
'office, before the mayor and aldermen, or ſuch of
'them as ſhall be preſent at a court of mayoralty,

'which

'which ſhall be held in the council chamber of the 'city, in ſome convenient time after ſuch choice: 'and, after the oath be taken, they ſhall be alder-'men for life; (unleſs removed for a reaſonable cauſe:) 'and, if any refuſe to ſerve, when elected, or, if a-'ny alderman after he be ſworn ſhall leave the city 'and dwell elſewhere, and neglect his office as al-'derman, or ſhall not return within ſix months, after 'notice given him in writing, under the hand and 'ſeal of the mayor for the time being, and reſume his 'office, then the mayor, ſheriffs, aldermen and com-'mon council men, or the majority of them, in 'ſome public aſſembly, ſhall fine him in any ſum 'not exceeding two hundred pounds, who ſhall ſo 'refuſe to take upon him the execution of the office; 'and him who ſhall not return to exerciſe his office 'after the oath taken, in any ſum not exceeding one 'hundred pounds; which fines ſhall be laid out in re-'pairing the walls and bridges, or defraying the other 'public expenſes of the city. And the mayor, ſhe-'riffs, citizens and commonalty, or the major part 'of them, with the conſent of the majority of the 'common council, at any public aſſembly, may 'make laws, orders, and conſtitutions, for the bet-'ter regulating and governing the citizens, and ſe-'perate companies of trades, and occupations in the 'ſaid city, which ſhall be binding, under ſuch pe-'nalties as ſhall be fixed; ſo that they be agreeable 'to truth and reaſon, and the common benefit of 'the city of Norwich, and of the people reſorting 'thither: at the ſame time enjoying full power to

'alter

'alter them, as occaſion may ſerve; and to levy the 'penalties upon the goods and chattels of ſuch as of-'fend againſt them by diſtreſs: ſuch laws, &c. not 'containing any thing contrary to the ſtatutes and 'laws of the realm. It was alſo further granted, that 'the mayor and juſtices, or any three, or more of 'them (the mayor always to be one) ſhall have and 'hold, as they immemorially have done, a court 'of equity by bill or plaint, exhibited before them, 'by any citizen or inhabitant of the city, againſt 'any perſon whatever (ſo that any cauſe for relief in 'equity be made appear, and no remedy to be had 'by common law) for, and concerning any action 'cauſe, ſuit, or matter of difference, ariſing with-'in the city; and to bring all ſuch pleas before 'them, out of the court of pleas uſually held for 'the ſaid city, before the city ſheriffs: the may-'or and juſtices having full power to examine wit-'neſſes, to take depoſitions and to make decrees, in 'all ſuch caſes, according to law, equity, and good 'conſcience, for the ſpeedy diſpatch of juſtice. The 'mayor and town clerk, for the time being, may 'take recognizances in Norwich of the ſtatute ſta-'ple, in any ſum or ſums, according to the ſtatute, 'in as ample a form as the mayors of London, 'York, or Briſtol may do. And agreeably to the 'ancient cuſtom of the city, and the oaths taken 'by the freemen, no freeman, for the time to come, 'ſhall be partner with, or factor for any perſon that 'is not free of the city, either in buying, ſelling, 'bargaining for, or uttering any ſtuffs, ſtockings,

'or

'or other commodities, or merchandiſe made, or 'wrought in the city, or its ſuburbs.

'The ſheriffs of the city, and its county, had alſo 'authority granted to them to hold their court of pleas 'in the guild hall, and to proſecute and try in the 'name of the mayor, ſheriffs, citizens, and commonalty 'of the ſaid city, any plea, in any perſonal or mixed 'action, and any cauſe or matter, ariſing or happening 'in the ſaid city or county: and upon every re-'covery or judgment given in the ſheriffs court, they 'may levy damages given and coſts of ſuit, by di-'ſtreſs taken on the goods, and chattles of every 'perſon, againſt whom ſuch judgment has been gi-'ven: and in failure of goods and chattels, then on 'thoſe of their ſureties; or may arreſt their bodies, or 'the bodies of the ſaid ſureties. It contains likewiſe a 'free grant to the mayor, of all goods and chattels 'of all ſuch as are found to be felo de ſe, and all 'deodands, without paying any thing therefore, or 'giving any account thereof. And a full and ample 'confirmation to the city, of all its former charters, 'and grants, of what nature ſoever, on condition, 'that the ancient fee farms, and annual payments 'heretofore made, be regularly diſcharged. And 'further alſo, that the chancellor of England, trea-'ſurer, judges, commiſſioners &c. for the time to 'come, ſhall, on theſe letters patent being produced, 'or any conſtat, or exemplification thereof, under 'the great ſeal of England, allow and cauſe to be 'allowed, to the mayor, ſheriffs, citizens, and com-'monalty of the city of Norwich, for the time be-

'ing;

'ing, all and ſingular the juriſdictions, liberties, pri-
'vileges, franchiſes, powers, authorities, immunities,
'exemptions, emoluments, and other grants, with-
'out any writ of allowance or any other confirma-
'tion, warrant, diſpenſation, or toleration whatſoe-
'ver, to be had or obtained for that purpoſe.' This charter is witneſſed by the king at Weſtminſter, the twenty ſixth day of June, in the fifteenth year of his reign.

Complaint having been made of great injuries and loſſes ſuſtained by the common people on account of the frequency of lotteries, puppet plays, ſhews, &c. the king in the month of July in this year, authoriſed the mayor, ſheriffs, aldermen, &c. and their ſucceſſors, to limit and determine the time of continuance of all lotteries, puppet plays, ſhews, &c. in the city, as they ſhall judge to be fit and reaſonable

In 1665, the plague broke out here, and made dreadful ravages: the burials in the ſpace of twelve months amounted to three thouſand and twelve, of whom two thouſand, two hundred, and fifty one, were taken off by that fatal diſtemper. During its continuance, at the inſtance of the juſtices for the county of Norfolk, the market was appointed to be held in the town cloſe. The city was not quite cleared of the infection 'till toward the latter end of the year 1667; when, on its entirely ceaſing, the nineteenth day of September was ordered by the biſhop to be obſerved as a day of general thankſgiving to Almighty God, for his great mercy in putting a ſtop to its further progreſs.

In

In 1670, the conteſt, which had a long time ſubſiſted between the mayor and aldermen on the one part, and the ſheriffs of Norwich on the other part, concerning the payment of the fee farm rent, was determined in favour of the latter; and it was adjudged, by the barons of the exchequer, that the ſaid payment belonged to the mayor, &c. and that the ſheriffs were entirely diſcharged of it. But notwithſtanding this ſolemn deciſion the mayor, &c. by application to the king and council, obtained an order, that the fee farm ſhould be paid by the ſheriffs, on the court's continuing to them their uſual allowance.

Lord Henry Howard, who, on many occaſions, had ſhewn a particular regard for this city, as a further mark of his eſteem, preſented it with a very magnificent mace of ſilver gilt, and a gown of crimſon velvet, to be worn by the mayor on any extraordinary occaſion.

In 1671, the ſaid lord Henry Howard, who the year following was created earl of Norwich and duke of Norfolk, entertained the king and queen together with the dukes of York, Monmouth, Buckingham, &c. at the duke's palace, in a moſt ſumptuous and magnificent manner. During his majeſty's ſtay here, he conferred the honour of knighthood on that eminent phyſician, doctor Thomas Browne, author of Religio Medici, and many other learned books; who was born in 1605, and died on the nineteenth day of October 1682, in the 77th year of his age, and lies interred in the church of St. Peter of Mancroft.

In 1673, fell a very deep ſnow in the month of February, which laid upon the ground ſeven weeks; on its thawing, it occaſioned ſo great a flood, as to damage conſiderably moſt of the bridges in and near the city.

In 1680, a copy of biſhop Coſin's will was procured, as far as it related to the city's right of nomination to any ſcholarſhips founded in conſequence thereof, in the univerſity of Cambridge: by which it appeared that the biſhop had ſettled a rent charge of the annual value of twenty eight pounds, iſſuing out of his eſtates in the county of Durham, of which ſee he had been biſhop, to be applied, amongſt other things, to the founding of three ſcholarſhips in Gonvile and Caius college, each of the yearly value of ſix pounds, thirteen ſhillings, and four pence, for three youths born in Norwich, and educated in the publick grammar ſchool there; to be elected on any vacancy, by the maſter of the ſaid college, with the conſent of the fellows, or at leaſt of the deans: notice is to be given to the maſter of Norwich ſchool upon every vacancy, unleſs it ſhould happen that there be Norwich lads already admitted in the college, whom the maſter ſhall think proper to elect on ſuch vacancy; and further, on a failure of Norwich lads, the deficiencies to be made up from the county of Norfolk, in the manner preſcribed by Dr. Caius in his ſtatutes.

In 1681, his royal highneſs James duke of York paid the city a viſit. The ſame year, after the king had ſet forth a declaration containing his reaſons for diſſolving

diſſolving the two laſt parliaments, which declaration, by his majeſty's order, had been publiſhed and read in the churches, the tide of loyalty ran ſo very high, that addreſſes were preſented to him from every part, approving his conduct in general: that from Norwich, which ran higheſt for the prerogative, was preſented at the King's-Bench as a public libel, by the grand jury of Middleſex; but the court took no notice of it. And further to expreſs their zeal for government, at an aſſembly held the twenty firſt day of September, 1682, it was carried on a vote, forty againſt twenty two, for ſurrendering the charter into the king's hands; and it was accordingly ſurrendered, notwithſtanding the ſtrongeſt remonſtrances of above nine hundred citizens againſt it. This was done upon pretence, that from the aſſurances they had received, there could be no doubt made of their obtaining another, filled with larger immunities and more unlimited privileges; but on their receiving their new charter, they found their miſtake; for it was ſo far from allowing any liberties not heretofore enjoyed, that it contained a remarkable clauſe whereby the king reſerved to himſelf a power to diſplace any magiſtrate who ſhould make himſelf obnoxious to royal prerogative, by ſignifying his pleaſure under his privy ſeal.

By this charter, Robert Paſton, earl of Yarmouth, lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich, was appointed recorder; on his death, in 1683, he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon William, earl of Yarmouth; who, at an aſſembly, held on the nineteenth

day

day of July, produced letters patent under the great ſeal of England, impowering him to appoint a deputy recorder: and accordingly nominated John Warkehouſe, eſquire to that office. The aſſembly looking upon this as a violation of the ancient liberties of the city, and contradictory to the expreſs ſenſe and meaning of their new charter, reſolved to petition the king thereupon, but could obtain no redreſs; they were obliged therefore to ſubmit, and to ſwear the ſaid Mr. Warkehouſe deputy recorder.

On the fourth day of April, 1687, in the third year of king James the ſecond, was publiſhed the declaration for liberty of conſcience, grounded, as the king informed his council, on obſervations he had made, reſpecting the endeavours uſed in the foregoing reigns, to eſtabliſh uniformity of worſhip, that they had proved totally ineffectual, and been extremely prejudicial to his people; that for his own part, it was always his opinion, that no force could be put upon conſcience; and that it was contradictory to the true ſpirit of the chriſtian religion, to perſecute any man for conſcience ſake. The undoubted meaning and intention of this declaration was to eſtabliſh the popiſh, upon the ruins of the proteſtant religion. In conſequence of this, and the king's attempt in the preceeding year to ſuſpend the penal laws, by a pretended royal prerogative, the papiſts throughout the kingdom made a free and open profeſſion of their religion; the jeſuits erected colleges and ſeminaries in moſt of the great towns; and four popiſh biſhops were publickly

publickly conſecrated in the king's chappel, who afterward went down to exerciſe their eccleſiaſtical functions in their ſeveral dioceſes, under the title of vicars apoſtolical. The papiſts reſiding in this city, had the granary at the new hall aſſigned them as a place of publick worſhip, which was opened as ſuch, on Sunday December the eleventh. The ſectaries likewiſe laying hold of the liberty granted them by this declaration, opened meeting houſes, for their different denominations; the preſbyterians in St. George's at Colgate, and the independents in St. Edmund's.

By the king's mandate, nineteen of the common council, and ten aldermen, one of whom was then ſheriff, were diſplaced. But on the iſſuing forth a proclamation on the 20th of October 1688, whereby all corporations were brought back to the ſame conſtitution, on which they ſtood in one thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy nine, the ejected aldermen, &c. were reſtored again to their reſpective offices.

On July the twenty fifth, the king commanded the corporation to admit thirty quakers to the freedom of the city, and to diſpenſe with their taking the oaths uſual on that occaſion; but this the corporation reſolutely refuſed to comply with. December the firſt, Henry duke of Norfolk, at the head of three hundred knights and gentlemen proceeded into the market place, and openly declared for a free parliament; the mayor and the reſt of the body corporate joined him there, and made the ſame declaration.

A few days after the common people pulled down the popiſh chappel, and demoliſhed and burned all the furniture thereto belonging, and plundered ſeveral houſes inhabited by papiſts: but theſe commotions were ſoon put an end to, by the vigilance and reſolution of the magiſtrates.

In 1692, a ſoldier was ſhot in Chappel-field for deſertion.

In the ſame year, Mr. John Larwood, one of the people called Independents, being elected ſheriff, abſolutely refuſed either to ſerve the office, or to pay a fine to be excuſed therefrom: upon which he was ſummoned to appear before the privy-council, to give his reaſons for ſuch refuſal; and upon his declaring, that he was not qualified by law, to ſerve that office, for that he never had received, or would hereafter receive the ſacrament, according to the form made uſe of in the church by law eſtabliſhed, he was excuſed therefrom; and a mandamus was thereupon iſſued out for the election of another ſheriff.

In the year following Waſey and Pindar, (both diſſenters) were elected ſheriffs, but refuſed ſerving for the ſame reaſons, as before given by Larwood; and two others were choſen in their ſtead. Waſey and Pindar however agreed afterward to pay a fine; and Larwood, on a hearing of the caſe, was fined five marks by the judges; and ſubjected to be further fined by the corporation on any futture refuſal to ſerve the office.

In 1695, the ſtate of the coin being become a national grievance, was taken into conſideration, and

an

an addreſs prepared by the houſe of lords, to the throne, to put a ſtop to the currency of diminiſhed coin; the matter was at length taken up by the commons, where after long and vehement debates, it was reſolved to proceed to a new coinage: and that the loſs accruing to the revenue from clipped money ſhould be borne by the publick; that after an appointed day, no clipped money ſhould paſs in payment, except to the collectors of the revenue, or taxes, or upon loans, or payments into the exchequer; that, after a ſecond day appointed, no clipped money of any ſort ſhould paſs in any payment whatſoever; and that a third day ſhould be fixed, for all perſons to bring in their clipped money to be recoined, after which they ſhould have no allowance upon what they might offer. They came likewiſe to the following reſolutions: that the recompence for ſupplying the deficiency of clipped money, ſhould extend to all ſilver coin, though of a coarſer alloy than the ſtandard; that the collectors of his majeſty's revenues, ſhould receive all ſuch monies; that five per cent. ſhould be given on all milled, or broad unclipped money, brought in to be exchanged for clipped money, throughout the kingdom; that three pence per ounce ſhould be allowed to ſuch perſons as ſhould bring wrought plate to the mint, to be coined; that any perſon might pay in his whole year's land tax in clipped money at one certain time to be appointed for that purpoſe; and that commiſſioners ſhould be appointed to pay and diſtribute the milled, and broad unclipped money, and the new coined money in

lieu

lieu of that which was diminiſhed. A bill was prepared agreeable to theſe reſolutions, which received the royal aſſent on the twenty firſt of January: in conſequence of which mints were erected at York, Briſtol, Norwich, Exeter and Cheſter, and the buſineſs carried on with that ſpirit, that in leſs than a year, the coin of this kingdom, from being the moſt defective, became the beſt in Europe; the quantity coined here amounted to near three hundred thouſand pounds.

About the ſame time the water works at the new mills were undertaken, and perfected in about two years.

In 1698 the winter proved very long and ſevere; when wheat roſe to the enormous price of forty four ſhillings a comb. A quantity of ſnow fell on the third of may.

In the year 1700 the new hall in St. Andrew's was opened as a public exchange, to be uſed by by the merchants &c. for tranſacting buſineſs, every day, from eleven in the forenoon, to one in the afternoon; holidays excepted, and thoſe times when the corporation buſineſs required the uſe of it. It continued open about a year, and was then ſhut up.

January the ſeventh, Robert Watts, was executed before his own door, in the pariſh of St. Auguſtine for the barbarous murder of his wife, by cutting her throat.

In 1701, a printing office was opened by Francis Burgeſs, and that noble art revived here, after having been diſcontinued for a number of years. The ſame year an act paſſed for lighting the ſtreets of this

this city, which was confirmed by a clauſe in the workhouſe act, paſſed in the tenth of queen Anne, by which it was enacted, 'That every houſholder 'in the ſaid city of Norwich, chargeable with two 'pence or more by the week, towards the relief 'of the poor, ſhall yearly, from Michaelmas day 'until Lady-day, every night as it ſhall grow dark, 'ſet, or hang out on the outſide of their reſpective 'houſes, or near thereto, candles or reaſonable and 'convenient lights, and ſhall continue the ſame un-'till eleven o'clock at night, for the enlightening 'of the ſtreets, market places, publick lanes and 'paſſages, for the conveniency of paſſengers; or 'otherwiſe ſhall contribute towards ſuch lights 'ſo to be ſet or hung out, as aforeſaid, in ſuch pro-'portionable manner as the mayor and court of al-'dermen of the ſaid city ſhall direct and appoint, 'under the pain of forfeiting for every neglect or 'default thereof, two ſhillings, to be levied by di-'ſtreſs and ſale of the offenders goods, to be diſ-'poſed of in ſupport of lights, for the purpoſe a-'foreſaid.' A committee is accordingly appointed in conſequence of the ſaid act, to ſettle the rates and proportions of each inhabitant. Another act alſo paſſed in the year 1701, for erecting a court of conſcience in this city; which has been of great benefit to the poorer ſort of people both debtors and creditors. It is thereby enacted, 'That there ſhall be 'a court of conſcience, or requeſt, for the relief of 'the poorer ſort of people in ſmall debts; and that 'the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the

'ſaid city, for the time being, or any three or more 'of them, whereof the mayor, or one of the alder-'men, to be one of the ſaid three, ſhall be 'commiſſioners for hearing and determining all ſuch 'matters and cauſes, as by that act are appointed 'to be heard and determined in the ſaid court of 'conſcience: and to prevent defrauding or op-'preſſing the poor, either plaintiff or defendant, 'the coſts of ſuit ſhall be as follows; for every 'plaint two pence; for every order four pence; for 'every warrant to commit to priſon ſix pence; for 'every ſearch two pence; for every ſatisfaction 'acknowledged on the order four pence; for every 'warrant for levying the debt by ſale of goods ſix 'pence; to the beadle attending the court for warn-'ing every perſon four pence; for ſerving every 'warrant four pence: and the ſaid commiſſioners 'are impowered to nominate a regiſter or clerk, de-'puties and beadles of the ſaid court, after the death 'or removal, in caſe of miſdemeanor, of Thomas 'Steward, gentleman, who by the act was appoint-'ed regiſter clerk, and had thereby a power of 'nominating his own deputies and beadles, or the 'deaths or removals of ſuch deputies and beadles as 'were nominated by the ſaid Thomas Steward. 'The commiſſioners to meet every Monday, and 'oftener, if they ſhall think fit, in ſuch place as they 'ſhall appoint, and the greater number of them 'then preſent, to hear and determine all ſuch mat-'ters of debt, or actions on the caſe, upon any aſ-'ſumpſit for the recovery of any debt not amount-

'ing

'ing to forty ſhillings; and every perſon or per-
'ſons, inhabiting within the city and county of
'Norwich, and the pariſhes and liberties thereof,
'who ſhall have any debt or debts owing unto him,
'her, or them, by any perſon or perſons inhabit-
'ing the ſaid city, or county, or pariſhes, or liber-
'ties thereof, being under the value of forty ſhillings,
'may cauſe ſuch debtor, or debtors, to be warned
'by the beadle of the ſaid court of conſcience, or
'his agent by writing left at the houſe, or place of
'abode, of ſuch debtor or debtors, to appear before
'the ſaid commiſſioners; who, or any three or more
'of them, have power by this act to ſet down ſuch
'order, and orders, to be made between ſuch party
'and parties complainants, and his, her, or their
'debtor or debtors defendants, touching ſuch debts
'not amounting to forty ſhillings; as they ſhall find
'to ſtand with equity, and good conſcience, in a
'ſummary way, with or without adjournment; not
'confining themſelves to the exact forms or methods
'of the common law, or other courts of juſtice; which
'orders ſhall be final and concluſive to all parties
'therein concerned, their executors and adminiſtra-
'tors: nor ſhall any writ of error, certiorari, or
'proceſs of law, or equity, lie for the removal, ſtay,
'or reverſal of the ſame: and further, that all ſuch
'orders ſhall be regiſtered in a book fairly written,
'to be kept in the ſaid court, and the plaintiff and
'defendant ſhall keep and obſerve the ſame in all
'points: and the ſaid commiſſioners are impowered
'to adminiſter an oath to the plaintiff, defendant,

'or any witneſs produced by either party, as they 'ſhall think convenient. And if any creditor or 'debtor, after warning given, ſhall without juſt and 'reaſonable cauſe, to be allowed by the ſaid court, 'refuſe to appear in the ſaid court, then it ſhall be 'lawful for the commiſſioners, or any three or more 'of them to commit ſuch perſon, ſo refuſing, to ſome 'priſon within the ſaid city, or county of the ſaid ci-'ty; there to remain, without bail or mainprize, un-'till he ſhall fulfill the order of the court. And in 'caſe any plaintiff, or defendant, ſhall not obey and 'perform ſuch orders and decrees, as the court ſhall 'make concerning any debt or debts, coſts or da-'mages, for or in reſpect of the ſame, then the com-'miſſioners may order ſuch debts and coſts by them 'awarded, to be levied on the goods and chattels of 'ſuch plaintiff or defendant by ſale of the ſame; 'the overplus to be returned to ſuch par or par-'ties ſo offending: and if ſufficient goods cannot be 'found, within the juriſdiction of the court, for the 'aforeſaid purpoſes, then the commiſſioners, or any 'three or more of them, may order ſuch party and 'parties to ſome priſon, within the ſaid city and 'county of Norwich, there to remain without bail 'or main prize, till he, ſhe, or they, ſhall obey 'ſuch orders of the ſaid court. And, if any per-'ſon or perſons as aforeſaid, inhabiting the ſaid city 'of Norwich, ſhall after the firſt of Auguſt, 1701, 'commence, and proſecute any action, in any of 'his majeſty's courts at Weſtminſter, againſt any 'perſon, inhabiting within the city and county

'of

'of Norwich, and liberties thereof, for any debt
'or ſum due upon contract, promiſe, ſpecialty, or
'otherwiſe which ſhall not amount to forty ſhil-
'lings over and above coſts; in ſuch caſe it is e-
'nacted, that no judgment ſhall be entered upon
'record upon any ſuch verdict; and if any judge-
'ment ſhall be entered thereon, then ſuch judge-
'ment ſhall be void, and the defendant ſhall have
'his coſts in ſuch ſuit, to be taxed by the ſaid court,
'or their proper officer, where ſuch action ſhall be
'tried. And, if any perſon or perſons, ſhall be ſu-
'ed for any thing by him, or them, done or exe-
'cuted by the authority, or in purſuance of this
'act, he or they may plead the general iſſue, and
'and give the ſaid act, or any other ſpecial matter
'or thing, in evidence for his or their defence; and
'if the plaintiff be nonſuited in ſuch action, or for-
'bear further proſecution, or ſuffer diſcontinuance,
'or upon trial a verdict ſhall paſs againſt him, then
'the defendant or defendants ſhall have treble coſts,
'and ſuch execution and means to recover the ſame,
'as in other caſes where coſts by law are given
'to defendants. But this act does not extend to
'any debt for rent upon leaſe for lands or tene-
'ments, or any other real contract; nor to any
'debt, that ſhall ariſe by reaſon of any cauſe
'concerning a teſtament, or matrimony, or any
'thing properly belonging to the eccleſiaſtical court
'tho' the ſame be under forty ſhillings. And fur-
'ther, that nothing in this act ſhall affect any per-
'ſon reſiding within the limits of the palace of the
'biſhop

'biſhop of Norwich, or the precincts of the cathe-
'dral church of Norwich, ſo long as they ſhall
'continue to reſide in the ſaid exempted places.'

On the twenty third day of May, 1701, the firſt year of queen Anne, war was proclaimed here againſt the French and Spaniards.

In 1703, Hardley croſs, ſituated at the extent of the city's juriſdiction on the river, was repaired at the expenſe of the city.

In 1704, happened a remarkable conteſt on the election of an alderman for the great ward of Conisford, in the room of Auguſtine Briggs, eſquire; on caſting up the polls a majority appeared for Thomas Dunch; the mayor however ſwore Benjamin Auſtin, who, on complaint made, was afterward diſplaced, and Mr. Dunch ſworn by mandamus. In the ſame year, the candidates for members to ſerve in parliament were, Waller Bacon, John Chambers, Thomas Blofield and Thomas Palgrave, eſquires; the two former had a majority, but not being freemen, the ſheriffs made a double return: but after a full hearing in the houſe the gentlemen who had the majority were declared duly elected; the objection that the word cives, or citizens, muſt mean freemen, being overruled; for whether it did or not, the caſe would not be thereby affected, for that the citizens by electing them, made them ſuch. William Blyth, eſquire, mayor, was by order of parliament, committed into the cuſtody of a ſergeant at arms for irregular and undue proceedings at the ſaid election.

In

In 1705, the weavers hall was broke open and the books deſtroyed, ſince which time the cuſtom of ſealing of ſtuffs has been diſuſed.

In 1706, a great part of the city was laid under water by two violent floods, both of which happened in the month of November.

In 1709, wheat was ſold here at 40s. a comb.

In 1711, the wherry, in its paſſage from Yarmouth to Norwich, was overſet on Braydon, in the night of the fifth of October, by which accident twenty perſons loſt their lives.

The ſame year the act paſſed for erecting workhouſes, &c. in this city, by which it is enacted;

"That from and after the firſt day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and twelve, there ſhall be a corporation, to continue for ever, within the ſaid city of Norwich and county of the ſame and the liberties thereof, conſiſting of the mayor, recorder and ſteward, juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, and aldermen of the ſaid city, for the time being; and of thirty two other perſons, of the moſt honeſt, diſcreet, and charitable inhabitants of the ſaid city and county, in the four great wards in the ſaid city, and the towns and out-pariſhes in the county of the ſaid city; (that is to ſay) eight out of every of the ſaid great wards; and of ſuch other charitable perſons as ſhall be elected and conſtituted guardians of the poor of the ſaid city, in ſuch manner as is hereinafter expreſſed; and the ſaid firſt thirty two perſons ſhall be elected on the third day of May next enſuing, or within three days after, at an aſſembly of

of the ſaid city for that purpoſe to be held, by the votes of the mayor, ſheriffs, citizens, and commonalty in common-council aſſembled, or of the major part of them then preſent.

And the ſaid thirty-two perſons, aforeſaid, ſhall continue in their office until others ſhall be elected in their rooms; and in caſe any of the perſons ſo elected, or any other perſon to be at any time after elected in their room, ſhall, after their reſpective elections, happen to die, or be removed, then the mayor of the ſaid city or his deputy, within ten days next after the death or removal of ſuch perſons, ſhall ſummon and hold an aſſembly, to elect and chooſe out of the ward or wards, where the perſon or perſons ſo dying or removed did belong, other or others in his or their place or places; which ſaid aſſembly the ſaid mayor, or his deputy, are authorized and required to hold, and give notice thereof two days at the leaſt before the holding the ſame, by ſummoning the ſeveral juſtices, ſheriffs, aldermen, and common-council men of the ſaid city, to appear at ſuch election: which ſaid mayor, recorder, and ſteward, juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, and aldermen, and thirty-two perſons ſo elected, and hereafter to be elected, together with ſuch other charitable perſons to be elected, as is herein after provided, ſhall be, and be called, *Guardians of the Poor of the City and County of* Norwich, *and Liberties, of the ſame*; and the ſaid guardians, or the major part of them, ſhall appoint a fit perſon to be and attend as clerk at ſuch reſpective courts.

And

And to the intent that all the inhabitants of the ſaid city and county, qualify'd for the ſaid office or truſt of guardians in manner herein after mentioned, may, in their turns, be or have the opportunity of being choſen thereto; be it further enacted, that on every third day of May, or within three days after in every ſucceeding year, for ever, the mayor of the ſaid city, or his deputy, are hereby required and authorized to hold ſuch court or courts of aſſembly, at which time and times the clerk, ſhall declare the names of the firſt four perſons, of each ward, in the order as they were, or ſhall then ſtand entered as guardians in the ſaid book or books; uſed for that purpoſe, and ſuch four perſons, in every ſuch ward reſpectively, ſhall ceaſe to be Guardians; and a new election ſhall be made by the ſaid mayor, ſheriffs, citizens and commonalty, of four other perſons qualified, as is herein after mentioned, out of every reſpective ward, to fill up and ſupply the places of ſuch firſt four perſons as ſhall ſo have been and then ceaſed to be guardians: and entry ſhall be made of the names, ſirnames and additions of the perſons ſo to be new elected according to the priority of ſuch their elections; and that the ſaid firſt four perſons, or any of them, who ſhall ſo have been and then ceaſed to be guardians, ſhall be capable of being again choſen guardians, if they will accept of the ſame, and not otherwiſe, and ſo toties quoties in every ſuch ſecond year for ever, to be computed from the laſt preceding election.

And the ſaid mayor, recorder, ſteward, juſtices of peace, ſheriffs, aldermen, and thirty two guardians for the time being, ſhall for ever hereafter, in name and fact be one body politick and corporate in law, and have a perpetual ſucceſſion, and be called by the name of The Governor, Deputy Governor, Aſſiſtants, and Guardians of the Poor in the ſaid City and County of Norwich, and liberties of the ſame: and be enabled to plead and ſue, and to be ſued and impleaded by that name; and by that name ſhall and may, without licence in mortmain, purchaſe, take or receive any lands, tenements or hereditaments, of the gift, alienation or demiſe of any perſon or perſons, having a right, and not being otherwiſe diſabled, to grant alien or demiſe the ſame, who are hereby, without further licence, enabled to transfer and grant the ſame, and any goods and chattels whatſoever, unto and for the uſe and benefit of the corporation aforeſaid.

And the ſaid mayor, recorder, ſteward, juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, aldermen, and guardians, or the major part of them, whereof the ſaid mayor or his deputy, to be one, ſhall have, authority to meet on the ſeventh day of May next enſuing, in the guildhall in the market-place of the ſaid city, or in ſome other convenient place; and ſhall on that day, or any other day or time that to them ſhall ſeem convenient, elect and conſtitute out of and from amongſt themſelves, one governor, one deputy-governor, one treaſurer, and twenty aſſiſtants, to continue in the ſaid office for one year, and from thence-

thenceforth the ſaid governor, deputy-governor, aſſiſtants, and treaſurer, and other officers, ſhall yearly by the ſaid mayor, or his deputy, recorder, ſteward, juſtices of peace, ſheriffs, aldermen, and guardians, or by the major part of them then preſent, be elected and conſtituted out of and from amongſt ſuch guardians as aforeſaid, on the ſeventh of May or any other day or time that to them ſhall ſeem convenient in every year, to continue in their reſpective offices for one year then next enſuing, and no longer, and the ſaid mayor, or his deputy, recorder, ſteward, juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, aldermen and guardians, ſhall have power, in caſe of the death or removal of any ſuch officer, or refuſal of any of the four perſons aforeſaid that were guardians the preceding election, ſo elected before their ſaid year expired, to elect and conſtitute others in their room, to hold the ſaid office for the remainder of the ſaid year; and ſhall have power and authority to remove, diſplace, and put any officer aforeſaid, out of his ſaid office, and to elect another in his room.

And in caſe any perſon at any time hereafter choſen governor, deputy governor, aſſiſtant or guardian, ſhall neglect or refuſe to take upon him the ſaid office or imployment, every ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit and loſe to the ſaid corporation for the uſe of the ſaid corporation, the ſeveral ſums herein after mentioned (that is to ſay) every perſon ſo choſen governor, any ſum not exceeding twenty pounds, nor leſs than ten pounds; every deputy-governor,

any ſum not exceeding fifteen pounds, and not leſs than ſeven pounds; treaſurer any ſum not exceeding twenty pounds and not leſs than ten pounds; and every aſſiſtant or guardian any ſum not exceeding ten pounds, and not leſs than five pounds

And the governor, or in his default, the deputy-governor, or in both their defaults, four of the aſſiſtants, ſhall have power and authority, upon the firſt Tueſday in every kalendar month in every year, to hold and keep a court of the ſaid corporation within the ſaid city of Norwich, of one and twenty of the ſaid guardians at leaſt (that is to ſay) the governor ſhall hold the ſaid court between the hours of two and three in the afternoon; and in his default, the deputy-governor or any four of the ſaid aſſiſtants, ſhall, after the hour of three in the afternoon hold the ſame; and alſo the governor ſhall have power and authority, at any other time as to him ſhall ſeem meet, to hold a court of the ſaid corporation, upon two days notice at leaſt to be given of ſuch court, and in caſe any twenty of the guardians, ſhall ſignify it under their hands to the governor that it is their deſire that a ſpecial court of the ſaid corporation may be called and held, the ſaid governor is hereby enjoyned and required to ſummon, and hold ſuch court at ſuch time as the ſaid twenty guardians ſhall ſo deſire; and on his refuſal or default, the deputy-governor for the time being, on ſuch ſignification is enjoyned and required to ſummon, and hold the ſaid court, and on his refuſal or default, any four of the ſaid aſſiſtants ſhall have authority to

ſummon,

ſummon, and hold the ſaid court: at all which courts all the guardians or members of the corporation are hereby enjoyned to appear and be preſent, and not to depart from the ſame without licence of the ſaid court on pain to forfeit and loſe any reaſonable ſum or ſums of money, not exceeding ten ſhillings, and the ſaid court or the major part of them, are hereby impowered to ſummon to appear before them any of the inhabitants of the ſaid city and county, and liberties thereof, to anſwer to any matters relating to the ſaid corporation; who are hereby required to appear upon ſuch ſummons, and to anſwer all queſtions upon oath relating to ſuch matters as ſhall be put to them by the ſaid governor, deputy-governor, or any of the aſſiſtants, on forfeiture, of ten ſhillings for every default.

And the ſaid corporation ſhall have power and authority, to appoint a common ſeal or ſeals for the uſe of the corporation, and to make and ordain by-laws, rules, and ordinances for the better governing the ſaid corporation, and the poor of the ſaid city and county, or any trade or buſineſs that ſhall be ſet on foot by the ſaid corporation for imploying the ſaid poor; and to purchaſe, buy, or erect one or more hoſpital or hoſpitals, work-houſe or work-houſes, houſe or houſes of correction, within the ſaid city and county, and to provide what other neceſſaries they ſhall think convenient for the ſetting to work and imploying the poor of the ſaid city and county, and to compell ſuch idle or lazy poor people, begging or ſeeking relief, who do not betake themſelves

ſelves to ſome lawful imployment, and ſuch other poor who do or ſhall hereafter receive alms or collection money of the reſpective pariſhes or places where they inhabit or ſeek the ſame, or by any of the laws now in force, or hereafter to be in force, ought to be maintained and provided for by any pariſh or place within the ſaid city and county, to dwell and inhabit, or to work in ſuch hoſpital or work-houſe or elſewhere, and alſo to ſet to work all perſons ſent into ſuch houſes of correction; and to detain and keep in the ſervice of the ſaid corporation, or to ſet to work until the age of ſixteen years, any poor child or children of the ſaid city and county, begging relief, and after they ſhall have attained their ſaid age of ſixteen years, or ſooner, the corporation, by indenture under their common ſeal, ſhall have power to bind out and put forth ſuch child or children, apprentices to any honeſt perſon or perſons who are willing to receive ſuch child or children, for any number of years not exceeding ſeven years.

And the ſaid court ſhall have power to inflict ſuch correction and puniſhment on any poor perſon or perſons within the ſaid hoſpital, work-houſe &c. that ſhall not conform to rules and ordinances or ſhall miſbehave themſelves in the ſame, as to them ſhall ſeem reaſonable.

And it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid court to ſet down and aſcertain what ſum or ſums of money ſhall be needful for the buying, building, making, and erecting of ſuch hoſpitals, work-houſes, or houſes of correction, ſo that the ſame do not exceed the

ſum

ſum of five thouſand pounds, to be raiſed within the ſpace of twelve months, by ſuch monthly, quarterly, and other payments, as they ſhall in their diſcretion think fit; and alſo from time to time to ſet down and aſcertain what weekly, monthly, or other ſum or ſums of money, ſhall be needful for the maintenance and imployment of the poor in the ſaid hoſpitals, work-houſes, or houſes of correction, ſo as ſuch poor of all and every the reſpective pariſhes in the ſaid city and county, and liberties of the ſame, as are unable to work or get their living, be weekly provided for thereout: to the intent, that no other levy or aſſeſſment of monies may be made for any other maintenance or allowance to or for any of the poor of the reſpective pariſhes, in the ſaid city of Norwich and county of the ſame, which ſums of money ſo ſet down and aſcertained, and the proportion, part, and ſhare that each pariſh, &c. in the ſaid city and county ſhall from time to time raiſe and pay, the ſaid governor, deputy-governor, aſſiſtants, and guardians, ſhall under their common ſeal certify unto the mayor and juſtices of the peace of and for the ſaid city and county, which ſaid mayor and juſtices, or any two of them may, grant and iſſue out their warrant under their hands and ſeals, thereby to authoriſe and require the church-wardens and overſeers of the poor, or ſuch perſon or perſons as the ſaid guardians ſhall apppoint out of every reſpective pariſh, &c. in the ſaid city and county, to rate and aſſeſs the ſaid ſums of money on the reſpective inhabitants,

and

and on every parſon and vicar, and on all and every the occupiers of lands, houſes, tenements, tithes impropriate, appropriation of titles, and on all perſons having and uſing ſtocks and perſonal eſtates in the ſaid reſpective pariſhes, &c. or having money out at intereſt, in equal proportion as near as may be, according to their ſeveral and reſpective values and eſtates; and the monies ſo rated and aſſeſſed to demand, gather, and receive, and for non-payment thereof, being firſt lawfully demanded, or within twenty days after ſuch demand, to levy the ſame by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods of ſuch perſon and perſons who are ſo aſſeſſed and rated, or ought to pay the ſame ſums, and if no diſtreſs can be found, then it ſhall be lawful to and for the ſaid mayor and juſtices of the peace, or any two of them to commit ſuch perſon ſo rated, or aſſeſſed, and offending, to priſon, there to remain without bail or mainprize till the ſame ſhall be paid with reaſonable charges.

Provided always, that if any perſon or perſons, pariſh, precinct, or place, ſhall find him, her, or themſelves, to be unequally aſſeſſed, he, ſhe, or they, or ſuch pariſh, precinct, or place, may appeal to the juſtices of the peace of the city and county aforeſaid, at the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace, next after ſuch aſſeſſment, who ſhall have full power and authority to make ſuch redreſs and order therein, as to them ſhall ſeem reaſonable.

And in caſe the ſaid mayor and juſtices of the peace ſhall refuſe or neglect, by the ſpace of five days next after ſuch certificate be delivered unto the

ſaid

ſaid mayor, or juſtices to grant and iſſue out warrants under their hands and ſeals, unto the church-wardens or overſeers of the poor, or ſuch perſons as the guardians ſhall appoint, to rate and aſſeſs in every reſpective pariſh, &c. ſums of money charged to be raiſed, and to demand, and levy ſuch ſums of money, or to commit the perſons to priſon for non-payment thereof, that then it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid governor or deputy-governor, and aſſiſtants, or any three or more of them, whereof the governor or deputy-governor to be one, to iſſue out their warrant or warrants under their hands and ſeals unto the ſaid church-wardens, overſeers of the poor, or ſuch perſons as the guardians ſhall appoint, to rate and aſſeſs in every reſpective pariſh, &c. ſuch ſums of money charged to be raiſed by them, and to demand and levy the ſame by diſtreſs and ſale of goods, as aforeſaid; and for want of diſtreſs to commit ſuch perſons, who ought to pay the ſame, to priſon, there to remain without bail or mainpriſe till the ſame ſhall be paid with charges: and in caſe they ſhall neglect, or refuſe ſo to do, then every perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and loſe the ſum of forty ſhillings for every ſuch offence.

And if any perſon charitably diſpoſed, ſhall give fifty pounds, or more towards carrying on the ſaid work, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid corporation, at a court of thirty three of the ſaid guardians at the leaſt, to elect and conſtitute ſuch perſon to be one of the ſaid guardians of the poor of the ſaid

city and county, over and above the ſaid number of thirty two perſons to be choſen in the ſaid wards, as aforeſaid.

And the ſaid corporation ſhall have the care, and provide for the maintenance of all the poor of the ſaid city and county, which are or ought to be by law relieved and provided for by their reſpective pariſhes there, except ſuch as ſhall be otherwiſe ſufficiently provided for by the charitable gifts of other perſons, or in hoſpitals, or alms-houſes within the ſaid city: and ſhall have full power to examine, ſearch, and ſee what poor perſons there are come into, inhabiting, or reſiding within the ſaid city and county; and it ſhall be lawful to and for the ſaid governor, deputy-governor, and aſſiſtants, or any three of them, whereof the ſaid governor, or deputy-governor to be one, by warrant under their hands and ſeals to be directed to the conſtables of or in the ſaid city and county, or to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be appointed by the guardians, to apprehend any rogues, vagrants or ſturdy beggars, or idle, lazy, or diſorderly perſons, within the ſaid city and county, and to cauſe them to be conveyed, kept and ſet to work in the ſaid work-houſes, hoſpitals, or houſes of correction, for any time not exceeding three years; and every conſtable, &c. neglecting or refuſing to execute ſuch warrant, ſhall forfeit ten ſhillings.

Provided always, that this act, ſhall not any ways extend to give the ſaid corporation any power or authority over any alms-houſe or hoſpital, or any other

other charitable gift or uſage within the ſaid city and county, already given, uſed or erected, or to be at any time hereafter given, uſed or erected.

And the ſaid court ſhall have power to chooſe a clerk, and all ſuch other officers and ſervants, as ſhall be needful to be employed in and about the premiſſes, and to make and give ſuch reaſonable allowances, ſalaries or wages to them or any of them, out of the ſtock or revenues belonging to the ſaid corporation or hoſpitals, as they ſhall think fit.

And the treaſurer, and all other officers belonging to the ſaid corporation, their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall, from time to time, before ſuch perſon or perſons as the ſaid corporation ſhall appoint, account and reckon for ſuch monies, ſtock, and other things belonging to the ſaid corporation, as ſhall come to his or their hands, or to the hands of their reſpective teſtator or inteſtate, or be under his or their reſpective care, upon every reaſonable warning or notice thereof by the corporation, or by the governor or deputy-governor, to them reſpectively to be given; and on his or their refuſal, or neglect to account, ſhall and may be by the mayor, or any two of the aldermen, being juſtices of the peace, committed to the gaol for the ſaid city and county, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until he, ſhe, or they ſhall become conformable and paſs a true account as aforeſaid; and if upon any ſuch account there ſhall appear any thing to be in his, her, or their hands belonging to the ſaid corporation, he, ſhe, or they ſhall pay and deliver the ſame, as the

ſaid corporation ſhall approve of, on pain to forfeit double the value thereof, to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, together with coſts of ſuit, in which no protection, eſſoign, wager of law, or any more than one imparlance ſhall be admitted or allowed; and payment of ſuch ſum or ſums of money by any executor or adminiſtrator, ſhall be allowed to them againſt all other debts by judgment obtained of or againſt their reſpective teſtator or inteſtate, or of any other debts by bond, ſpecialty, or otherwiſe.

And from and after the firſt day of May now next enſuing, no poor child or children inhabiting out of the ſaid city and county, and who do not legally belong to the ſame, ſhall be bound or taken as apprentice or apprentices to, or by any journeyman-weaver, of the inhabitants of the ſaid city and county, without the licence and conſent of the governor or deputy governor of the ſaid corporation, and two or more of the aſſiſtants; the indentures of ſuch apprentices to be inrolled by the clerk of the ſaid corporation; and that no maſter-weaver inhabiting in the ſaid city and county, ſhall have more than two apprentices or week-boys together at any one time, without the licence and conſent of the governor or deputy-governor of the ſaid corporation, and two or more of the aſſiſtants; and in caſe any ſuch poor child ſhall be bound, or taken as an apprentice by any indenture, or covenant, to or by any inhabitant of the ſaid city and county, or liberties thereof, contrary to the true meaning here-

of

of; all ſuch indentures, covenants, and contracts, ſhall be, and are hereby declared abſolutely null and void: and the mayor and juſtices of the peace of the ſaid city and county, or any two of them ſhall have full power and authority, by any warrant or order under their hands and ſeals, to remove and convey all ſuch apprentices, or poor children, to the ſeveral and reſpective pariſhes, or places where they were laſt legally ſettled before their being ſo bound apprentices, and to cauſe them to be delivered to the church-wardens, or overſeers, or head officers of ſuch towns or pariſhes, who are hereby enjoyned and required to receive, take, and provide for them accordingly; ſuch officers to have, nevertheleſs a power of appealing to the next general quarter ſeſſions.

No perſon to be choſen a guardian unleſs he be rated twelve pence a week, at leaſt, towards the relief of the poor, or dwell in a tenement of the yearly value of ten pounds, or unleſs ſuch perſon ſo elected guardian, ſhall give and pay the ſum of fifty pounds, to, and for the uſe and benefit of the ſaid corporation.

In caſe the ſaid mayor or his deputy, ſhall neglect or refuſe to call or hold a court, for the election or removal of any guardian or guardians, officer or officers, for the ſpace of fourteen days after it ſhall be demanded by the ſaid guardians, or the major part of them; then the ſaid guardians, or the major part of them, are hereby required and impowered to call and hold the ſaid court, and to do all things as if the ſaid court had been held and called by the ſaid mayor.

And

And it ſhall be lawful for the mayor, ſheriffs, citizens and commonalty of the ſaid city of Norwich, in common-council aſſembled, by any deed or deeds, writing or writings under their common ſeal, to grant, convey, and aſſure, for ſo long time as they ſhall think fit to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, all that parcel of land, or any part thereof, called or known by the name of the town cloſe, lying and being within the county of the ſaid city of Norwich, as a ſecurity for any ſum or ſums of money that they ſhall think fit, at any time or times, to borrow or take up, for and towards the charge and expenſe in erecting the ſaid work-houſes, and ſetting to work the poor of the ſaid city and county of Norwich.

Nothing in this act contained ſhall extend to the limits of the palace of the biſhop of Norwich, or any of the precincts of the cathedral church of Norwich.

And all penalties and forfeitures by this act appointed, ſhall be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the offenders goods, by warrant under the hands and ſeals of two juſtices of peace of the ſaid city of Norwich, reſtoring to the offenders the overplus, if any there be.

And if any perſon or perſons ſhall be ſued, for any matter or thing, which he, or they ſhall do in execution of this act, ſuch defendant or defendants, may plead the general iſſue to every ſuch action or ſuit, and may give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence; and if the verdict ſhall paſs for ſuch

defendant

defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his, her, or their ſuit, or if judgment ſhall be given againſt him, her, or them, upon demurrer or otherwiſe, then ſuch defendant or defendants ſhall have and recover his or their treble coſts; and this act ſhall be taken and allowed, in all publick courts within the kingdom of Great-Britian, as a publick act; and all judges and juſtices are to take notice thereof, without ſpecially pleading the ſame.

Nothing in this act ſhall extend to charge the members of the Walloon, or French and Dutch congregations in the ſaid city of Norwich, and county of the ſame, with any payment for, or towards the maintenance or relief of the poor, of any pariſh in the ſaid city and county of the city of Norwich, other than, and except to the poor of the reſpective pariſhes where they reſpectively dwell; and that for, and in reſpect only of the houſe or houſes, and ground they dwell in, and occupy in ſuch reſpective parriſhes.

Provided that the ſaid members of the Walloon, or French and Dutch congregations, do provide for and maintain the poor of their own reſpective congregations, ſo that ſuch poor do not, or ſhall not be, or become chargeable to the reſpective pariſhes where they dwell in the ſaid city and county."

In 1713, on the eleventh day of May, peace was proclaimed between Great Britain and France. In the ſame year the duke of Ormond was appointed lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich, in the room of lord Townſhend.

On

On the eighth day of March peace was proclaimed with Spain.

In 1715, on the ſeventeenth day of December, the firſt of George I. Mr. Thomas Hall, late of London, merchant, ſon of John Hall, eſquire, formerly mayor of this city, and lieutenant colonel of the militia regiment, was interred in the church of St. George at Colgate. The body was preceeded by thirty four boys, clothed at the expenſe of his executors, being the number of the years of his age, and by the greater part of the city clergy; the pall was ſupported by ſix batchelors, and the artillery company in black cloaks, with white gloves and ſilk knots, cloſed the proceſſion. He left the intereſt of two hundred pounds yearly, for a monthly ſacramental lecture to be preached in ſome of the churches of this city*; to Bethel hoſpital two hundred pounds, to the charity ſchools, in the city of Norwich, of the eſtabliſhed church, 50l. and the like ſum to thoſe of the proteſtant diſſenters; and 100l. for the purchaſing of a gold chain to be worn by the mayors ſucceſſively, which weighs 23 ounces 6 penny-weights. Mr. Auguſtine Metcalf was the firſt mayor who wore it. In January following died Sir Peter Seaman, knight, who made proviſion, by his will, for the binding out two poor lads yearly for ever out of the ſeveral pariſhes of Eaſt Wymer ward, of which he was alderman, by rotation; the firſt to be taken out of the pariſh of St. Gregory, where he was buried.

In

* They are now preached in the following churches, St. Peter of Mancroft, St. Andrew, St. John of Timberhill and St. George at Colgate alternately.

In 1717 died two mayors. *

In 1720, on the 20th of September, a dangerous riot happened, under pretence of deſtroying callicoes, which aroſe to ſuch an height as to oblige the ſheriffs to call in the aid of the artillery company, at whoſe approach, the rabble inſtantly diſperſed themſelves.

In 1722, an act paſſed, for the better qualifying the manufacturers of ſtuffs and yarn, in the city of Norwich, to bear offices of magiſtracy, in the ſaid city, and for regulating the elections of ſuch officers; which took place on Midſummer-day, 1723, and by which, all manufacturers, or makers of any ſort of ſtuffs made of wool, or wherein there is any mixture of wool; and all makers of wool into yarn, who are not journeymen or ſervants for hire, maſter weavers, and maſter wool-combers, and perſons dealing or trading as ſuch, or employing ſervants or journeymen in any ſuch manufactures, or having any intereſt, ſtock, ſhare, or partnerſhip in any ſuch manufactures, inhabiting, or living within the ſaid city of Norwich, or county of the ſame, are obliged to be made free of the ſaid city, and admitted freemen thereof. All perſons then in trade to be admitted to their freedom, on their requeſting the ſame, and paying the ſum of one and twenty ſhillings, on, or before June 24, one thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty three; and all future manufacturers, being foreigners, on payment of any ſum, not exceeding 5l. and taking the uſual oaths. Every per-

* Richard Lubbock, July 26. and Thomas Bubbin, October 30. on whoſe death Anth. Parmenter was elected.

ſon exerciſing any of the ſaid manufactures, and refuſing to take up his freedom as aforeſaid, upon a proſecution, to be commenced within ſix months after ſuch fact committed, ſhall forfeit 10 l. for every kalendar month he ſhall uſe the ſaid manufactures, contrary to this act.

It was alſo enacted, that if any perſon elected to be ſheriff, at any court of mayoralty, between the 24th of June and 10th of Auguſt following, ſhall within fourteen days after notice in writing given to him of ſuch election, make oath, or, being a quaker, ſolemnly affirm, that he is not at that time worth 2000l. his debts being paid, every ſuch perſon ſhall, for that turn, be excuſed ſerving the ſaid office of ſheriff gratis; and each perſon, in like manner, ſwearing himſelf not worth 3000 l. ſhall be excuſed ſerving the office, on paying a fine of 50 l. and no greater fine to be paid by any perſon of a larger eſtate. But no perſon worth above 2000 l. ſhall be diſcharged from ſerving the ſaid office for more than one year, without the conſent of the mayor, ſheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, in common council aſſembled.

At every future election of mayor, ſheriff, alderman, or common-council-man, the mayor, or preſiding officer, in caſe a poll be demanded, by any of the candidates, or three or more of the electors, ſhall appoint a convenient number of clerks, who ſhall be ſworn to take the polls indifferently, and to ſet down the name of each voter, with his addition, and place of abode, and for whom he ſhall poll; and ſhall not admit any one to poll, unleſs he

he firſt ſwears (or, being a quaker, affirms) that he is a freeman of the city of Norwich; and in caſe of an election of an alderman, or common-council-man, that he is an inhabitant of the ward, for which ſuch election is made, and that he hath not before polled at that election. On cloſing the polls, the number of the voters is to be publickly proclaimed, and if a ſcrutiny be demanded, by any three, or more of the electors, within twenty four hours after cloſing the polls, or proclamation of the numbers, ſuch ſcrutiny ſhall be proceeded in, by the mayor, or preſiding officer, who within ſeven days after demand thereof, ſhall deliver to the perſons requiring ſuch ſcrutiny, under the penalty of 500 l. a true copy of the polls, they paying for the ſame after the rate of 6d for the names and additions of 20 voters; and ſuch ſcrutiny ſhall begin within twelve days, and not in leſs than ten days, after cloſing the poll, and ſhall be publickly proceeded upon, at the place of election, without any unneceſſary delay: and it is further enacted, that after the twenty-fifth of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty three, upon the death or removal of any alderman, the mayor, or his deputy, ſhall within five days at the longeſt, and not ſooner than two days after ſuch death or removal, (and the ſaid mayor or deputy have notice thereof) proceed to elect a new alderman, giving twenty four hours notice of ſuch election to the freemen of the ward. This is to be taken as a public act, but in no wiſe to extend to the palace of the biſhop, or the precinct of the cathedral.

In the ſame ſeſſion, an act paſſed for clearing, depthning, repairing, extending, maintaining and improving the haven and piers of Great Yarmouth, and for depthning and making more navigable the ſeveral rivers emptying themſelves at the ſaid town; and alſo for preſerving ſhips wintering in the ſaid haven, from accidents by fire. For which purpoſes the following duties were to be paid for twenty one years, and to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, computing from Lady day, one thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty three, for all goods unladen within the haven of Yarmouth, or in the ſea called Yarmouth roads, extending from the ſouth part of Scratby town in Norfolk, to the north part of Corton in Suffolk, viz. for every chalder of coals Wincheſter meaſure, laſt of wheat, rye, barley, malt or other grain, weigh of ſalt, and for every ton of other goods or merchandize whatever (fiſh excepted) ſuch ſums of money, not exceeding twelve pence, as the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty of Great Yarmouth, in common council ſhall appoint, to be divided in the following proportions; ſixpence to the town of Yarmouth, for clearing and improving their haven, piers and jettees; three halfpence, to the chamberlain of Norwich, to be applied in clearing and depthning the channel of the river Yare, between the New mills and Hardley croſs; one halfpenny, to perſons yearly named by the quarter ſeſſions at the caſtle at Norwich, for depthning and clearing the north river; one halfpenny to perſons yearly named at the quarter ſeſſions at Beccles, for

clearing

clearing and depthning the river Waveny; one halfpenny, towards repairing the bridge and public keys at Yarmouth, and the other three pence, to be applied for clearing and depthning the channel of the river Yare, called Braydon, in ſuch a manner as ſhall be ordered by a majority of the commiſſioners at their meeting at Yarmouth; and the overplus (if any be) to ſuch other uſes as the ſaid majority ſhall think convenient; which laſt three pence is not to be raiſed, but upon notice ſigned by ſeven of the commiſſioners at their meeting at Yarmouth, and acquainting the mayor thereof, that it is neceſſary to raiſe it, and for what purpoſes. The juſtices of Norfolk may apply part of their proportion in depthning that branch of the river Bure, leading from St. Benet's abbey to Dilham. The corporation of Yarmouth to nominate collectors and receivers, who are to pay the money into the chamberlain's hand. There are twelve commiſſioners to have the inſpection, and take account of the money, &c. (except the three-pence paid to Norwich, Norfolk, Suffolk and Yarmouth as aforeſaid) three to be nominated yearly by the corporation of Yarmouth in common council aſſembled, three by the corporation of Norwich, in like manner, three by the juſtices of Norfolk at the Chriſtmaſs quarter ſeſſions, and three by the juſtices of Suffolk; which commiſſioners, or any number of them, five being of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Norwich may act. The mayor of Yarmouth, or his deputy, is to ſwear the collectors and receivers, who are to be allowed any ſum, not exceeding ſixpence in the pound

pound. The commiſſioners are to meet at Yarmouth every year, on, or before, the twentieth of May any two of thoſe for Norwich, or the counties, giving the mayor of Yarmouth, or his deputy fourteen days notice of ſuch meeting: and if there be not preſent five commiſſioners for the city and counties, in ſuch caſe the mayor, burgeſſes, &c. of Yarmouth in common council aſſembled, may execute the powers given by the act. All goods exported out of Yarmouth haven, to have the cuſtom paid by this act allowed again. Watchers to be appointed on the quay to take care of fire in ſhips, &c. from the firſt of Nov. to the firſt of March, and every ſhip lying one month in the harbour between thoſe ſaid days, are to pay one penny a ton towards the expenſes thereof, and to forfeit ten ſhillings for each fire or candle ſeen in any ſhip laid up to winter in the haven, and the watchers are impowered to enter and extinguiſh them; ſuch ſhips as have cuſtom-houſe officers on board, only excepted. The city of Norwich may aſſign over their part of the tonage by indenture under their common ſeal, as a ſecurity for money borrowed by them, for the purpoſes of the act, and ſo may the juſtices of Norfolk, or the major part of them, at any quarter ſeſſions. This act to be deemed a public one.

In 1724, the ſtatue of juſtice was placed on the hall in the market place, and the ſheriffs office rebuilt.

On Monday October the 24th one thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty five, the new hall was opened as an exchange, to be uſed for that purpoſe

purpoſe, from eleven to one every day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

The ſame year an act paſſed, which took place the firſt of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty ſix, by which the following tolls or duties were laid upon all goods or merchandiſe brought up the river, higher than Thorpe hall, in Thorpe, viz. on every chalder of coals, laſt of wheat, rye, barley, malt, or other grain; every weigh of ſalt; every three hogſheads of ſugar, tobacco, molaſſes, or hogſheads packed with dry goods; every three puncheons of liquor; every four hogſheads, or two pipes of wine, ſpirits or other liquors; every eight barrels of ſoap, raiſins, oil, pitch, tar, or packed with other dry goods; every butt of currants; every two pipes of Smyrna raiſins; every twenty four bags of nails; every ſixty barrs of iron; every fifty pieces of iron called ſhort broads; every eight pigs, or fodder of lead; every Peak milſtone, or pair of Clogne milſtones; every forty firkins of butter, or archel; every twenty two hundred of cheeſe; every twenty ſquare feet of ſtone; every thouſand pantiles; every chalder of grinſtone; every eighty ſingle, or forty double dales; every fifty ſquare feet of timber; every two bags of hops; every eight horſe-packs of any ſort of goods; and every ton of all other kinds of goods, the ſum of fourpence. The mayor, ſheriffs, &c. are to appoint collectors, and the duties to be applied towards rebuilding and repairing the walls and bridges, gates, waſtes, ſtathes, &c. Every one giving a falſe account of his lading, to the amount of more than three tons, to forfeit twenty ſhillings. An

office

office to be erected between Thorpe hall and St. Ann's ſtathe, for receiving the ſaid duties; and attendance given there, from five in the morning, until eight at night; from the tenth of March, to the tenth of September; and from ſeven in the morning, 'till five in the afternoon, during the reſt of the year. The city under their common ſeal may borrow money, and aſſign over the ſaid cuſtoms for repayment, with legal intereſt. This act is not to leſſen or take away any duties, which were before payable to the mayor &c. at their common, or other ſtathes in the city: the city to pay yearly to the treaſurer of the county of Norfolk, thirty pounds towards repairing, amending and rebuilding Trowſe, Herford, Cringleford and Earlham bridges, which bridges are therefore deemed to belong to the county of Norfolk, in the ſame manner as the other public county bridges do. This act to be taken as a public act in all courts, without ſpecially pleading the ſame.

In 1726, Berſtreetgate and Brazen-doors were rebuilt.

In 1727, the fiſh-market was new paved, and the ſtalls erected.

In 1729, the third of George the ſecond, an act paſſed for the better regulating elections in the city of Norwich, which took place April the twenty fifth, one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty; by which it was enacted, that at every election for burgeſſes in parliament, each voter muſt ſwear, that he hath been admitted to his freedom, twelve calendar

calendar months before that election, and that he hath not been polled before at that election. And in all elections for mayor or ſheriff, each perſon ſhall ſwear, that he hath not only been a freeman as aforeſaid, but that for ſix calendar months laſt paſt, he hath been an inhabitant within the liberties of the city. And in elections for aldermen or common-council-men, each man ſhall ſwear, that for ſix kalendar months laſt paſt, he hath been an inhabitant within the ward for which the election is made. And all perſons in work-houſes, hoſpitals or priſons, are to poll in that ward in which they inhabited the laſt ſix kalendar months before their entering ſuch places. And if any one refuſe to take the uſual oaths, to be adminiſtered by the mayor, his deputy or ſuch ſworn clerks as he or his deputy ſhall appoint, then ſuch perſons vote is to be rejected. In all elections a check and ſworn clerk, ſhall be admitted to the common gaol to take the votes of thoſe confined there; and the ſheriffs or gaoler are to admit them for that purpoſe under the penalty of fifty pounds. And at all elections, every perſon, if required by any one of the checks at any poll, muſt firſt take the oaths appointed by the act of 1 George I. or his vote to be diſallowed; and the preſiding officer or ſworn clerks refuſing to adminiſter ſuch oaths, ſhall forfeit fifty pounds, beſides coſts of ſuit. And if any perſon take the oaths appointed by that act, wilfully, falſly, and corruptly, on conviction thereof by information, or indictment, ſuch perſon ſhall incur all the penal-

ties, which perſons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are liable to, by common law. No more than three common-council men for each great ward are to be yearly elected by the freemen, upon the days appointed by the charters; and the three ſo elected for each great ward, or the major part of them, ſhall within forty eight hours after their election, or within ſix days after any ſcrutiny demanded ſhall be finiſhed, upon notice thereof from the mayor, or his deputy, elect and fill up the remaining number of common-council men, directed to be elected by the charters, for each great ward, under 50l. penalty; and all ſuch ſo named ſhall be as effectually common-council-men, as if elected by all the freemen: and if any perſon, elected by the common-council as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe to ſerve, or chance to die, the three common-council men entered in the aſſembly-book for that ward where ſuch vacancy happens, ſhall in forty-eight hours after notice from the mayor, &c. fill up ſuch vacancy. The mayor, or his deputy, or in caſe of the mayor's death, the ſurviving juſtice of the peace who laſt ſerved the office of mayor, ſhall preſide at every election of mayor, ſheriffs, aldermen, or common-council men, and at ſuch ſcrutinies as ſhall be demanded thereupon. No perſon ſhall be ſubject to be elected into the office of ſheriff of the city of Norwich, who is not an inhabitant thereof at the time of ſuch election. No act, order, or ordinance whatſoever, from and after the 25th of April, 1730, ſhall be made or paſſed in the aſſembly

bly of the repreſentative body of the ſaid city, without the aſſent of the mayor, ſheriffs, and aldermen then preſent, or the major part of them; nor without the aſſent of the commons then aſſembled, or the major part of them. The mayor elect, and the mayor for the time being, may nominate and appoint, for the time of his mayoralty, a ſword bearer, two ward officers, and ſuch other inferior officers, as hath been cuſtomary for them to nominate and elect. The mayor ſhall ſummon the ſheriffs, aldermen, and common-council men to meet at the quarterly aſſemblies, according to cuſtom; and each perſon abſenting himſelf ſhall forfeit five ſhillings; and every one who ſhall depart from any aſſembly, without conſent of the mayor, ſhall forfeit ten ſhillings; to be paid to the chamberlain of the city, over and above ſuch proſecutions, as they may, in either caſe, be ſubject to by law. All penalties (except the aforeſaid ones of five ſhillings, and ten ſhillings) ſhall be recovered by action of debt, in any of his majeſty's courts of record at Weſtminſter, in the name of the chamberlain; and when recovered be applied for the benefit of the city: but the penalties of five ſhillings, and ten ſhillings, may be recovered by diſtreſs and ſale of the offenders goods.

In 1730, the right honourable lord Lynn, lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich, ſent commiſſions for the officers of the artillery company; of which Timothy Balderſtone, eſquire, was appointed captain.

In 1731, the market was new paved.

At the quarterly aſſembly held this year on St. Matthias's day, one hundred and ſixty one freemen were admitted and ſworn; and at the ſame time it was reported by the committee, appointed for that purpoſe, that they had treated with St. George's company, who had agreed to reſign up their books, charters and records, into the hands of the city; which was accordingly done, and that company's uſurped power put a final ſtop to. In conſequence hereof, the following proceſſion was ſettled for the guild day, inſtead of that formerly uſed by the ſaid company. At nine in the morning the ſheriffs, juſtices and aldermen are to attend the new elect, at his houſe, and with him wait on the mayor, and and go thence to the guild hall, where the common council are to be ready in their black gowns, whence they are to proceed to the cathedral in the following order: two trumpeters, a ſtandard bearer, two blue coat officers with ſtaves, the common council men elected for the four great wards, two abreaſt, the ſpeaker of the commons alone, a ſtandard, the city muſic, the city officers, the mayor and mayor elect, the recorder and ſteward, the juſtices, ſheriffs, and aldermen, in their uſual habits; the whole to be cloſed by four ſheriffs officers: after divine ſervice they are to proceed from the cathedral in like manner, (the orator and ſpeech boys following the court) to the guild hall; and after the mayor be there ſworn, they are to go, in manner aforeſaid, to the new hall, where before dinner, if there be time, the orator and ſpeech boys are each to make

their

their ſpeech: and after the feaſt, the juſtices, ſheriffs, aldermen, and common council men, (following then the aldermen) are firſt to attend the new mayor, and afterward the old mayor, to their reſpective houſes.

It was further ordered, that, for the future, every mayor be excuſed making a guild breakfaſt, or holding any mayor's feaſts in May or Auguſt; and that in lieu thereof, the new mayor make a feaſt, on the day on which he is ſworn at the new hall, and there entertain the recorder, ſteward, ſheriffs, juſtices, aldermen, and their ladies, and the common council men; and every mayor who makes ſuch a feaſt, or in caſe of his death, his executors or adminiſtrators ſhall be intitled to the ſum of one hundred pounds, to be paid by the chamberlain, immediately after making the ſaid feaſt; and that the further ſum of fifty pounds be paid to ſuch perſon, as ſhall be mayor on Chriſtmaſs day, next enſuing, the ſaid feaſt.

This year the ſum of four hundred and eighty ſeven pounds, five ſhillings, and four pence, was collected in the city, for the ſufferers by fire, at Blandford, Tiverton, and Ramſey.

In 1732, Sherer's commonly called Charing croſs,† a neat, antient, ſtone pillar was taken down, and in the ſame year the Market croſs underwent the ſame fate.

A new

† Thus denominated from the ſheermen or cloth-cutters, who principally dwelt in this part of the city. The corner houſe in the reign of Edward II. belonged to Chriſtopher Sherehill, or at Sherer's-hill.

A new ſilk damaſk gown was bought by the corporation, to be worn by the ſpeaker of the commons, on all publick occaſions.

In 1733, July the 11th, the right honourable Sir Robert Walpole, was in perſon, ſworn a freeman of this corporation, and preſented by the mayor, with a copy of his freedom, in a gold box.

Tombland was paved, and the front of St. Stephen's gate beautified.

In 1734, Sir Robert Walpole preſented the city with a gilt mace, beautifully enchaſed, weighing one hundred, and ſixty eight ounces; on the cup part are Sir Robert's arms and thoſe of the city.

On the 31ſt of December was the greateſt flood that has happened ſince 1696.

In 1736, Hog-hill was paved.

In 1737, October 4, a great part of the city was flooded.

In 1738, the ditches on the ſouth part of the caſtle hill were levelled, and ever ſince the cattle market has been kept there.

In 1739, on the 30th of October, being the king's birth-day, war was proclaimed againſt Spain. The two ſheriffs appeared, for the firſt time, at this ſolemnity with their gold chains, given by Mr. Tho. Emerſon of London, a native of this city, to be worn by the ſheriffs of Norwich for the time being. They coſt 100 guineas each.

The winter proved remarkably ſevere; a deep ſnow fell about Chriſtmas, and remained upon the ground

ground 'till March; when, on the breaking up of the froſt, a prodigious flood enſued. The cold was more intenſe than in the winters of 1708 and 1715, and continued ſo long, that had not the diſtreſſes of the poor been generouſly relieved by the inhabitants, numbers muſt have periſhed. The ſeaſon held ſo ſharp, that on the 5th of May, 1740, a ſnow fell, which at ten in the morning hung on the cathedral ſpire, from its top to the ſecond window.

On account of the great ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions, riots were very frequent in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, and in moſt of the principal towns of the county of Norfolk. The magiſtrates of this city were obliged to call in the military power to their aid; and ſix or ſeven lives were loſt before the rioters could be quelled.

At an aſſembly held on the third day of May, 1741, it was ordered, that no perſon for the future, being a foreigner, be permitted to exerciſe any trade in the city for longer time than ſix months, without taking up his freedom.

On the eleventh day of April, 1744, war was declared againſt France.

In September, 1745, an aſſociation was entered into by the magiſtrates and principal inhabitants of this city, in ſupport of his majeſty's government, and in defence of the civil and religious liberties of his ſubjects. About the ſame time the artillery company was raiſed, under the command of the right honourable the lord Hobart, lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich. They made their firſt appearance

pearance under arms, on the twentieth day of January, being the birth day of his royal highneſs Frederick prince of Wales; and performed every part of their exerciſe, with great exactneſs and regularity.

About one o'clock in the afternoon, on the thirtieth day of September, 1746, a ſudden and terrible fire broke out in the ſhire houſe, on the caſtle hill, which in a few hours entirely conſumed the whole building.

On Thurſday the ninth day of October, being the day appointed as a general thankſgiving for our happy deliverance from the late horrid and unnatural rebellion, the ſame was obſerved here with all demonſtrations of joy and loyalty; in the market place a magnificent triumphal arch was erected in honour of our illuſtrious deliverer William duke of Cumberland, which, with the whole city, was ſplendidly illuminated in the evening.

In the year 1747, an act paſſed for holding the ſummer aſſizes, and ſeſſions of the peace, for the county of Norfolk, in the city and county of Norwich, untill a new ſhire houſe could be built for the ſaid county of Norfolk; and for building a new ſhire houſe on the caſtle hill in the ſame county, the expenſe of which to be raiſed by a general rate on the county of Norfolk.

By an act paſſed the twenty third of George the ſecond, for repairing, improving and maintaining, the haven and pier of Great Yarmouth; and for depthening, and making more navigable, the ſeveral

veral rivers emptying themſelves into the ſaid haven; and alſo for preſerving ſhips, wintering therein, from accidents by fire; it was enacted, that from the twenty fifth day of March, 1750, there ſhall be paid for twenty one years, and to the end of the next ſeſſion, by every maſter of a ſhip, which ſhall unlade within the haven, or in Yarmouth road, from the ſouth part of Scratby, to the north part of Corton, for every chalder of coals, laſt of wheat, or other grain, and weigh of ſalt, and for every ton of other goods, (fiſh excepted) viz. for ſeven years, one ſhilling and ſix pence; and for the remainder of the twenty one years, &c. ten pence; or ſuch greater ſum, as the commiſſioners ſhall order, not exceeding twelve pence. Collectors to pay over the money to the chamberlain. Salary allowed them of ſix pence in the pound. The corporation to be anſwerable for all monies received; and impowered to call the collectors and chamberlains to account; and to levy the ſame by diſtreſs and ſale; and where no diſtreſs can be had, to commit the party. Twelve commiſſioners to be nominated annually; three by the corporation of Yarmouth, three by the corporation of Norwich, three by the juſtices of Norfolk, and three by the juſtices of Suffolk. Proportion in which the duties are to be applied, as follows. Three halfpence towards the cleanſing the river Yare, &c. and the expenſe of a commiſſion of ſewers. One halfpenny towards cleanſing the north river, &c. One halfpenny towards clearing the river Waveny, &c. One halfpenny towards repairing the bridge and pub-

lic keys. Other three pence in the following proportions. One halfpenny towards clearing the river Bure. Two pence half penny towards clearing the river Yare. The laſt mentioned three pence not to be raiſed unleſs neceſſary, and notice be given by the commiſſioners to the mayor. Four pence to be applied for ſeven years, in clearing the haven, &c. but if the ſaid ſum ſhall not be ſufficient, the commiſſioners are impowered to order a further part of the reſidue of the duties to be applied for the ſame purpoſe; but not to be applied in erecting new works. Eight pence to be applied for ſeven years, in extending the haven, and erecting new works. Commiſſioners to appoint a committee of twelve inhabitants, who are to inſpect the works, &c. The duty of eight pence to ceaſe upon certificate of the works being compleated. Upon determination of the duty of eight pence, four pence is to be applied towards clearing the haven, &c. If the ſaid four pence be not found ſufficient, the commiſſioners are to direct a further ſum of two pence to be raiſed. If the commiſſioners ſhall not audit the accounts yearly, the corporation is empowered to examine the ſame. No ſhip to be cleared at the cuſtom houſe 'till the duties be paid. Fiſh, oil, &c. exempted from payment. On re-exportation of goods the duties to be repaid. Penalty on throwing ballaſt, &c. into the haven. The mayor to appoint a nightly watch. Veſſels wintering to pay one halfpenny per ton, towards the watch. Penalty of ten ſhillings on ſuffering fire or lighted candle in ſhips wintering in the haven. The watch is

im-

impowered to go on board to extinguiſh lights. No veſſel to be moored with her ſide towards the key for longer than one tide.

Early on Tueſday morning, October the 22d, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty one, a fire broke out at a warehouſe in Bridewell alley, which proved the moſt terrible and deſtructive, that had been known in this city for many years: it raged for near ſix hours, before it could be got under, notwithſtanding the unwearied efforts of the inhabitants, who remarkably expoſed themſelves in endeavouring to ſtop its fury: the flames in a ſhort time extended themſelves to the city Bridewell, which, with ſeveral houſes thereto adjoining, was entirely conſumed. At the time of the fire, there was a man of about forty years of age, confined in Bridewell, who had been taken up as a ſtroller about two months before; he had a remarkable wildneſs in his look, and a very long beard; and what is moſt aſtoniſhing, he was ſo far from endeavouring an eſcape, although the whole building was in flames, that it required force to remove him. On any queſtion being aſked, he would anſwer by a confuſed inarticulate noiſe, nor could it ever be made out from whence he came, 'till the following advertiſement appeared in the London Evening Poſt; in conſequence of which he was removed, as therein directed.

'Loſt or ſtrayed away, from Broadway in the 'pariſh of Northchurch, near Berkhamſtead in the 'county of Hertford, about three months ago, 'Peter the Wild Youth, a black hairy man, about

'five feet eight inches high; he cannot ſpeak to be 'underſtood, but makes a kind of humming noiſe, 'and anſwers in that manner, to the name of Peter. 'Whoever will bring him to Mr. Thomas Fenns, at 'the place aboveſaid, ſhall receive all reaſonable 'charges, and a handſome gratuity.'*

In

* Extract from a pamphlet relative to Peter the Wild Youth, publiſhed in 1726.—'Tis undeniable, that about Chriſtmaſs, 1725, there was found in the woods of Hamelin, (a town in Germany) twenty eight miles from Hanover, a creature of human kind, naked and wild, being a boy about twelve or thirteen years old. When he was firſt diſcovered, he was ſo wild and ſavage, as to ſhun all human kind, and could climb up the trees with an agility ſcarce to be conceived; but how he could ſubſiſt in thoſe woods, & be wild, (as he really was) the moſt probable account that can be thought of, is, as follows. About twelve or thirteen years ago, 'tis well known there were in Germany, a ſet of people, who during the whole ſummer, were pretty much in thoſe woods of Hamelin; one of whoſe infants might probably be ſo laid aſide in thoſe vaſt woods, as to be quite loſt by its mother, and ſo left to be nouriſhed by ſome living ſavage creature. And it is not improbable, that ſome ſhe bear, deprived of her cubs, finding this infant, and being full of a ſuckling, nurſing, tender temper, laid herſelf down to, and ſuckled it. And it is well known to thoſe perſons, who keep bears tame, that they are very fond of the human kind, where they naturally take. It may be reaſonably ſuppoſed, that this creature having thus taken to it, nouriſhed it, 'till it could ſhift for itſelf; by which time, being inured to cold and hardſhip, it alſo contracted a facility of eating what food the woods afforded. He is now brought over into England, and by the king's order delivered to proper perſons to learn him to ſpeak. His being dumb is no wonder, becauſe all children would be ſo, were they never to hear any one ſpeak. He is ſtraight and upright, not hairy, has a buſhy head of dark-brown hair is of a merry diſpoſition, has very ſtrong teeth, graceful comely features, and a very roving look with his eyes. He has all the paſſions of the

mind

In the twenty fifth of George the ſecond, an act paſſed, extremely beneficial to the trade of this city, to open the port of Great Yarmouth, for the importation of wool, and woollen yarn from Ireland: by which it is enacted, that from and after the firſt day of May, 1752, it ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons, to import into the port of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, any wool, woollen or bay yarn, wool fells, ſhortlings, mortlings, wool flocks, and worſted yarn from Ireland. Provided always, &c. that all ſuch importations of wool, and woollen or bay yarn, &c. from

mind like us, and is afraid of his tutor, who keeps him in awe, by ſtriking his legs with a leather ſtrap. He is very much for putting his hands into any ones pockets, and if he finds nuts or fruit, is extremely rejoiced. He now eats the ſame food as we do, but ſeems moſt fond of vegetables. He has a natural tendency to run away, if not held by his coat, which is of a foreſt green, faced with red. He now takes tolerably well to being clothed, tho' at firſt it was very aukward to him. Whether he will be brought to ſpeak, ſo ſoon as was expected, is a queſtion; the pronounciation of letters proving very difficult to him. Yet he can pronounce after his tutor words of one ſyllable, ſuch as pray, how, do, and the like. What he has hitherto learned is by rote, as any dumb creature is taught to fetch and carry; ſo at his coming towards perſons, his tutor, who calls him Peter, bids him make a bow, upon which he kiſſes his finger, and makes one very readily: he now goes upright, which is attributed in great meaſure to his cloaths, which render crawling more troubleſome than walking. The king was pleaſed to have him at his own table, to ſee how he would eat, and behave himſelf; where he greedily ſnatched out of the diſhes what he liked beſt, ſuch as aſparagus, or other garden things: but after a little time he was ordered to be taken away by reaſon of his daubing, indecent behaviour. He readily ſets himſelf down before any one, without diſtinction of perſons; in which poſture he was at firſt diſcovered, ſitting in a hollow tree, cracking nuts.

from Ireland into the ſaid port of Great Yarmouth, ſhall be made, from ſuch ports only,* and under the ſame reſtrictions and regulations in all reſpects, as wool, or woollen yarn, is now by law permitted to be imported into the ſeveral ports of Biddeford, Barnſtaple, Minehead, Bridgewater, Briſtol, Milford Haven, Cheſter, and Liverpoole, or any of them.

In July, 1752, a parochial liſt was taken of the number of houſes and inhabitants within the city of Norwich, precinct of the cloſe, and the hamlets, or ſuburbs, belonging to the ſaid city, as followeth. By comparing of which with the account of the inhabitants, taken in 1693, inſerted in the third column, we ſhall ſee how greatly the number of the people has been increaſed, in the courſe of ſixty years, owing to the prodigious extenſion of its trade during that period.

	No. of Houſes.	No. of Souls.	No. Souls in 1693.
St. Peter Southgate - -	72	425	470
St. Etheldred - - -	57	247	243
St. Julian - - -	126	595	563
St. Peter Permountergate	327	1408	1376
St. John Sepulchre - -	158	1004	781
St. Michael at Thorn -	273	1127	865
St. John Timber-hill - -	200	890	668
All Saints - - -	106	578	425
St. Stephen - - -	402	2314	1769
St. Peter Mancroft - -	420	2288	1953
St. Giles - - -	195	961	910
St. Benedict - - -	127	715	652

St.

* The ports in Ireland from whence wool, &c. are allowed to be exported, are Dublin, Waterford, Youghall, Kinſale, Cork, and Drogheda.

	No. of Houſes.	No. of Souls.	No. Souls in 1693.
St. Swithin - - -	141	751	496
St. Margaret - - -	223	856	664
St. Lawrence - - -	176	952	668
St. Gregory - - -	248	1002	772
St. John Maddermarket -	135	1107	657
St. Andrew - - -	236	1334	935
St. Michael at Plea - -	113	482	479
St. Peter Hungate - -	90	341	267
St. Simon and Jude - -	84	420	362
St. George of Tombland	161	737	722
St. Martin at Palace - -	167	1083	819
St. Helen - - -	80	386	338
St. Michael Coſlany - -	244	1046	1026
St. Mary - - -	236	1178	949
St. Martin at Oak - -	351	1698	1243
St. Auguſtine - - -	266	1226	850
St. George of Colgate -	259	1295	1154
St. Clement - - -	123	816	593
St. Edmund - - -	108	520	370
St. Saviour - - -	162	810	701
St. Paul - - -	292	1461	983
St. James - - -	166	696	416
Pockthorp - - -	137	1116	732
Heigham - - -	164	653	544
Lakenham - - -	35	165	221
Eaton - - - -	39	226	153
Earlham - - - -	9	68	50
Helleſdon - - -	12	70	65
Thorp in the liberty of Norwich	5	36	69
Trowſe, Carrowe, and Bracondale	85	386	258
Precinct of the Cloſe	129	700	650
Total	7139	36169	28881

If

If we allow with Sir William Petty, the number of people upon the whole globe of the earth to be three hundred millions, Norwich will be found to contain $\frac{1}{8294}$ part thereof nearly.

Likewiſe admitting, with him, London to contain five hundred and thirty thouſand ſouls, Norwich will appear to have 1-14th part as many.

By comparing the number of perſons, in this city, with the preſent number of houſes $5\frac{474}{7139}$ perſons will be found to every houſe; this curiouſly agrees with accounts, that have been taken of ſeveral other cities, and proves ours to be depended upon as juſt.

Allowing one perſon at man's eſtate to dwell in each houſe, Norwich will be able, upon any emergency, to furniſh out 7000 men and upwards, fit to bear arms.

Finally, if we admit major Graunt's and Mr. Derham's computations to be right, that at a medium the proportion of males to females is as 14 to 13, Norwich has at this time, 18754 males, and 17415 females.

On Thurſday the thirty firſt of May, 1753, the corporation, attended by a large body of the principal inhabitants, and preceeded by the city muſick, went the bounds of the city and county of Norwich.

On Saturday the twenty eighth day of July, between the hours of eight and nine in the evening, a ſudden fire was diſcovered in the flax room of the city bridewell, which deſtroyed the greateſt part of the building before it could be extinguiſhed.

In

In March 1754, the moſt extraordinary performance in ſpinning ever known, was produced here by Mr. John Aggs of Mattiſhall, being twelve dozen and ſix ſkeins of curious, hard, even ſpun crape yarn, made by a woman of Eaſt Dereham, which weighed only ſixteen ounces and nearly two drams.

In 1755, the following table was ſettled, ſhewing what habits are to be worn by the right worſhipful Mr. Mayor, &c. on feſtival days, and at publick meetings.

Sundays. Mr. Mayor in ſcarlet, the aldermen in black, except on ſuch days as other habits are appointed.

Chriſtmaſs Day. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

St. Stephen's Day, when Sunday. Mr. Mayor in ſcarlet, the aldermen in violet, the ſheriffs in black.

New Year's Day, when Sunday. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

Epiphany, when Sunday. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

The thirtieth of January, and all other ſpecial faſts. Mr. Mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs in black.

St. Matthias, when Sunday. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

Palm Sunday. Mr, Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

Eaſter Day. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

Eaſter Wedneſday, ſermon at the hoſpital church in the afternoon. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

May-Day. Mr. Mayor, and the aldermen above the chair, in ſcarlet, the aldermen below the chair in violet, the ſheriffs in black.

May the twenty ninth, king Charles the Second's birth and return. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

Aſcenſion Day. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

Whit-Sunday. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

Trinity Sunday. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

Guild Day. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

Sunday in Aſſize Week, and attendance on the Judges. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

Midſummer Day, when Sunday. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

Laſt Tueſday in Auguſt, the election of a ſheriff. Mr. Mayor in ſcarlet, the aldermen in violet, the ſheriffs in black.

Michaelmas Day. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

Holymas Day, when Sunday. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

Inauguration. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

The

The King's Birth Day. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

November the fifth, Powder Plot, and on all other ſpecial thankſgivings. Mr. Mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

COMMEMORATION SERMONS.

Alderman Henry Fawcett's, at St. Michael's Coſlany, on new year's day in the afternoon.

Alderman Thomas Anguiſh's, at St. Edmund's, on twelfth day in the afternoon.

Alderman Bernard Church's, at St. John's Sepulchre, on the ſeventeenth day of May, once in two years, preached in 1767.

Archbiſhop Parker's, at St. Clement's, in the afternoon on Aſcenſion day.

Sir John Pettus's, the firſt Sunday in Auguſt, at St. Simon's and Jude's, in the afternoon.

Sir Joſeph Payne's, at St. Gregory's, on the nineteenth of Auguſt in the afternoon, once in ſeven years, preached in 1766.

Mr. Nicholas Salter's, at St. Michael's at Plea, on the firſt day of Auguſt, once in ſeven years, preached in 1764.

Alderman Thomas Maltby's, at St. Mary's, on the twenty eighth of October, in the afternoon.

Lady Suckling's, at St. Andrew's, the Friday after St. Simon and Jude; and Sir John Suckling's the Sunday after; both in the afternoon.

Alderman Thomas Codd's, at St. Peter's per

Mountergate, the Sunday before St. Thomas, in the afternoon.

N. B. At all which commemoration ſermons, the mayor in ſcarlet, the aldermen in violet, and ſheriffs in black, unleſs they fall on ſuch days as other habits are appointed.

Court Days. Mr. Mayor in ſcarlet, the aldermen in violet, and ſheriffs in black.

At Aſſemblies. Mr. Mayor in ſcarlet, the aldermen in violet, and ſheriffs in black.

At Seſſions. Mr. Mayor and the aldermen above the chair in ſcarlet, the ſheriffs in violet.

Late Sheriffs. When Mr. Mayor and the aldermen wear ſcarlet, ſuch as have been ſheriffs wear violet; but when the aldermen wear violet, then black.

Recorder and Steward. When in proceſſion with Mr. Mayor and the court of aldermen, to wear the tufted gown, except in the aſſize week, and at ſeſſions.

Memorandum. What habits are worn in the forenoon on any day whatſoever, are not to be altered in the afternoon.

When to wear the Furr. Mr. Mayor in ſcarlet faced with furr, the aldermen above the chair in violet faced with furr, from Holymas to May-day.

When the Cloaks of Juſtice are to be worn.

On Chriſtmas day, Eaſter day, and Whit-Sunday, in the afternoon. On the Guild-day, and by Mr. Mayor at the ſermon in the aſſize week.

On Friday the 14th day of February, 1756, one of the four ſpires of the cathedral tower was blown down by a violent ſtorm of wind.

On Wedneſday the 26th day of May, war was declared here againſt France with the uſual ſolemnities.

Early in the morning of Monday, January 10, 1757, a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake was felt, preceeded by a ſtrange rumbling noiſe in the air; its direction was nearly due eaſt and weſt.

At an aſſembly held on the 3d of May, it was ordered, that the thanks of the corporation be returned to Mr. Matthew Goſs, for his preſent of a gold chain and medal, to be worn by the preſent and future mayors of this city*; and alſo, that the ſaid Mr. Goſs be preſented with the freedom of this city.

On account of the very high price of wheat, and the great ſcarcity of work, the diſtreſſes of the poor muſt have been inſupportable, but for the generous ſubſcription of the inhabitants for their relief; by which about twelve thouſand perſons were ſupplied with good houſhold bread, at half price, for a conſiderable time.

The earl of Orford being appointed lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich, in the room of the earl of Buckinghamſhire, deceaſed, his lordſhip arrived here on Tueſday, July 12, and put the act, lately paſſed, for the better regulating the militia of this kingdom in execution. The number of men to be raiſed in this city is, by the ſaid act, fixed at one hundred

* The chain formerly worn by the mayor, is now uſed by the gentleman who ſerved that office the preceeding year.

dred and fifty one, who were ſworn in and inrolled on Friday the 11th of November.

On Tueſday January 31, 1758, the elegant theatre, lately erected in this city, was opened with the play of 'The Way of the World.'

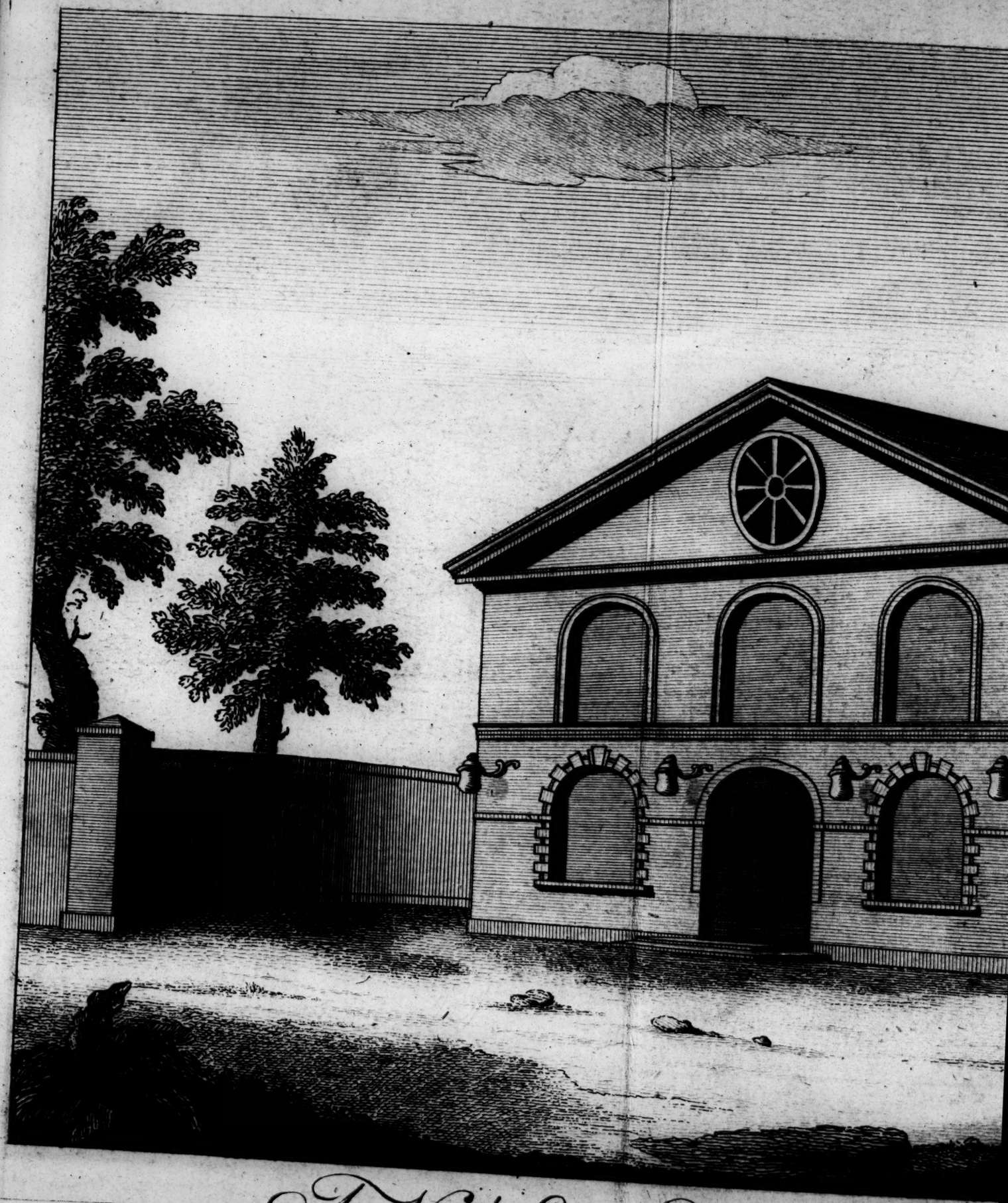
On the 21ſt day of January, 1759, in the afternoon, fell the moſt violent ſtorm of hail, ever known in this city in the memory of man: ſome of the hail ſtones (or, more properly ſpeaking, pieces of ice) were prodigiouſly large. One was taken up, which meaſured more than two inches in length, and an inch and half in breadth; it weighed three quarters of an ounce, and was extremely jagged.

On Wedneſday and Thurſday, the 4th and 5th of July, the Norfolk regiment of militia marched from this city for Portmouth. The firſt battalion marched in two diviſions by Newmarket, Cambridge, Ware, and Barnet; and the ſecond battalion, in two diviſions likewiſe, by Colcheſter, Witham, and Rumford: the whole regiment joined near London, and paſſed in review before his majeſty, thro' the palace yard at Kenſington on Tueſday the 17th, who expreſſed great ſatisfaction, at their regular diſcipline and military appearance.

Thurſday October 30, 1760, his majeſty king George the third was proclaimed here, amidſt the repeated and unanimous acclamations of the inhabitants.

On Monday, January 11, 1762, war was declared againſt Spain.

At



A North East Prospect of the



F.B. ddin 1758.

the New THEATRE in Norwich

At the aſſembly held on St. Matthias's day, it was determined to proſecute all perſons, who ſhall preſume (not being free) to ſell any kind of goods or merchandiſe by retale in their ſhops or warehouſes, contrary to the ancient cuſtoms of this city, and the privileges granted to the citizens thereof, by ſeveral royal charters.

At an aſſembly held the third of May, a committee was appointed to enquire into the abuſes committed in the meaſurement of coals from on board ſhips, and to conſider of proper means to prevent ſuch abuſes for the future; the committee accordingly nominated twelve perſons to be ſworn as meters, who are to have 3d per chalder for their trouble, to be paid by the buyer; and likewiſe drew up a ſet of rules and orders for their better regulation; a copy of which is to be delivered to each meter, and another hung up in the publick office of the collector of the tonage duties.

Early on Wedneſday morning, October 27, the inhabitants of this city were ſurpriſed with a ſudden inundation of water, which entirely overflowed the lower parts of the city, and laid under water between two and three thouſand houſes, with eight pariſh churches: the flood continued all Wedneſday, but began to abate on Thurſday morning: it was fifteen inches higher than that called St. Faith's flood in 1691; but not ſo high as the great flood in 1646 by 8 inches; or St. Andrew's flood in 1614 by thirteen inches. The damage done by it to the houſes,

houſes, wares, &c. is ſuppoſed to amount to ſeveral thouſand pounds.

On Monday, January 3, 1763, died John Spurrel Eſq; alderman of ſouth Conisford ward, who by his will left the ſum of 1355l. to be paid to the mayor, ſheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of Norwich, within ſixteen months after his deceaſe, they to give ſecurity for the ſame with a yearly intereſt of 54l. 4s. which intereſt is to be applied to the following purpoſes; 48l. for the uſe of the poor in the great hoſpital, to be paid to the maſter of the ſaid hoſpital, by four quarterly payments, who ſhall pay and equally divide the ſame, amongſt all and every the poor, who ſhall be in and belonging to the ſaid great hoſpital, at the time of his receiving ſuch payments; four pounds to be paid in June yearly to the ſaid maſter, who on the firſt day of Auguſt in every year, ſhall diſtribute 'one penny to each of the 'poor, for a pint of ſtrong beer; and the remainder 'of the ſaid 41 ſhall be expended for veal, at the 'beſt hand, to be that day roaſted and boiled, for 'the dinner of the ſaid poor, and for a proper quan-'tity of butter to be eaten therewith:' but when the firſt of Auguſt ſhall fall on a Sunday, then ſuch veal dinner to be on the Monday: forty ſhillings to be paid to the church-wardens and overſeers of St. John Sepulchre, 10s. whereof to be paid to the miniſter of the ſaid pariſh, for a ſermon to be preached there on the third Sunday in June early in the afternoon, againſt prophane curſing and ſwearing, and the remaining 30s. to be expended in bread, to

be

be diſtributed amongſt ſuch poor as ſhall attend the ſervice on that day, and ſuch other poor as may be prevented attending, by ſickneſs. He alſo requires, that the corporation ſhall order a ſermon, on death and judgment, to be preached by the miniſter of the great hoſpital church on the Wedneſday in Whitſun-week yearly. And that all the charitable donations and bequeſts, in and by his will giving and bequeathed, be fairly engroſſed upon parchment, and yearly read in the ſaid hoſpital church, between the prayers and ſermon laſt mentioned; the miniſter to have 4s the remainder of the ſaid ſum of 54l. 4s for reading the ſaid donations, and preaching the ſermon. Corporation refuſing or neglecting, at any time, to comply with the directions of his will, in ſuch caſe the 1355l. to devolve to his executor, &c.

On Wedneſday, April 13, peace was proclaimed here.

On Tueſday, October 18, his royal highneſs William duke of Cumberland paſſed thro' this city. And on the 22d. of the ſame month the reigning prince of Auhalt-Deſſau, attended by the barons Erdmanſdorff, Neutſhitz, and Feltheim, arrived here, who after viewing the curioſities and manufactures of the town, ſet forward for Yarmouth.

On the 3d of May, 1765, it was ordered, that ſix pickaxes and ſix ſpades be bought and depoſited in the engine houſe; and that keys of the engine houſe be left with the gaoler, the bridewell keeper, and the engineer; and that boards, with inſcriptions

ſignifying the ſame, be put over the door of every houſe where the keys are kept, and another upon the engine houſe door, to denote where the ſaid keys are depoſited.

On the 21ſt of September an order of aſſembly was made, that for the future, the clerk of the market, the collector of the upper market, and the weigher of the hay, be elected by the aſſembly at large, and not by the market committee, as had been uſually done.

February 24, 1766, it was ordered, that for the future all corn rents be reſerved in kind, and that money be not received in lieu thereof.

This year, on account of the great ſcarcity and advanced price of all kinds of proviſions, ſeveral dangerous riots were raiſed in various parts of the kingdom. At Norwich, a miſchievous and licentious rabble collected themſelves together on Saturday, September 27, about noon, who in the courſe of that and the following day, committed numerous outrages; ſuch as greatly damaging the houſes, and totally deſtroying the furniture of ſeveral bakers, pulling down part of the new mills, and deſtroying a large quantity of flower there, and burning to the ground a large malthouſe without Conisford gate. Every lenient meaſure was made uſe of by the magiſtrates to quiet the minds of theſe poor deluded wretches, but to no effect. The magiſtrates and principal inhabitants, therefore came to the ſpirited reſolution of repelling force by force; in conſequence of which, on Sunday afternoon, about five o'clock, they

they attacked the rioters, whilſt they were demoliſhing a houſe on Tombland, with ſuch vigour and reſolution, and ſo effectually diſperſed them, that they never more got to any head. About thirty of the ringleaders were taken, eight of whom received ſentence of death, at the aſſizes held by ſpecial commiſſion on the firſt of December, and the following days; but two only received the juſt deſert of their enormous crimes, who were executed on the 10th of January, 1767.

In the night of December 25, 1766, a ſudden and terrible fire broke out at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Ward, a butcher in Ber-ſtreet, which in a very ſhort ſpace of time entirely conſumed the ſame, together with Mr. Ward's wife, mother, two children, a grand child, and a maid ſervant; Mr. Ward himſelf, and two ſons, narrowly eſcaping.

In January, 1767, happened the greateſt fall of ſnow ever known in the memory of man. It laid near a month upon the ground, and was ſo general, as greatly to obſtruct the commerce of the whole kingdom.

On the 23d of March, the bill for making a turnpike, from the end of the town cloſe to Thetford, received the royal aſſent.

At an aſſembly held May 3, it was ordered, that the market for corn, grain, and ſeeds, be held for the future near the hay-houſe.

On Friday, July 3, the feigned iſſue between the mayor and corporation of this city, and Mr. Jeremiah Berry, an attorney of the honourable court

of Common-Pleas, was argued in the court of King's Bench. The queſtion was, Whether the privilege of an attorney exempted him from ſerving the office of ſheriff? when all the judges were clearly of opinion, that ſuch privilege not only excuſed him from ſerving that office, but even offices of a ſuperior nature to that of ſheriff of a corporation.

February 20, 1768, the corporation, conſiſting of the mayor, ſheriffs, recorder, ſteward, aldermen, and common-council, with their officers, ſtood as follows:

The Right Worſhipful Thomas Starling, Eſq; Mayor*, elected alderman December 6, 1764, for St. Giles's ward.

Nathaniel Roe and John Ives, Eſqrs. Sheriffs.†

Edward

* The mayor is elected by the freemen on the firſt day of May, and ſworn into his office on the Guild-day, which is always the Tueſday before Midſummer-day, except when Midſummer-day falls on a Wedneſday, and then the Guild is kept on the Tueſday ſe'nnight before Midſummer-day. He is elected from amongſt the aldermen, is juſtice of the quorum during his mayoralty, and afterwards juſtice of the peace during life, unleſs lawfully removed from his office of alderman. The mayor, with the ſheriffs, holds courts every Wedneſday and Saturday, to hear complaints, and to do every other act tending to the peaceable government of the city.

† One of the ſheriffs is choſen by the court of aldermen, the other by the freemen, on the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt, and are ſworn into their office on Michaelmas-day. They hold courts for the trial of actions of debt and treſpaſs.

Edward Bacon, Eſq; Recorder.‡

Charles Buckle, Eſq; Steward.§

Aldermen || paſt the Chair.

John Patteſon, Eſq; Deputy Mayor, elected Jan. 6, 1763, for S. Conisford ward.

Robert Marſh, Eſq; May 12, 1724, for Berſtreet.

Robert Harvey, Eſq; Feb. 6, 1730, for W. Wymer.

John Nuthall, Eſq; Mar. 6, 1733, for W. Wymer.

Edward King, Eſq; May 30, 1733, for Colgate.

John Wood, Eſq; Feb. 20, 1739, for Colgate.

William Crowe, Eſq; Jan. 8, 1742, for Berſtreet.

Tho. Harvey, Eſq; Oct. 3, 1742, for N. Conisford.

John Preſs, Eſq; June 2, 1752, for E. Wymer.

John Gay, Eſq; Nov. 1, 1752, for Mid. Wymer.

Peter

‡ The recorder, who muſt be a barriſter, aſſiſts in the mayor's court as chief judge; is always juſtice of the quorum, and one of the council for the city.

§ The ſteward, who muſt alſo be a barriſter, aſſiſts in the ſheriffs courts as chief judge, is always juſtice of the quorum, and the other council for the city.

|| The twenty-four aldermen are choſen for the twelve ſmaller wards, two for each ward, whoſe office it is to keep the peace in their ſeveral diviſions. When any one of them die, or be diſplaced, the freemen of that great ward, in which the leſſer ward is included, for which he is to ſerve, muſt elect another in his room, within five days after the death of his predeceſſor.

Peter Colombine, Eſq; Dec. 5, 1752, Mid. Wymer.

Jeremiah Ives, Eſq; Dec. 6, 1752, for Fyebridge.

John Goodman, Eſq; Mar. 24, 1742, for Mancroft.

Robert Rogers, Eſq; Sept. 4, 1753, for Fyebridge.

Nock. Thompſon, Eſq; April 19, 1754, N. Conisford

Barth. Harwood, Eſq; Apr. 9, 1742, for St. Giles's.

Sir T. Churchman, Knt. May 25, 1759, St. Stephen's

Jermy Harcourt, Eſq; Sept. 13, 1759, St. Stephen's

Benj. Hancock, Eſq; April 10, 1761, for Mancroft

James Poole, Eſq; Sept. 28, 1762, for E Wymer.

Aldermen below the Chair.

John Day, Eſq; July 27, 1765, for Coſlany.

Jer. Ives, jun. Eſq; July 1, 1766, for S. Conisford.

Robert Harvey, Eſq; Jan. 5, 1768, for Coſlany.

COMMON

COMMON COUNCIL.*

Conisford Ward. 12.

Mr. Iſaac Jackſon
John Brown
Benj Weſtall
Robert Elvin
Samuel Cubit
Thomas Ward
Mr. George Sharpen
Benj. Pendleton
Tho. Naſmith
Gil. Brownſmith
Thomas Ives
Abel Meen.

Mancroft Ward. 16.

Mr. Joſeph Hindmarſh
Tho. Harwood
Rich. Matthews
Tim. Matthews
Henry Trull
Cha. Reynolds
Edm. Manning
Wm. Money
Mr. Elias Norgate
James Hudſon
Robert Jollins
James Derſley
John Corbould
Reuben Deeve
Tho. Black
One vacant.

Wymer Ward. 20.

Mr. Eliſha De Hague§
Wm. Chaſe
John Simpſon
Cha. Fearman
John Aldred
Mr. John Bringloe
Chriſt. Newman
James Hardy
John Marks
Hewett Rand

Mr.

* The common-council-men are elected by the freemen, dwelling in each of the four great wards, ſeparately; for Conisford great ward on the Monday, Mancroft on the Tueſday, Wymer on the Wedneſday, and the ward beyond the water on the Thurſday in Paſſion week, thence called cleanſing week. They chooſe a ſpeaker yearly, who is called ſpeaker of the commons.

§ Speaker.

Mr. Fran. Colombine	Mr. Jonas Phillips
Richard Day	Thomas Day
Wm. Weatherill	Starling Day
Thomas Page	James Smith
Iſaac Spratt	Rich. Peete.

Ward beyond the Water. 12.

Mr. Tho. Troughton	Mr. R. Brettingham
And. Ruſhbrooke	Wm. Cutting
John Dawſon	Wm. Powell
Wm. Barnham	Robert Cooper
John Caſtell	Thomas Baſely
Joſhua Lincoln	John Langton.

Mr. Francis Wright, Town Clerk, elected the 10th of March, 1758.

Officers annually elected at the Aſſembly held the 3d of May, are,

Coroners, Mr. Jehoſaphat Poſtle, Mr. Chriſtopher Newman.

Chamberlain, Mr. Wm. Dewing.

Under Chamberlain, Mr. Samuel Strutt.

Twenty-four conſtables for the twelve wards, two for each.

Thirty-two guardians, agreeably to the workhouſe act.

Officers attending on the Mayor, are;

Mr. Charles Lay, Sword-bearer and Water Bailiff.

John Rudſdale, John Cole, officers at Mace.

Edw. Ducket, Joſ. Stone, marſhal men.

Joſeph Garthon, bellman.

Simon Tyler, charcoal-man.

Sam.

Sam. Cooke, Jonathan Lambert, Abraham Stannard, Wm. Atkinſon, ----- Reeve, Wayts.

The other officers are;

The Under Sheriff, Mr. Sam. Freemoult.
Chief Conſtable, Mr. John Mottram.
Clerk of the Market, Mr. George Wymer.
Gaoler, Mr. Aaron Fromow.

Sergeants at Mace to the Sheriffs are;

Wm. Ducket, Robert Johnſon, John Howlet, James Smith, John Talbot, John Ducket, William Dearn, Richard Thurſton.

CITY SURGEONS.

Mr. JOSEPH ROGERS, for the Pariſhes of

St. Peter Southgate
St. Etheldred
St. Julian
St. Peter per Mountergate
St. John Sepulchre
St. Michael at Thorn
St. John Timberhill
All Saints
St. Andrew
St. Michael at Plea
St. Peter Hungate
St. Simon and Jude
St. George Tombland
St. Martin at Palace
St. Helen, and the hamlets of Trowſe, Carrowe, Bracondale, and Lakenham, St. Andrew's workhouſe, and Bridewell.

Mr. WILLIAM DONNE, for the pariſhes of

St. Stephen
St. Peter of Mancroft
St. Giles
St. Benedict
St. Swithin
St. Margaret
St. Laurence
St. Gregory
St. John Maddermarket
The hamlets of Eaton, Earlham & Heigham; and for St. John's workhouſe, and the city gaol.

Mr. DAVID MARTINEAU, for the Pariſhes of

St. Michael Coſlany
St. Mary
St. Martin at Oak
St. Auguſtine
St. George Colgate
St. Clement
St. Edmund
St. Saviour
St. Paul
St. James, the hamlets of Pockthorpe, Helleſdon and Thorpe, and the infirmary.

An

An exact LIST of the MAYORS, SHERIFFS, &c.

From the Year 1403 to 1768.

	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1403	WM. Appleyard	Robert Brafier, John Daniel
1404	W. Appleyard, 2	Sampſon Baxter, John Skye
1405	Wm. Appleyard, 3	John Harleſton, Richard Spurdaunce
1406	Walter Daniel	Edmund Warner, Richard Drue
1407	John Daniel	Tho. Garrard, John Warlich
1408	Edmund Warner	Thomas Parlet, John Bixley
1409	Walter Daniel, 2	Walter Moneſlee, John Mannyng
1410	Robert Brafier	John Shoteſham, Jeffery Audley
1411	William Appleyard, 4	John Leverich, John Wake
1412	William Appleyard, 5	Richard White, John Crownthorpe
1413	Richard Drue	Wm. Sedeman, Robert Suffield
1414	John Bixley	Tho. Cock, Henry Raffman
1415	John Mannyng	Richard Moneſlee, Tho. Ocle
1416	Henry Raffman	John Aſgar, John Mitchel
1417	John Daniel, 2	Wm. Rooſe, Henry Jakys
1418	Wm. Appleyard, 6	Robert Baxter, John Cambridge
1419	Walter Daniel, 3	Henry Pykynge, John Shoteſham
1420	Richard Spurdaunce	Tho. Ingham, Robert Aſgar
1421	William Sedeman	Wm. Nyche, Simon Cooke
1422	John Mannyng, 2	John Gerrard, Tho. Daniel
1423	Walter Daniel, 4	John Wright, John Hodgekins
1424	Robert Baxter	Wm. Grey, Peter Brafier
1425	Thomas Ingham	Tho. Wetherby, Robert Chapelyn
1426	John Aſgar	John Copping, John Gleder
1427	Tho. Wetherby	John Welby, Richard Steynes
1428	Richard Moneſlee	John Alderford, Gregory Draper
1429	Robert Baxter, 2	Wm. Iſleham, John Sipater
1430	John Cambridge	Robert Toppys, John Penning
1431	Thomas Ingham, 2	Wm. Aſhwell, Tho. Grafton

1432 Tho.

	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1432	Thomas Wetherby, 2	John Dunnyng, Auguſtine Bang
1433	Richard Spurdaunce, 2	Robt. Londeſdale, Wm. Hempſtede
1434	John Gerard	Roger Booton, Tho. Ball
1435	Robert Toppys	Edmund Bretton, Peter Roper
1436	Robert Chapelyn	Richard Braſier, Chr. Crumpe, to March 1. / Walter Eaton, John Lynford, by the king's writ.
1437	John Cambridge, 2	Simon Walſoken, Clement Rayſhe

The LIBERTIES ſeized.

	John Welles, Warden, acted ſingle to March 1, and then appointed the Mayor to act under him.	
1438	John Welles, Warden, J. Cambridge, Mayor.	
1439	John Welles, Warden, J. Cambridge, Mayor.	Walter Eaton, John Lynford, to July 17. / Simon Walſoken, Clement Rayſhe, the reſt of the year.

The LIBERTIES reſtored

1440	Robert Toppys, 2	John Broſyerd, John Spicer
1441	Wm. Aſhwell	John Goſleyn, Henry Sturmyn
1442	Wm. Hempſtede	Tho. Alleyn, Ralph Segryme, to March 18.

The LIBERTIES ſeized.

	Sir John Clifton, Gov.	
1443	Sir John Clifton, Gov.	John Intwood, Robert Alleyn
1444	Sir John Clifton, Gov.	John Intwood, Robert Alleyn
1445	Sir John Clifton, Gov.	John Intwood, Robert Alleyn
1446	Sir John Clifton, Gov. to April 20. Tho. Catworth, warden	John Intwood, Robert Alleyn
1447	Tho. Catworth, Warden, to Dec. 1.	John Intwood, Robert Alleyn, to Dec. 1.

The

The LIBERTIES reſtored.

	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
	William Hempſtede	Tho. Alleyn, Ralph Segryme
1448	William Aſhwell, 2	Robert Furbuſher, John Wighton
1449	Gregory Draper	Richard Brown, John Drolle
1450	Thomas Alleyn	John Chittock, Robert Machone
1451	Ralph Segryme	William Barley, John Gilbert
1452	Robert Toppys, 3	Thomas Ellis, Robert Syrede
1453	John Drolle	Edward Cutler, John Clarke
1454	Richard Brown	Richard Bear, Jeffery Quinch
1455	Gregory Draper, 2	William Norwich, John Albone
1456	Richard Braſier	Thomas Bokenham, John Butt
1457	John Chittock	Jeffery Joye, John Hunworth
1458	Robert Toppys, 4	Thomas Owdolfe, William Reyner
1459	John Gilbert	Walter Godfrey, Edmund Coleman
1460	Thomas Ellis	Roger Beſt, John Aubery
1461	William Norwich	John Northal, John Cook
1462	John Butt	John Burton, Richard Hoſte
1463	Richard Braſier, 2	Henry Spencer, William Willis
1464	John Gilbert, 2	William Swaine, Robert Portland
1465	Thomas Ellis, 2	Walter Thornfield, Richard Daniel
1466	John Chittock, 2	John Roſe, John Beccles
1467	Roger Beſt	John Laws, Robert Hickling
1468	Walter Thornfield	Richard Ferrour, Thomas Veyle
1469	John Aubery	Thomas Bokenham, Wm. Pepper
1470	Edward Cutler	John Harvey, Henry Owdolfe
1471	John Butt, 2	John Wellys, Robert Aylmer
1472	Roger Beſt, 2	Edmund Staley, Thomas Storme
1473	Richard Ferrour	John Cocke, William London
1474	Thomas Ellis, 3	James Goldbeater John Burghe
1475	William Swaine	Thomas Cambridge, Rob. Lounde
1476	John Wellys	Hammond Claxton, Robert Cooke
1477	Robert Portland	Gregory Clarke, Phillip Curſon
1478	Richard Ferrour, 2	Robert Oſborne, Thomas Bewfield
1479	Thomas Bokenham	Robert Wellys, Thomas Phillips
1480	John Aubery, 2	Robert Gardiner, Thomas Woorts
1481	Robert Aylmer	Robert Belton, John Denton

1482 William

	Mayors.	Sheriffs.
1482	William London	Richard Ballys, Ralph Eſt
1483	Richard Ferrour, 3	William Roſe, William Ferrour
1484	John Cook	John Ebbs, William Curtis
1485	Hammond Claxton	John Tills, John Swaine
1486	John Aubery, 3 died. Thomas Bokenham, 2	Thomas Wilkins, John Jowelle
1487	John Wellys, 2	John Pyncheamore, John Caiſter
1488	Thomas Bewfield	John Rede, Richard Howard
1489	Richard Ballys	Thomas Cauſe, Nicholas Davie
1490	Robert Gardiner	Nicholas Cowlitch, Wm. Gogeon
1491	William London, 2	Stephen Bryan, John Cocke
1492	Robert Aylmer, 2	John Warnes, John Rightwiſe
1493	Richard Ferrour 4.	Robert Long, Bartholomew King
1494	Stephen Bryan	John Horſley, Robert Burghe
1495	J. Wellys, 3 died. T Cauſe	Richard Braſier, Robert Beſt
1496	John Rede	John Francis, John Pethood
1497	Nicholas Cowlitch	Gregory Clarke, Thomas Aldrich
1498	Richard Ferrour, 5	William Ramſey, Thomas Henning
1499	Robert Gardiner, 2	John Randolph, Rob. Pyncheamore
1500	John Warnes	Jefferey Steward, John Crome
1501	John Rightwiſe	Richard Aylmer, William Drake
1502	William Ramſey	Simon Rede, John Smith
1503	Thomas Cauſe, 2	Thomas Warnes, Thomas Gaunt
1504	Robert Burghe	W. Hart, J. Hendry died. J. Walters
1505	Gregory Clarke	Thomas Large, William Godfrey
1506	Robert Gardiner, 3	Thomas Clarke, John Swaine
1507	Thomas Aldrich	John Clarke, William Ferrour
1508	William Ramſey, 2	Edward Rede, Robert Brown
1509	Robert Long	Henry Attemere, Robert Jannys
1510	Richard Braſier	John Marſham, Ralph Wilkins
1511	Richard Aylmer	Robert Pell, John Stalone
1512	William Hart	Stephen Stalone, Richard Corpeſty
1513	John Rightwiſe, 2	John Buſting, Thomas Pickerel
1514	Gregory Clarke, 2	Henry Scholehouſe, John Terry
1515	John Clarke	Robert Barker, d. Richard Ferrour, d. William Broome, Thomas Wilkins

1516 Thomas

Mayors.	Sheriffs.
1516 Thomas Aldrich, 2	Thomas Bauberg, Gregory Cauſe
1517 Robert Jannys	Robert Green, Thomas Cory
1518 John Marſham	Robert Hemming, Ham. Linſtead
1519 William Hart	John Brown, Bartholomew Springal
1520 John Clarke, 2	Nicholas Sywhat, John Weſtgate
1521 Edward Rede	Thomas Moore, Robert Hall
1522 Robert Brown	William Ruſſel, John Watts
1523 John Terry	Reg. Littleprow, William Norfolk
1524 Robert Jannys, 2	Ste. Raynbow, W. Crane, d. H. Salter
1525 Thomas Pickerel	Robert Leech, John Swaine
1526 Robert Ferrour	Auguſtine Steward, W. Layer
1527 Ralph Wilkins	Thomas Grewe, John Clarke
1528 William Broome	Thomas Crank, Henry Fuller
1529 Robert Green	John Curat, John Corbet
1530 Thomas Bauburgh	Tho. Necton, Nicholas Sotherton
1531 Edward Rede 2	Richard Catlyn, William Rogers
1532 Reginald Littleprow	John Groote, William Haſte
1533 Thomas Pickerel, 2	Adam Lawes, Roger Cooper
1534 Auguſtine Steward	John Lynn, Thomas Greenwood
1535 Nicholas Sywhat	Robert Brown, Henry Crook
1536 Robert Ferrour, 2	Edmund Wood, Tho. Thetford
1537 William Layer	Robert Rugge, Robert Palmer
1538 Thomas Pickerel, 3	Nich. Oſborn, John Humberſton
1539 Nicholas Sotherton	Ja. Marſham, T. Walter, J. Trace
1540 Thomas Grewe	Thomas Codd, John Spencer
1541 Robert Leech	John Quaſh, Felix Puttock
1542 William Rogers	Thomas Cocke, Richard Davy
1543 Edward Rede, 3	Rich. Lee. W. Morant, T. Marſham
1544 Henry Fuller	Edmund Warren, Robert Marlyng
1545 Robert Rugge	Richard Suckling, Robert Lyng
1546 Auguſtine Steward, 2	Robert Mitchell, Bernard Utber
1547 Robert Leech, 2	Thomas Dowſing, Wm. Hede
1548 Edmund Wood, died William Rogers, 2	Henry Bacon, John Atkins
1549 Thomas Codde	Richard Fletcher, Wm. Ferrour
1550 Robert Rugge, 2	Thomas Morley, John Walters

1551 Richard

	Mayors.	Sheriffs.
1551	Richard Davy	John Aldrich, Thomas Grey
1552	Thomas Cocke	Robert Norman, John Bungay
1553	Henry Crooke	Nicholas Norgate John Howes
1554	Thomas Marſham	Thomas Malbye, Wm. Mingay
1555	Felix Puttock, died. Thomas Codd, 2.	Thomas Green, John Bloome
1556	Auguſtine Steward, 3	Tho. Sotherton, Leon. Sotherton
1557	Henry Bacon	Edm. Woolſey, T. Lynn, J. Benjamin
1558	John Aldrich	Thomas Parker, Andrew Quaſh
1559	Richard Fletcher	Tho. Cully, Thomas Teſmond
1560	Robert Mychell	Thomas Whale, Richard Hede
1561	William Mingay	Robert Wood, Thomas Pecke
1562	William Ferrour	Tho. Ferrour, Thomas Beamond
1563	Richard Davy, 2	Chriſtopher Some, Ellis Bate
1564	Nicholas Norgate	Robert Suckling, John Gibbs
1565	Thomas Sotherton	John Sotherton, Thomas Winter
1566	Henry Bacon, 2	Thomas Pettus, John Suckling
1567	Thomas Whale	John Worſley, Thomas Layer
1568	Thomas Parker	John Rede, Simon Bowde
1569	Robert Wood	Chriſtopher Layer, Richard Bate
1570	John Aldrich	Tho. Gleane, Robert Goſtling
1571	Thomas Green	Henry Greenwood, Edward Pye
1572	Robert Suckling	Nich. Sotherton, Francis Rugge
1573	Thomas Pecke	George Bowgeon, Tho. Stokes
1574	Chriſtopher Some	Nicholas Baker, Thomas Gooch
1575	William Ferrour, 2	Richard Baker, Clement Hyrne
1576	Thomas Layer	Cut. Brereton, Francis Morley
1577	Thomas Cully	Rich. Howes, Rich. Bange
1578	Sir Robert Wood, Kt. 2	John Elwin, Thomas Secker
1579	Simon Bowde	Robert Davy, John Pye
1580	Chriſtopher Some, 2	Laur. Wood, Nich. Bradford
1581	Chriſtopher Layer	Rich. Ferrour, Thomas Pye
1582	Robert Suckling, 2	Rob. Yarrum, John Wilkinſon
1583	Thomas Gleane	Henry Pye, Ed. Johnſon
1584	John Suckling	Laur. Watts, Titus Norris
1585	Thomas Layer, 2	Roger Weld, John Teſmond

1586 Tho-

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1586 Thomas Pecke, 2	Henry Davy, Joſhua Cully
1587 Francis Rugge	Alex. Thurſtone, Greg. Houlton
1588 Simon Bowde, 3	Rob. Rooke, Wm. Ramſey
1589 Chriſtopher Layer, 2	Randolph Smith, John Sylver
1590 Thomas Pettus	Robert Hall, Wm. Peters
1591 Robert Yarrum	Nich. Layer, Tho. Lane
1592 Thomas Gleane	Tho. Sotherton, Roger Ramſey
1593 Clement Hyrne	Rob. Blackburne, Aug. Whale
1594 Chriſtopher Some, 3	Rich. Tolye, Wm. Johnſon
1595 Thomas Layer, 3	E. Browne, d. R. Sadler, R. Gaywood
1596 Richard Ferrour	Tho. Anguiſh, Rob. Gybſon
1597 Thomas Pye	Tho. Hyrne, Peter Barker
1598 Francis Rugge, 2	J. Pettus, George Downynge
1599 Roger Weld	Rob. Garſhead, Henry Galliard
1600 Alexander Thurſtone	Tho. Pettus, Rob. Debney
1601 John Teſmond	J. Chapman, Spencer Peterſon
1602 Thomas Gleane, 3 d. Francis Rugge, 3	John Mingay, William Drake
1603 Thomas Lane	Ed. Nutting, John Symonds
1604 Thomas Hyrne	Geo. Birch, Geo. Cocke
1605 Thomas Sotherton	Mich. Aldrich, Fran. Smallpiece
1606 Joſhua Cully	Tho. Bloſſe, John Shovell
1607 George Downynge	Rob. Craſke, James Allen
1608 Sir John Pettus, Kt,	Rob. Hornſey, Henry Fawcett
1609 Sir Tho. Hyrne, Kt. 2	Baſſing. Throckmorton, T. Doughty
1610 Roger Ramſey	Peter Gleane, Rich. Goldman
1611 Thomas Anguiſh	Richard Roſſe, Simon Davie
1612 Thomas Bloſſe	William Buſſey, John Norris
1513 George Cocke	Lyonel Claxton, Mich. Parker.
1614 Thomas Pettus	Tho. Spendlove, Mat. Peckover
1615 Peter Gleane	Chriſt. Baret, Francis Cocke
1616 Sir Thomas Hyrne, Kt. 3	Wm. Browne, Tho. Cory
1617 John Mingay	Alex. Anguiſh, Ed. Cocke
1618 Richard Roſſe	John Anguiſh, John Warde
1619 Roger Gaywood	Nath. Remington, Lucian Laws
1620 Richard Tolye	Tho. Shipdham, Tho. Baker.

	Mayors.	Sheriffs.
1621	George Birche	John Ramſey, John Ling
1622	Francis Smallpiece	Nich. Emmes, Rob. Sumpter
1623	Robert Craſke	Wm. Greene, R. Siggeſwicke
1624	Robert Debney	John Loveland, Rob. Powle
1625	Michael Parker	N. Oſborne, Step. Leverington
1626	Baſſing. Throckmorton	Aug. Scottow, Rich. Harman
1627	Francis Cocke	Henry Lane, Thomas Atkin
1628	Thomas Cory	Wm. Symonds, John Daniel
1629	Alexander Anguiſh	John Thacker, Wm. Goſtlin
1630	William Browne	John Tolye, Rob. Palgrave
1631	Thomas Shipdham	Rob. Tompſon, Tho Carver
1632	Robert Hornſey	Edm. Burman, Adr. Parmenter
1633	William Buſſy	Rich. Warde, Rich. Keepis
1634	Chriſtopher Baret	Sam. Puckle, Mat. Peckover
1635	John Anguiſh	Tho. Barber, John Croſhold
1636	Thomas Baker	John Freeman, John Utting
1637	Robert Sumpter	John Lombe, Mat. Sotherton
1638	John Tolye	Livewell Sherwood, J. Grey
1639	Richard Harman	Henry Watts, John Salter
1640	Henry Lane	John Oſborne, John Dethick
1641	T. Carver, mayor elect, d. Adr. Parmenter.	Mat. Linſey, Rob. Baron
1642	William Goſtling	J. Greenwood, J. Rayley
1643	John Thacker	Thomas Toſt, Richard Bateman
1644	John Tolye, 2	Thomas Baret, Bernard Church
1645	Matthew Peckover	John Cory, Wm. Rye
1646	Henry Watts	Rich. Wenman, Robert Holmes
1647	John Utting	Tho. Aſhwell, William Davy
1648	Edmund Burman	Wm. Barnham, Rob. Allen
1649	R. Baron, d. J. Rayley	A. Peckover, d. J. Mann, S. Brewſter
1650	M. Linſey, d. T. Baret	Wm. Tooke, Nehemiah Bond
1651	Bernard Church	Tho. Johnſon, John Knights
1652	William Barnham	Clement Parnel, Roger Whiſtler
1653	John Mann	Chriſt. Jay, Roger Mingay
1654	Thomas Toſt	John Andrews, Joſeph Paine
1655	John Salter	Henry Woods, Rich. Coldham

1656 Samuel

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1656 Samuel Puckle	Rob. Powle, James Long
1657 Chriſtopher Jay	Rob. Gooch, Wm. Heyward
1658 Roger Mingay	Rob.Hawys, Mat. Marcon
1659 William Davy	Tho. Wiſſe, John Lawrence
1660 Sir Joſeph Paine, Knt.	E. Browne, d. A. Briggs, G. Steward
1661 John Oſborne	Henry Sydnor, Henry Hearne
1662 Richard Wenman	George Miris, John Manſer
1663 John Croſhold	Rob. Bendiſh, Tho. Thacker
1664 WilliamHeyward	H. Watts, jun. Tho. Chickering
1665 Matthew Marcon	J. Denew, F. Norris, d. J. Richer
1666 Henry Wood	H. Crowe, John Wigget
1667 Thomas Wiſſe	Rich. Wenman, Jehoſ. Davy
1668 Roger Hawys	Iſaac Decele, Row. Cockey
1669 John Lawrence	John Wrench, Mark Cockey
1670 Auguſtine Briggs	Wm. Crowe, Adrian Paine
1671 Thomas Thacker	John Toll, d. Peter Wigget
	Daniel Palmer, d. John Lowe
1672 Robert Bendiſh	J. Leverington, R. Clayton, d.
	Robert Freeman
1673 Henry Hearne	John Derſley, H. Bokenham
1674 Henry Watts, Jun.	Rob. Cooke, Tho. Cooke
1675 John Manſer	Wm. Drake, John Todd
1676 Thomas Chickering	Wm. Helwys, Wm. Parmenter
1677 John Richer	Jerem. Vynne, Nicholas Helwys
1678 Jehoſaphat Davy	Henry Brady, Simon Wiſſiter
1679 Henry Crowe	James Brockden, Tho. Seaman
1680 Robert Freeman	Leo. Oſborne, Fra. Gardiner
1681 Hugh Bokenham	John Weſtthorpe, Wm. Salter
1682 John Lowe	Phil. Stebbing, Lawr. Goodwin
1683 William Helwys	John Lowe, Samuel Warkhouſe
1684 Nich. Helyws	Nic. Morley, Mich. Beverly
1685 Fr. Gardiner	Tho. Blofield, Aug. Briggs
1686 Wm. Salter	Wm. Guybon, Rich. Brockden
1687 Phil. Stebbing	Nich. Bickerdike, turned out by King James, 2
	Timothy Wynn, John Ward

	Mayors.	Sheriffs.
1688	John Wrench	Thomas Poſtle, John Atkinſon
1689	Tho. Cooke	John Yallop, John Drake
1690	Jer. Vynne	John Awbry, Thomas Turner
1691	Thomas Blofield	John Freeman, Roger Salter
1692	Michael Beverly	Gamaliel Sugden, Peter Thacker
1693	Robert Cooke	Edward Clarke, John Hall
1694	John Ward	Chriſtopher Stallon, Robert Bene
1695	Auguſtine Briggs	Samuel Moulton, Richard Pitcher
1696	Nicholas Bickerdike	William Blyth, Chriſtopher Gibbs
1697	Laurence Goodwin	John Cooke, Auguſtine Metcalfe
1698	Sam. Warkhouſe	George Gynne, William Cooke
1699	Tho. Turner	Peter Seaman, Thomas Palgrave
1700	Edw. Clarke	John Covell, Thomas Dunch
1701	John Hall	Mathew Nall, Thomas Havers
1702	John Atkinſon	Nicholas Helwys, John Gooſe
1703	John Freeman	Edw. Bayſpoole, Wm. Cockman
1704	Wm. Blyth	John Riſeborow, Ben. Auſtin
1705	Peter Thacker	William Brereton, John Norman
1706	Wm. Cooke	Peter Attelſey, Anth. Parmenter
1707	Peter Seaman,	Rob. Chickering, Ja. Daniel
1708	Thomas Havers	Tho. Monſey, Wm. Rogers
1709	Matthew Nall	Geo. Vertue, Tho. Bubbin
1710	Rob. Bene	Hen. Shardelowe, Geo. Gobbet
1711	Wm. Cockman	Anthony Ranſome, Rich. Manby
1712	John Gooſe	Joſ. Waſey, Jehoſ. Poſtle
1713	Nicholas Helwys	Tho. Vere, Tho. Harwood
1714	John Norman	Joſ. Burton, Rich. Lubbock
1715	Peter Attelſey	Jacob Robins, Sam. Freemoult
1716	Aug. Metcalfe	Tho. Newton, Rich. Mott
1717	Rich. Lubbock, d. Tho. Bubbin, d. Anth. Parmenter	Edm. Hunton, Edw. Coleburne
1718	Rich. Mott	B. Nuthall, J. Oſborn, d. D. Meadows
1719	John Hall, 2.	Dan. Fromanteel, Rob. Marſh
1720	Edw. Coleburne	John Croſhold, John Harvey
1721	Benj. Nuthall	Tho. Harmer, Tim. Balderſtone

1722 Tho.

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS,
1722 Tho. Newton	John Pell, Nath. Paul
1723 Edm. Hunton	F. Arnam, T. Tawell, d. J. Cuſtance
1724 John Croſhold	John Black, Philip Meadows
1725 Daniel Fromanteel	Wm. Clarke, John Langley
1726 John Cuſtance	Jerem. Ives, Abra. Yeſtis
1727 John Harvey	S. Morgan, d. W. Pearce, R. Harvey
1728 Tho. Harwood	John Preſs, John Spurrell
1729 John Black	Tho. Maltby, Edw. King
1730 John Pell	S. Ekins, d. J. Nuthall, S. Lillington
1731 Rob. Marſh	Rob. Blyford, Joſeph Brittan
1732 Francis Arnam	J. Browne, Bartho. Balderſtone
1733 Jerem. Ives	John Fromow, John Simpſon
1734 Philip Meadows	Rob. Stileman, James Naſmith
1735 Tho. Vere	Rich. Humfrey, Wm. Wigget
1736 Tim. Balderſtone	Tho. Johnſon, Simeon Waller
1737 John Spurrell	Charles Maltby, Nathan. Roe
1738 Rob. Harvey	James Barnham, John Black
1739 Wm. Clarke	Abra. Larwood, Hen. Spark Patteſon
1740 John Nuthall	Charles Lay, d. T. Harvey, J. Wood
1741 Edw. King	John Calvert, Wm. Crowe
1742 Wm. Wigget	Wm. Greenaway, Tho. Wigg
1743 James Naſmith	Tho. Ward, Rob. Rogers
1744 John Black	Benj. Lewis, Edm. Hooke
1745 Simeon Waller	Joſeph Hamont, ſen. James Smith
1746 John Wood	John Gay, Joſ. Hamont, jun.
1747 Wm. Crowe	Charles Wace, Philip Stannard
1748 Tho Harvey	John Dyball, Jerem. Ives
1749 Benj. Nuthall, 2.	Wm. Woolbright, Tho. Hurnard
1750 John Cuſtance, 2.	John Smith, John Cooper
1751 Tim. Balderſtone, 2.	John Goodman, Peter Colombine
1752 Tho. Hurnard	J. Tompſon, Sam. Harvey
1753 John Preſs	N. Tompſon, J. Fromow, d. P. Fromow
1754 John Gay	Charles Weſton, Iſaac Lillington
1755 Pet. Colmbine	Iſaac Houghton, J. Simpſon
1756 Jer. Ives	Ralph Smyth, John Scott
1757 John Goodman	Wm. Lovick, Tho. Churchman Kt.

1758 Rob.

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1758 Rob. Rogers	Barth. Harwood, Dan. Ganning
1759 Nock. Tompſon	Mark Addey, John Derſley
1760 Barth. Harwood	Cha. Fearman, Jarmy Harcourt
1761 Tho. Churchman, Knt.	John Patteſon, Ben. Hancock
1762 Jarmy Harcourt	Wm. Cady, John Day
1763 Ben. Hancock	J. Alcock, d. J. Poole, Jer. Ives
1764 John Derſley,	R. Bretingham, J. Aldred
1765 James Poole	Rob. Barret, Jer. Ives
1766 John Patteſon	John Addey, Rob. Harvey
1767 Tho. Starling	Nath. Roe, John Ives

AN EXACT

LIST of the BURGESSES

That have ſerved in

PARLIAMENT for this CITY.

From the earlieſt Accounts.

N. B. The figures ſet before the names, denote the year of each king's or queen's reign.

Edward I. 1272.

26. Adam de Toftes, John le Graunt.
27. Robt. de Holveſton, Roger de Tudenham.
28. The ſame.
30. Roger de Tudenham, Robt. de Weſton.
31. John le Graunt, John de Morle.
32. The ſame.
33. Jeff. de Norwich, clerk, Ralph de Burewode.
34. Wm. de Wichingham, Henry Gare.

Edward

* Parliaments, at their firſt inſtitution, were called together on particular emergencies, and diſſolved as ſoon as the buſineſs was diſpatched, which occaſioned their meeting. The burgeſſes to ſerve for this city, are elected by the freemen and freeholders.

Edward II. 1307.

1. John de Morle, John Sparowe.
1. Tho. Butt, Tho. de Hakeford.
2. John de Morle, John Benediſcite.
4. John de Morle, John Sparowe.
5. The ſame.
6. John de Corpeſty, Thomas Butt.
6. Wm. de Wichingham, John de Ellingham.
7. The ſame.
8. Roger de St. Auſtin, John de la Salle.
8. John Sparowe, Roger Fitz Hugh.
12. John de Morle, Peter de Scothow.
15. John Flynt, Thomas de Byntree.
16. John de Morle, jun. Robert de Hakeford.
19. Wm. de Strumpſawe, Wm. de Wichingham.
20. Wm. Bateman, Wm. Butt.

Edward III. 1327.

1. John de Morle, Thomas Butt.
2. Tho. Butt, Reginald de Gurmunceſtre.
2. Richard Arundel, John de Morle.
4. Thomas Butt, John Ymme.
4. Thomas Butt, Wm. de Horsford.
5. Thomas Butt, John de Snyterton.
6. Thomas Butt, Peter de Hakeford.
7. The ſame.
8. John de Morle, Peter de Hakeford.
8. Thomas Butt, Peter de Hakeford
9. John de Berney, Peter de Hakeford.
9. William Butt, Thomas Butt.
11. Tho. de la Rokele, John le Grey.
12. Robert Bendiſh, Wm. de Wichingham.

12. Tho. de la Rokele, Edm. Coſyn.
14. Robert de Wyleby, John Fitz John.
15. Richard de Bytering, Robert de Bumpſtede.
17. John Ymme, Peter de Hakeford.
17. John Ymme, John de Morle.
20. Robert de Poleye, John de Plumſtede.
21. Edm. Coſyn, John de Hakeford.
22. Robert de Poleye, Peter de Hakeford.
24. Richard de Bytering, Robert de Bumpſtede.*
26. Roger Hardegray.
27. Richard de Bytering, Robert de Bumpſtede.
28. Robert de Bumpſtede, Edm. Sturmere.
29. Roger Hardegray, Robert de Bumpſtede.
31. Roger Hardegray, Wm. Sky.
33. John de Morle, John le Grant.
34. Roger Hardegray, Richard de Bytering.
36. Robert de Bumpſtede, Walter de Bixton.
42. John de Knateſhall, Wm. de Blickling.
45. John Latymer.
46. Richard Fiſhe, Jeffery Seawale.
47. John de Stoke, Will. Gerard.
49. Barth. de Appelyerd, Wm. de Blickling.
50. Robert Popingeay, Thomas Spynk.

Richard II. 1377.

1. Wm. de Bixton, Peter de Alderford.
2. Walter de Bixton, Henry Lomynour.
3. Walter de Bixton, Thomas Spink.
4. John Latymer, Robert de Bernham.
5. John de Well, Walter de Bixton.

5. John

* The city paid them 7l. 6s. 8d. for their attendance in parliament.

5. John de Well, Wm. Gerrard.
6. Wm. Blickling, Walter de Bixton.
7. Walter de Bixton, Wm. Appleyard, jun.
7. Wm. Gerrard, John Parlet.
8. Wm. Appleyard, Tho. Gerrard.
9. Clement Hereward, Wm. Appleyard.
10. Walter Niche, Walter Bixton.
Walter de Bixton, Tho. Spink.
11. Wm. Appleyard, Walter de Bixton.
12. Walter de Bixton, John de Multon.
13. Hen. Lomynour, Walter de Bixton.
14. Walter de Bixton, Wm. Everard
14. Wm. Appleyard, Tho. Gerrard
15. Walter de Bixton. Tho. Gerrard
16. Wm. Everard, John de Multon
17. Hen. Lomynour, Wm. Everard.
18. Wm. Appleyard, Hen. Lomynour.
19. Wm. Appleyard, Tho. Gerrard
20. Wm. Appleyard Hen. Lomynour
21. Walter de Bixton, Richard White
22. Hen. Lomynour, Roger de Blickling.

Henry IV. 1399.

1. Hen. Lomynour, Wm. de Blickling
2. Edm. Warner, Wm. de Crakeford.
2. Edm. Warner, Walter de Eton.
3. Wm. Appleyard, Wm. de Crakeford.
5. Wm. Everard, Walter de Eton.
7. Walter de Eton, Rob. Dunſton.
10. Robert Dunſton, Wm. Ampulford.
13. Thomas Gerrard, Barth. Appleyard.
14. Bart. Appleyard, John Alderford.

14. Wm. Sedeman, John Biſkelee.

Henry V. 1413.

1. Robert Braſier, Robert Dunſton.
1. Robert Braſier, John Alderford.
2. Wm. Sedeman, Richard Spurdance.
3. John Biſkelee, Robert Dunſton.
3. Henry Kaſman, William Sedeman.
4. John Biſkelee, William Appleyard.*
5. John Braſier, Robert Dunſton.
7. Walter Eton, John Alderford.
7. Wm. Appleyard, John Biſkelee.
8. Robert Baxter, John Dunſton.
9. Robert Dunſton, Henry Pekyng.

Henry VI. 1422.

1. Robert Dunſton, Richard Moneſlee.
2. John Gerrard, Richard Moneſlee.
3. Walter Eton, John Gerrard.
4. Simon Cocke, Richard Diveroſe.
6. Thomas Ingham, John Alderford.
7. 8. Thomas Wetherby, Thomas Ingham.
9. Richard Moneſlee, Robert Chappeleyn.
10. John Gerrard, Richard Moneſlee.
11. Richard Moneſlee, Wm. Aſhwell.
12. The ſame.
13. 14. John Gerrard, Wm. Aſhwell.
15. Thomas Wetherby, John Toppys
20. John Gerrard, Gregory Draper.
23. Thomas Ingham, Robert Toppys.
25. John Gerrard, Gregory Draper.
27. Robert Toppys, Ralph Segryme.

Wm.

* Firſt Mayor of Norwich.

28. Wm. Aſhwell, Wm. Hempſtede.
29. Wm. Aſhwell, John Damme.
31. Wm. Barley, John Jenny.†
33. Wm. Aſhwell, John Drolle.
38. Richard Browne, John Chyttock.
38. Edward Cutler, John Burton.

Edward IV. 1461.

1. Robert Toppys, Edward Cutler.
2. Thomas Elys, William Skippewith.
7. Henry Spelman, Richard Hoſte.
12. John Aubrey, Thomas Bokenham.
17. John Jenney, Henry Wilton.

Richard III. 1483.

1. Robert Thorp, John Marleburgh.

Henry VII. 1485.

1. John Paſton, Philip Curzon.
4. Robert Thorp, Thomas Caus.
4. Thomas Jenny, Robert Thorp
7. John Pyncheamore, Philip Curzon.
11. Stephen Bryan, Robert Thorp.
12. James Hobart, Thomas Caus.
12. Robert Thorp, Robert Burgh.‡
19. Robert Burgh, John Rightwiſe.§

Henry VIII. 1509.

2. John Clerk, Robert Harrydance.
6. John Pyncheamore, Philip Curzon.

† They remitted to the city their wages.

‡ The city allowed them 4s. a day for their wages, during their attendance in parliament, and they were paid for ſixty days: but Burgh abated 10s. and Thorp 30s.

§ They received 2s. a day each, for ſixty-five days attendance.

33. William Rogers, Auguſtine Steward.||

Edward VI. 1547.

6. Thomas Marſham, Alexander Mather.
6. The ſame.

Mary, 1553.

1. Thomas Gawdy, Richard Catlyn.
1. Henry Ward, John Ball.
2. John Corbet, Alexander Mather.
3. John Aldrich, Thomas Gray.*
4. Thomas Gawdy, Thomas Sotherton.

Elizabeth, 1558.

1. Edward Flowerdew, John Aldrich.†
5. Robert Mitchels, Thomas Parker.
13. John Blenerhaſſet, Robert Suckling.
14. John Aldrich, Thomas Beaumont.
27. Chriſtopher Layer, Simon Bowde.
28. Robert Suckling, Thomas Layer.
31. Francis Rugge, Thomas Gleane.
35. Robert Houghton, Robert Yarrum.
39. Thomas Sotherton, Chriſtopher Layer.
43. Alexander Thurſton, John Pettus.

James I. 1603.

1. Sir Henry Hobart, Knt. John Pettus.
12. Sir Thomas Hyrne, Knt. Rice Gwynne.
18. Sir Richard Roſſe, Knt. William Denny.
21. Sir Thomas Hyrne, Knt. William Denny.

Charles

|| The names of the burgeſſes returned for the parliaments held in the 11ſt, 14th, 21ſt, 28th, and 31ſt years of this king, are not to be found.

* They received 4s. a day, for ſeventy-nine days attendance.

† The city paid them 36l. for ſixty-four days attendance.

Charles I. 1625.

1. Sir Thomas Hyrne, Knt, William Denny.
1. John Suckling, Thomas Hyrne, Knts.
3. Peter Gleane, Knt, Robert Debney.
15. Richard Harman, Richard Catlyn.‡

Charles II. 1649.

7. Bernard Church, John Hobart.§
9. John Hobart, William Barnham.‖
11. William Barnham, Thomas Rant.*
12. Chriſtopher Jay, Francis Corey.
28. William Paſton, Auguſtine Briggs.
29. The ſame.
30. The ſame.
32. The ſame.

James II. 1685.

1. Robert Paſton, Sir Nevil Catlyn, Knt.
4. Sir Nevil Catlyn, Robert Davy.
Thomas Blofield, Sir Nevil Catlyn.†

William III. 1689.

1. Thomas Blofield, Hugh Bokenham.
5. John Ward, in room of H. Bokenham, died.
6. Francis Gardiner, Thomas Blofield.
9. Robert Davy, Thomas Blofield.
11. The ſame.
12. Edward Clarke, Robert Davy.

Anne,

‡ Members of the Long Parliament.
§ Members during the uſurpation.
‖ Ditto.
* Members at the Reſtoration.
† Elected members for the convention.

Anne, 1702.

1702. Robert Davy, Thomas Blofield.
1703. Thomas Palgrave, on Davy's death.
1704. Waller Bacon, John Chambers.‡
1707. Thomas Blofield, Thomas Palgrave.
1710. Robert Bene, Richard Berney.
1713. The ſame.

George I. 1714.

1714. Waller Bacon, Robert Britiffe.
1722. The ſame.

George II. 1727.

1727. Waller Bacon, Robert Britiffe.
1734. Horatio Walpole, Waller Bacon, died, Thomas Vere.
1741. Horatio Walpole, Thomas Vere.
1747. Horatio Walpole, Lord Hobart.
1754. The ſame.
1756. Harbord Harbord, in room of Ld. Hobart Edward Bacon, in room of H. Walpole, made a peer.

George III. 1760.

1761. Harbord Harbord, Edward Bacon. The preſent members.

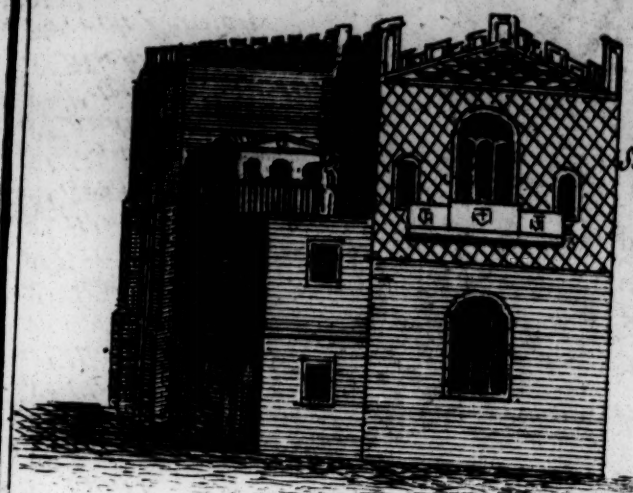


‡ A double return; Waller Bacon, John Chambers, Thomas Blofield, and Thomas Palgrave, the two former admitted as ſitting members by the houſe.

End of PART I.

A NEW PLAN OF THE

GUILD HALL



St Margarets Croft

Gilden Croft

Quakers Meeting and Burying Ground

Dofys Dole

Wensum

Dukes Palace

Workhouse

Elephant Inn

Unicorn Inn

St Johns Head Inn

Independant Meeting

Presbyterian Meeping or New Chapel

Quakers Meeting

Coal

Lime Kiln

Fotherings Acre

Foth or Mounds

Jenkins La

Gilden Croft Lane

Oak St

Colegate

Pottergate

Upper Westwick or St Benets Street

Nether Westwick

Duke Street

Charing Cross

Wymer Street

Gilden Gate

Mervehil

Mill Lane

Black Friers Bridge

Castle

St Benedicts Gate

St Giles Gate

St Augustins Gate

Mettens Hole

Lyrna Road

St Giles Hill

St Giles Broad Street or Little Monastery

References.

1 St Martins at Oak.
2 St Augustin's.
3 St Mary's.
4 St Georges Col.

THE CITY OF NORWICH.

Magdalen Gate

Dean of Norwich.

Bishop of Norwich.

Bull Close

Pockthorp

All Saints Street

Pockthorp Street

Magdalen Street

Rotton Row

Coslany Gate

Bargate Street

Norman's Lane

The Friars

The River Wensum is Navigable for Keels of Fifty or Sixty Tons the Course of which is Thirty two Miles to Yarmouth

Hasset's House

Cows Tower

Boys Hospital

Fryers Gate

Tuttle Fryers Bridge

Methodist Tabernacle

Rome Alley

Bridge Gate or Fyers Gate

White Lyon Gate

Fye Bridge

Fye Bridge Street

Key

St Martins Plain

St Martine Street

Hospital Lane

St Helens Parish

St Giles Hospital

Chapel

Bishops Palace

Holm or Bishop Gate Street

Bishops Gate and Bridge

Road to Yarmouth

Life's Green

Church Yard

Deanery

Prebends Houses

Upper Close

Lower Close

Cook Row

Pottergate

Red Well Street

St Mary in the Marsh

Sandlings Ferry

Horse Fair

Stone Bridge

Castle Dykes

Castle



References.

1 St. Martins at Oak.
2 St. Augustin's.
3 St. Mary's.
4 St. Georges Col.
5 St. Savours.
6 St. Pauls.
7 St. Jamess.
8 St. Edmunds.
9 St. Clements.
10 St. Michaels of Coslany.
11 St. Swithins.
12 St. Margarets.
13 St. Laurences.
14 St. Benedicts.
15 St. Gregorys.
16 St. John Madder market.
17 St. Andrews.
18 St. Peters at Hungate.
19 St. Michaels at Plea.
20 French Church.
21 St. Georges of Tomb Land.
22 St. Simons.
23 St. Martins at Palace.
24 St. Giless.
25 St. Peters of Mancroft.
26 St. Stephens.
27 St. Johns of Timber Hill.
28 St. Michaels at Thorn.
29 St. Johns Sepulcher.
30 St. Peters at Southgate.
31 St. Etheldred.
32 St. Julians.
33 St. Peters per Mounter gate.
34 St. Helens.
35 All Saints.
36 Cathedrall.

Scale of Chains.

1 2 3 6 9 18

THE CITY and COUNTY of NORWICH,

Sends two Members to Parliament, and is governd by a Mayor, Recorder, Steward, two Sheriffs, Twenty four Aldermen; of which the Mayor is one / & Sixty Common Council Men.

To Whom with the rest of the Worthy Citizens this Plan is most humbly Dedicated,

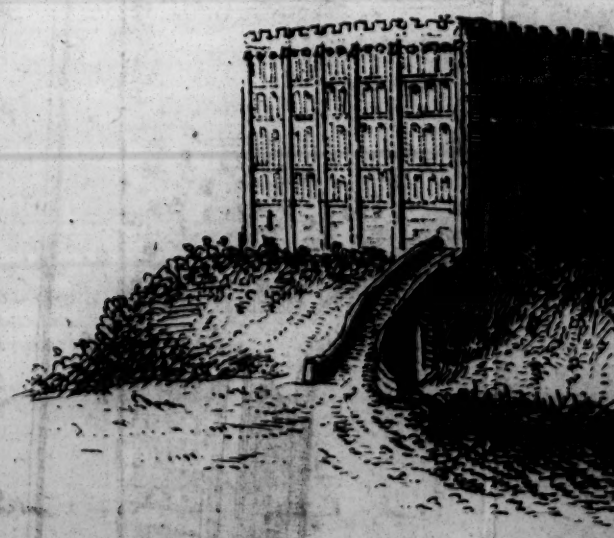
by their most Obedient Humble Servant

Samuel King,

Land Surveyor.

Publish'd in the Mayoralty of Jn.° Patteson Esq.r 1766.

This City is Situated in 52° 42 North Lat & 1° 20 Longitude East of London The Weekly Markets on Wednesdays Fridays & Saturdays And Fairs on Maunday Thursday Whitsun and Trinity Eves and Lammas Day



SOUTH EAST PROSPECT

Printed for and Sold by Sam.l King Sen.r near Charing Cross Norwich & Sam

Bishops Palace
Church Yard
Deanery
Upper Close
Lower Close
Prebends Houses
St Mary in the Marsh
Red Well Street
Tolhouse Street
Stone Bridge
Horse Fair
Sandlings Ferry
Road to Yarmouth
Castle Dykes
Castle & Shire House
Castle Meadow
Cooks Hospital Lane
Vinegar Yard and Office Erected by James Poole Esq.
Market for Horses Cows Sheep Swine &c
Timber Hall
Scoles Green
All Saints Green Old Swine Market
Fye Bridge Street
Berg Street
Pottergate Street
Rocky Lane
Old Comn Staithe
Music House
Pinket Street
Bear Street Gate
Bedlam Bridge
Earl of Buckinghamshires Tower
Lamisford Gate
Southgate
Westfum
Rising Sun Lane
Mr Lords Gardens
Anns Staithe
St Johns Street
Bargate or St Johns Gate
St Olaves or St Paules Lane or Broken Cross
Common Plain
Cockrell
Ferry Comn Staithe

NEW CHAPEL
IN S.T GEORGES.

ASSEMBLY HOUSE.

THEATRE.

SOUTH WEST PROSPECT
OF THE CATHEDRA

PECT OF THE CASTLE

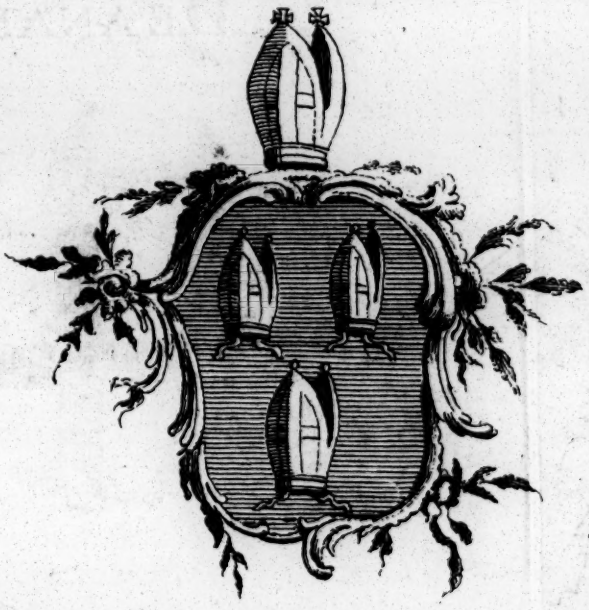
& Sam.l Xing Jun.r the Corner of Grange Court Clements Lane Clare Market London.

THE HISTORY OF NORWICH.

PART II.

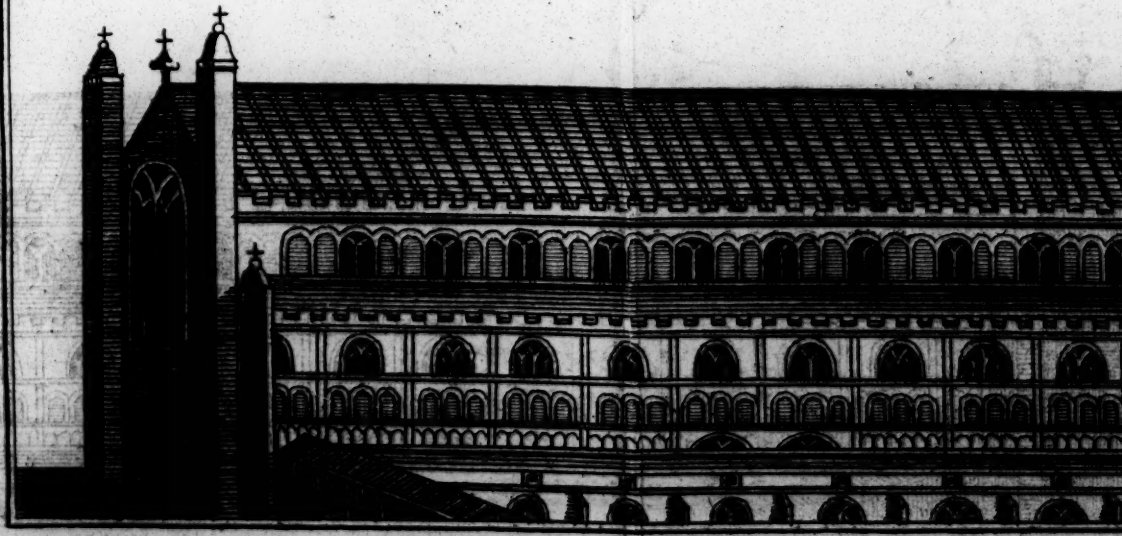

G. III.
BRITISH MUSEUM

BISHOPRIC



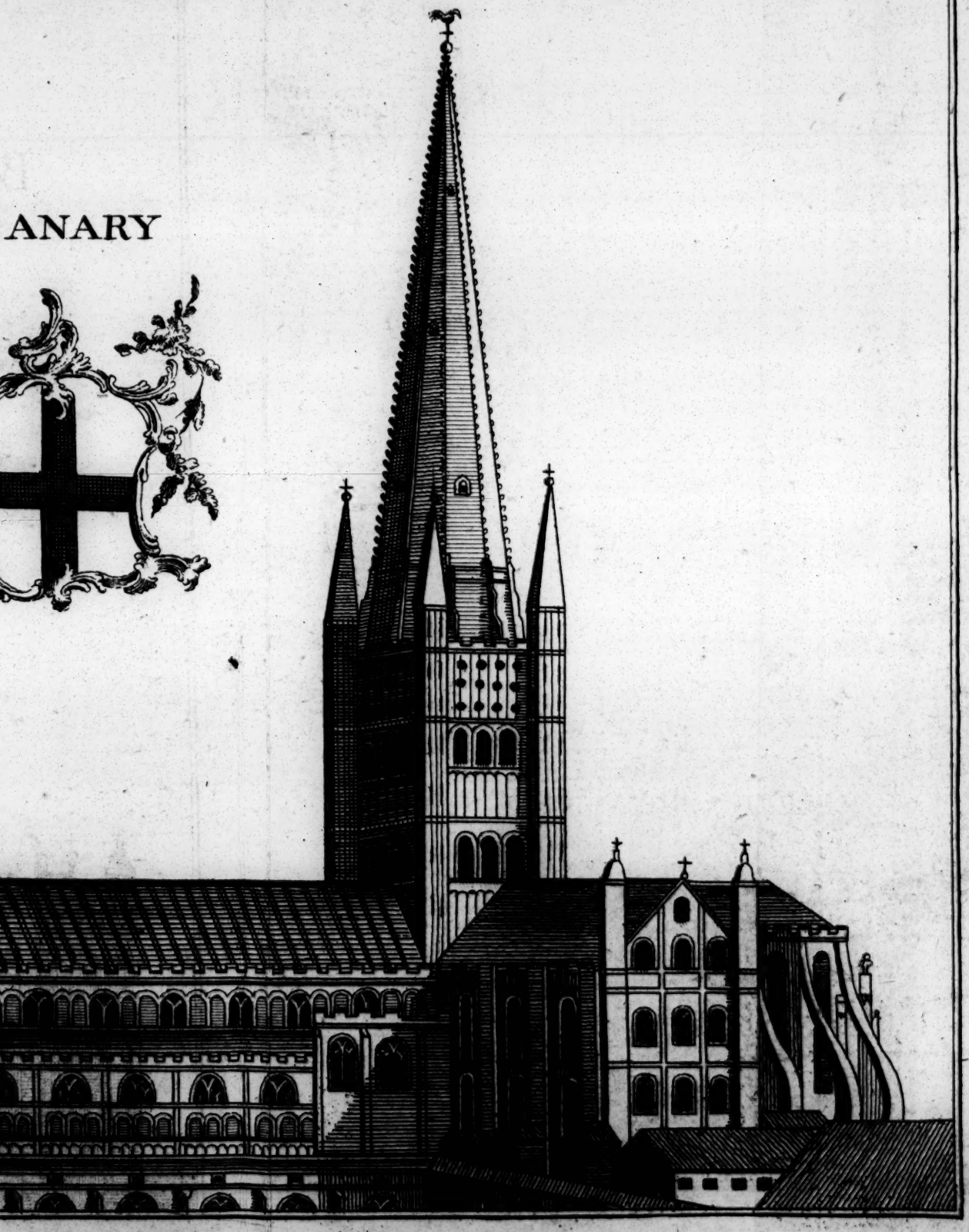
DEANA





SOUTH WEST PROSPEC

ANARY



SPECT OF THE CATHEDRAL.

PART II.

OF THE

HISTORY

OF

NORWICH.

OF THE

Cathedral Church, and its Precinct.

THE preſent cathedral is a fine Gothic, freeſtone building, brought to that magnificent ſtate in which it now appears, by the great bounty and induſtry of its numerous and worthy benefactors. Biſhop Herbert, its founder, laid the firſt ſtone in 1096, in the ſpot on which the chapel of the bleſſed virgin of pity was afterward built, and erected an altar

there in honour of our bleſſed Saviour. The ceremony of laying the foundation ſtone was performed in the preſence of Roger Bigot, and moſt of the nobility and barons of the dioceſe; who each of them laid their ſeveral ſtones, and contributed largely to the undertaking. The original church, as left by biſhop Herbert, conſiſted of the whole choir, tower, and the two tranſepts, with the north and ſouth ailes of the choir beyond the tranſepts, and extended to the diviſion between the nave and anti-choir, and no farther; the lower part of which, now remaining, is the original building; but ſome of the ornaments between the arches, and the entire roofs and upper parts, are of a later date. After the building was compleated, it was dedicated to the honour of the Holy Trinity, on the 24th of September, on which day the dedication feaſt was annually celebrated. Biſhop Eborard, who ſucceeded Herbert, built the whole nave, or body of the church, and its two ailes, from the anti-choir or rood-loft door, to the weſt end; and the preſent building, except the roof of the nave and weſtern end, is of his foundation.

This was the ſtate of the church 'till 1171, when it received conſiderable damage by an accidental fire; which was fully repaired by John of Oxford, the fourth biſhop, about the year 1197, who compleatly fitted up and ornamented the church, and preſented it with a new ſet of veſtments, &c.

The next addition to this pile was the noble chapel of the Virgin Mary, or St. Mary the Great, built

built by Walter de Suffield, the tenth biſhop; a perſon ſo remarkable for ſanctity and goodneſs, that his ſhrine was viſited by pilgrims from various parts, and numerous miracles were ſaid to be wrought at his tomb. This wonder-working power received a full confirmation from the miraculous eſcape of this chapel (as they then termed it) from the rage and fury of the citizens in 1272; when the whole church, tower, and adjacent buildings, were totally defaced by fire, in an inſurrection of the citizens, occaſioned by a violent diſpute they were then engaged in with the monks; a full account of which may be found in page 48. This affair coſt the city three thouſand marks; which, with the liberal donations of the king, queen, biſhop, and nobility, ſo fully repaired and completed the church, that on Advent Sunday, 1278, king Edward I. and Eleanor his queen, the biſhops of London, Hereford, and Waterford, and ſeveral of the nobility were preſent at its re-dedication by William de Middleton, then inthroned biſhop of the ſee. At the ſame time, John de Chiſil, biſhop of London, dedicated the altar where the body of St. William was buried, to the honour of our Saviour and all Saints; Thomas de Canteloupe, biſhop of Hereford, dedicated the oppoſite altar, by the choir door, to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin, St. John the Baptiſt, St. Giles the abbot, and all holy virgins; and Stephen, biſhop of Waterford in Ireland, dedicated the altar, at the ſacriſt's chamber-door, to St. Peter and Paul, and all the Saints. But it

ſoon

ſoon after appearing, that the old tower was much weakened by its being ſet on fire in the late inſurrection, a new one was erected by biſhop Ralf de Walpole, and entirely finiſhed at his ſole expenſe. This bountiful prelate, in 1297, undertook the building of that part of the cloiſter lying on the ſouth ſide of the church, and the old chapter-houſe; which he finiſhed, together with ſo much of the cloiſter as extends from the grand entrance into the church, called the prior's entrance, with all its curious work, to the paſſage leading to the chapter-houſe, now to Life's Green, near to which he cauſed a ſtone to be placed, with this inſcription; 'Dominus Radulfus Walpole Norwicenſis epiſcopus 'me poſuit*.'

Richard de Uppehall, whom the biſhop employed in directing theſe works, added three more of the arches on that ſide of the cloiſter; the other five arches, and the ſouth ſide of the cloiſter reaching to the arch over which the eſpouſals, or ſacrament of marriage, are carved, were built by biſhop Salmon and his friends; and by the profits ariſing from the office of Pittancer, which the convent expended on this work. The north ſide, adjoining to the church, was erected by Henry de Well, who expended thereupon the ſum of 210 marks, over and above 20l. given by John de Hancock, and a portion of the pittance money allotted for that purpoſe. The weſt ſide, beginning at the eſpouſals aforeſaid, together with the ſumptuous carved

* Ralph de Walpole, biſhop of Norwich, built me.

carved entrance near the refectory or common eating hall, the lavatories, and the door entring into the ſtrangers hall, were built by Jeffery Simonds, rector of St. Mary in the Marſh, at the expenſe of 100l. and the part ranging from the ſtrangers hall-door, to the entrance into the church, together with that entrance, by the executors of Bp. Wakeryng.

In 1382, Walter de Berney, citizen of Norwich, gave 100l. towards the iron work and glazing of the cloiſter windows; which work was perfected at the charge of the ſeveral families of Morley, Shelton, Scales, Erpingham, Gournay, Mowbray, Thorp, Savage, &c. whoſe arms were to be ſeen in the windows of the cloiſter, above the bars, before the glazing was demoliſhed. This famous and elegant cloiſter was finiſhed in 1430, in the hundred and thirty-third year from its being firſt undertaken.

In 1361, on the 15th of January, the ſteeple of the cathedral was blown down, by which accident the choir received conſiderable damage: to repair which, biſhop Percy gave 400l. and obtained an aid of 9d. in the pound from his clergy for the ſame purpoſe; and from theſe funds the preſent tower was built, and the ſpire erected.

The ſhaft, or ſpire, commonly called the pinnacle, is a very handſome, well-proportioned fabrick, and the higheſt in England, that of Saliſbury excepted. In 1629, the upper part of it was blown down; and in 1633, an order was made, at a general chapter, for its repairation. It is one hundred

hundred and five yards and two feet in height, from the pavement of the choir to the top of the pinnacle; and built ſtrongly of freeſtone on the outſide, and of brick within. The upper window is the higheſt aſcent inwardly. The top ſtone of the ſpire is not flat, but conſiſts of a half globe, with a channel round it; from whence extend eight leaves of ſtone, ſpreading outwards, under which begin the eight rows of crockets, continued down the ſpire, at the diſtance of five feet from each other.

In 1463, the church was conſiderably damaged by lightning; which in effect proved of great advantage to it, as it was the means of its receiving very large improvements and additions: for it was at this time, that the noble ſtone roof, covering the nave of the church, and carved with moſt of the principal ſtories of the Old Teſtament, and the upper part of the nave itſelf, were begun and finiſhed, at the expenſe of biſhop Lyhert and his friends; whoſe unbounded generoſity, not only enabled him to perfect this noble work, but alſo to pave the cathedral, to build the ſtone rood-loft now remaining, and to erect a tomb over the founder, which was deſtroyed in the great rebellion: and that the memorial of ſuch worthy benefactors might be tranſmitted to poſterity, the windows of the nave were adorned with the arms of England, Edward the Confeſſor, Bohun, Valence, Brotherton, E. Warren, John of Gaunt, Cornwall, Beauchamp, the Eaſt Angles, the See, Albany, Lacy, Danby, the

the Empire, Plantagenet, Ufford, Bardolf, Huntingfield, Norwich, Charles, earl of Richmond, Lyhert, Hetherſet, Mortimer of Attleburgh, Ingham, Bacon, Kerdeſton, Morley, Scales, &c.

After Lyhert's death, biſhop Goldwell his ſucceſſor, beautified the tower and the roof of the choir, with the ſame kind of work with which his predeceſſor had adorned the nave; fitted up the choir itſelf, and chapels around it, in the form they remained in, 'till the late alterations; and covered the vaulted, or arched ſtone work, with lead. He likewiſe cauſed to be placed on the walls, and in the windows of the choir, the arms of thoſe worthy benefactors, who had ſo bountifully aſſiſted him in his undertaking, viz. of

Southwell	Clere	Heydon
Calthorp	Boleyn	Townſhend
Erpingham	Butler	Bedingfield
Clopton	L'Eſtrange	Bruce
Walton	Bovile	Haſtyngs
Windham	Beauchamp	Stapleton
Kerdeſton	Felbrigge	Clifton
Warren	Wichingham	Hevingham
De la Pole	Vere	Bokenham
Lucy	Stanley	Ingloſs, &c.
Hobart	Wingfield	

the greateſt part of which are now obliterated. The arms which moſt frequently occur, are thoſe of Sir Thomas Erpingham and his two wives, Sir Thomas Windham and his two wives, and Sir William Bo-

leyn and his wife; from whence it may be reaſonably inferred, that they were the moſt conſiderable benefactors to this pious work.

In 1509, biſhop Nix repaired the tranſept ailes of the church, which had been much damaged by a late fire, and covered them with a ſtone roof, in like manner with the body of the church. Thus the church remained 'till the diſſolution, when by an injunction from the biſhop, directed to the dean and prebends, the crucifixes, images, and pictures were removed, and the niches, where the images ſtood, filled up and whitened over. No other alteration happened 'till 1601, when part of the ſpire was ſtruck down by lightning; but the damage was ſoon after repaired. It continued in this ſtate 'till the outragious devaſtation committed in it in 1643, of which a circumſtantial account, from biſhop Hall's Hard Meaſure, is inſerted in p. 262.

At the Reſtauration, the church was fitted up again in its former manner; and in the ſame place where the old organ had ſtood, which was entirely demoliſhed by the rebels, was the preſent one erected by dean Croſts and the chapter, and afterward beautified and painted by dean Aſtley. At the ſame time, the preſent cope was given by Philip Harbord, Eſq; then high ſheriff of Norfolk: and the city, as ſome amends for the late ſpoil and abuſe of the church, gave 100l. to purchaſe plate, for the uſe of the altar.

From that time, till about the year 1740, the repairs and decorations of the church were much

much neglected, when dean Bullock and the chapter, cauſed it to be thoroughly cleaned and white-waſhed, the windows repaired, the nave and ailes new paved, and the defective parts of the ſtone work within the body of the church, and, in great meaſure, of that of the tower on the outſide, effectually amended; ſo that it was exceeded by very few of the cathedrals in neatneſs and decency. But the greateſt and moſt elegant improvements, which the church has received for ſeveral centuries, are thoſe lately finiſhed, by the order, and under the direction of Dr. Philip Loyd, the preſent dean; by which the choir is become one of the moſt complete and beautiful in the whole kingdom. The length of the whole building, from the weſt door to the ruinated entrance of the chapel of St. Mary the Great, which ſtood at the eaſt end, is four hundred feet; and the extent of the tranſept or croſs iſles, from north to ſouth, one hundred and eighty.

The Chapel of St. Mary the Great.

At the eaſt end of the cathedral ſtood the chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin, commonly called St. Mary's the Great, and frequently St. Walter's chapel, from Walter de Suffield, or Calthorp, its original founder, who was buried here. This chapel was of conſiderable note in the early ages of Romiſh ſuperſtition, for we find, by the accounts, that the offerings at the high altar, with thoſe made at the founder's ſhrine or tomb, amounted to a very large ſum. Daily ſervice was performed here for the founder's ſoul in particular, his friends, relations, benefactors, and

and the dead in general. This chapel was about ſeventy feet long, and thirty broad, and had an handſome entrance to it from the church, to which it joined; being fallen into decay, it was demoliſhed in the time of dean Gardiner; and its ſite is now a garden belonging to Mr. Francis Frank.

The Chapel of St. Luke the Evangeliſt.

This chapel is ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt corner of the cathedral, and is the original building of biſhop Herbert. It was made uſe of as the prior's chapel, before that on the eaſt ſide of the cloiſter was built; and at that time extended no farther than where the preſent pulpit ſtands; but being now uſed, inſtead of the demoliſhed pariſh church of St. Mary in the Marſh, as a place of divine worſhip, for all the inhabitants within the Cloſe or Precinct, all that part of the aile, from the eaſt end to the eighteenth ſouth pillar, hath been taken into it. The ancient guild of the pewterers, braſiers, &c. called St. Luke's guild, was formerly kept at the altar in this chapel, on the ſecond Sunday after Trinity. The font is a very ancient one, and was removed hither from the church of St. Mary in the Marſh, at its demolition; it is decorated with carvings, repreſenting the ſeven ſacraments, the four evangeliſts, and divers figures of ſaints, popes, confeſſors, &c. Over this chapel is the treaſury of the dean and chapter. The right of nomination to the curacy is in the dean and chapter, and the preſent curate is the Rev. Mr. William Primatt.

The

The chapel called Jeſus chapel.

This chapel was ſituated on the north-eaſt corner of the church, and had biſhop Herbert for its founder. It was uſed by the biſhops as their private chapel, before there was one erected at the palace. Its dedication was to the Holy Name, and the maſs of Jeſus was ſaid daily at the altar there.

In the ſame aile we find the ancient confeſſionary; an arched ſtone vault, through which lays the paſſage from the choir to the chapel of Jeſus, formerly very dark. Here the people ſtood when at confeſſion, the ſituation of the prieſt being within the altar rails, between the eighteenth and nineteenth north pillars: the voice paſſed thro' a hollow made in the wall for that purpoſe. Since queen Elizabeth's time it has been commonly called her ſeat, becauſe that queen ſat there, when ſhe attended divine ſervice, on her viſit to the city.

On the north ſide of this aile were two chapels, both now demoliſhed; the moſt eaſterly was in all probability the chapel of St. Stephen, and the other that of St. Sithes. Paſſing over from hence to the ſouth ſide of the choir, we come to the conſiſtory, or chapel of our Lady the Leſs, or Beauchamp's chapel; which was dedicated to our Lady and all the Saints, by William de Bello Campo, or Beauchamp, its founder, who lived in the reigns of the ſecond and third Edwards, and lies interred in a beautiful arched vault under the chapel. The altar

ſtoo l

ſtood in the middle of the eaſt wall, and there ſtill remains an elegant carved niche in that wall towards its north end, where the image of the virgin Mary formerly ſtood; and oppoſite to it a corniſh, on which were placed a group of figures repreſenting all the ſaints. The roof is of ſtone, curiouſly embelliſhed with the ſame ſort of carving as the other parts of the church are; the principal ſtories thereon repreſented, are the aſcenſion of the Bleſſed Virgin, the Salutation, the converſion of St. Paul, the triumphant entry of our Saviour into Jeruſalem, &c. On the ſouth ſide of the aile is a clock, and two ſmall figures of men, which turn themſelves, and ſtrike the quarters.

In the north aile of the nave, between the ſixth and ſeventh pillars from the weſt end, was formerly the entrance into the preaching place, called the Green Yard, now a part of the palace yard. Before the grand rebellion, the combination ſermons were always preached at the croſs erected here, before the mayor and aldermen, who with their wives and officers, were ſeated in a gallery raiſed againſt the wall of the biſhop's palace, covered with lead: other galleries, of the ſame kind, were erected againſt the north ſide of the church, in which the dean, prebends, gentlemen, &c. ſat; the reſt of the audience either ſtood, or ſat upon long forms, paying for their ſeats a penny or halfpenny each, as they did at St. Paul's croſs in London. The biſhop and chancellor heard the ſermons from the windows of the biſhop's palace. The pulpit had

a capacious

a capacious covering of lead, with a croſs fixed upon it, and was aſcended to by eight or ten ſtone ſteps. On the church's being ſequeſtered, and the ſervice diſcontinued, during the time of the uſurpation, this pulpit was removed to the new hall yard, and the public ſermons were preached there. This continued 'till the heirs of thoſe gentlemen, who had contributed to the payment of the preachers, refuſed to advance their wonted ſtipulations, on account of any ſermon, preached in any other place than the green yard: and after a full hearing, it was adjudged, that for the future theſe ſermons ſhall be always preached in the cathedral, every Sunday in the morning; and that the preachers ſhall be appointed by the biſhop every half year, viz. from amongſt the Norfolk clergy during the winter, and from the Suffolk clergy during the ſummer: and each miniſter ſo appointed, ſhall receive a guinea for his ſermon, to be paid him by the mayor, and be entertained at the expenſe of the corporation. The mayor and corporation are obliged to attend the combination ſermons, and for neglect thereof a mandamus has been iſſued from the King's Bench. On the 14th of March, 1635, the king directed a letter to the city, commanding the mayor, juſtices, aldermen, and all other chief officers of the corporation, to reſort every Sunday, in the morning, to the cathedral church, in the ſame manner as is done in the city of London, and to hear divine ſervice, and alſo the ſermon, which ſhall be preached there, or in the Green Yard.

Adjoining

Adjoining to the conſiſtory, on its weſt ſide, was formerly a chapel, now totally demoliſhed, called Heydon's chapel, built in the year 1479, by John Heydon, of Baconſthorp, Eſq; a great favourite of king Henry VI. He died in 1480, and lies buried here, as doth alſo Sir Henry Heydon, Knt. his heir; who built the church at Salthouſe, and erected the cauſeway between Thursford and Walſingham, at his own expenſe.

Between the ninth and tenth north pillars was formerly a chapel incloſed, belonging to the Hobart family, under which lies interred Sir James Hobart, a native of Monks-Ely in Suffolk, a particular friend, and intimate acquaintance of biſhop Goldwell's, whom he bountifully aſſiſted in building and adorning the choir. He was a man of great learning and ſound judgment; in 1477, he was appointed reader of Lincoln's-Inn, and a governor of that ſociety in 1483: November 2, 1486, made attorney-general to Henry VII. ſworn a privy-counſellor, and knighted at the creation of Henry prince of Wales. His reſidence was at Hales hall in Loddon, where he built a large and elegant pariſh church; he built likewiſe St. Olave's, commonly called St. Tooley's bridge, and raiſed the cauſeway leading to it. Sir James died in 1507; from him deſcended Sir Henry Hobart, Bart. attorney-general to king James I. afterward Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; from whom the preſent noble family of the Hobarts, of Blickling, earls of Buckinghamſhire, derives itſelf.

On

On the north ſide of the entrance, from the nave, into the anti-choir, or chapel of our Lady of Pity, was placed St. William's altar, and on the ſouth ſide that of the precentor, dedicated to St. Mary.

The anti-choir was originally the chapel of St. Mary of Pity, ſituated under that noble rood-loft, erected by biſhop Hart, at preſent the organ loft; on which was erected the principal rood, or croſs, with the effigies of our Saviour in full proportion; together with the capital image, or repreſentation of the Holy Trinity, to which the church was dedicated, thoſe of the Virgin Mary, St. John, and of ſuch other ſaints as were of particular eſtimation. The rood, or image of Chriſt upon the croſs, was generally made of wood, and, in moſt churches, placed on a loft, built for that purpoſe, over the paſſage leading from the nave, or body of the church, into the chancel. The nave, amongſt the pious ſymbols of thoſe times, repreſented the church militant, and the chancel, the church triumphant; thoſe therefore that would paſs out of the former into the latter, muſt go under the rood loft, that is, muſt go under the croſs, and ſuffer affliction: but no rood was reckoned complete without the images of Mary and John, the one ſtanding on one ſide, and the other on the other ſide of the croſs, in alluſion to that paſſage of St. John, ch. xix. ver. 26. "Jeſus (whilſt hanging on the croſs) ſaw his mother, and the diſciple ſtanding by whom he loved."

The feſtival of the croſs was, and even now is, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Holyrood-day; the

word RODE, in the Saxon language, ſignifying a croſs. Theſe holy-roods ſtood in very high eſtimation with the people, who implicitly believed in the numerous miracles reported to be wrought before them, 'till the reformation unveiled the impoſition, and convinced them of their falſity.

The images on our rood-loft were, beyond all doubt, very richly ornamented; and the repreſentation of the Holy Trinity was ſuperbly gilt. In 1499, Margaret, late wife of Sir Ralph Shelton, Knt. preſented this image with a golden chain, weighing nearly eight ounces, one large jewel, with a red roſe, enamelled in gold, hanging thereto, and four ſmaller jewels. In 1443, Robert Norwych, Eſq; gave to the great image of the Trinity his ſilver collar, given him by the emperor. This repreſentation of the Trinity was, in the then too uſual, but profane manner, an image of the ALMIGHTY FATHER, blaſphemouſly figured by a weak old man, with the BLESSED REDEEMER, on the croſs, between his knees, and the ETERNAL SPIRIT, under the form of a dove, on his breaſt. This place was the grand repoſitory for the holy relicks; amongſt which was a portion of the blood of the bleſſed virgin Mary, to which numbers came in pilgrimage, and made their offerings. It ſometimes went by the name of Holyrood chapel; and had Jeſus's maſs ſung in it once a week. On the right hand of the choir door was St. Thomas's altar, and on the left that of the Virgin of Pity*.

The

*The image of the Virgin of Pity repreſented the mother of Jeſus

The biſhop's throne, aſcended to by three ſteps, was originally placed at the eaſt end of the church behind the altar, and raiſed ſo high, that before the partition was made between the altar and the entrance to our lady's chapel, or the preſent rood-loft, was built, (the former one being placed very high) the biſhop could ſee directly in a line thro' the whole church, up to Tombland.

The cuſtos, or maſter, of the high altar dedicated to the Holy Trinity, annually accounted for the offerings made there, which produced a large ſum: the annual proceſſions only of the country and city clergy, on the feaſts of the Holy Trinity and St. Paul, amounting to ſomewhat conſiderable. The copes, veſtments, and other ornaments belonging to this altar, were extremely grand, and the plate and furniture very ſumptuous: a great part of theſe were taken away at the reformation, but in queen Mary's time, in good meaſure, replaced again. Dean Gardiner, and his prebendaries, reduced the plate to one cup only of about nineteen ounces: nevertheleſs, through the piety and generoſity of the times, it received ſuch large augmentations, that at the breaking out of the great rebellion, it became an object worthy the attention of the rebels; who, headed by ſome of the principal citizens, made a ſeizure of it. For the part they had taken in this notorious outrage, the citizens paid, at the reſtauration, one hundred pounds, with which

Jeſus in tears, fixed in a moſt melancholy poſture, and viewing the wounds and dead body of our bleſſed Saviour.

the noble offering diſh, and large pair of candleſticks, of ſilver doubly gilt, were purchaſed.

Underneath the altar, on the ſouth ſide, was buried Sir William Boleyn, Knt. great-grandfather to queen Elizabeth. He died October 10, 1505.

The ſpace between the ſeventeenth and eighteenth pillars, on the ſouth ſide of the church, formerly conſtituted a chapel, called Wakeryng's or St. George's; and that oppoſite to it, on the north ſide, another called Berney's or St. Anne's.

In the middle of the choir, nearly oppoſite to the ſeventeenth pillar, is the found r's tomb; and between the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth pillars, was the chapel of biſhop Goldwell, or St. James's. The ſtalls are ſituated on each ſide, and at the weſt end of the choir, and are ſixty-two in number, according to the old foundation, which conſiſted of a prior, ſub-prior, and ſixty monks; they are, agreeably to the mode of thoſe times, adorned with odd ſculptures, alluding to the animoſities ſubſiſting between the regular and ſecular clergy.

Between the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth pillars, on the north ſide, were buried that famous knight Sir Thomas Erpingham, and his two wives; to whom, in 1417, king Henry V. for his faithful ſervices, granted an annuity for life of fifty marks, iſſuing out of the alien priory of St. Faith, at Newington Longueville in the county of Buckingham; and in 1427, we find him lord and patron of the manor and advowſon of Toft-Monks in Norfolk. He died in 1428, and gave by his will

to

to the high altar ten marks; to every monk ſix ſhillings and eight-pence; to Erpingham and Litcham churches 40s. each; to the altar of St. Martin at the palace, in which pariſh his houſe ſtood, twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence; to Norman's ſpittle ten marks; to the priſoners in the caſtle forty ſhillings, and to thoſe in the guildhall (then the city gaol) the ſame ſum, &c. Before his death, he gave three hundred marks to the prior and convent of Norwich, to found a chauntry, for a monk to ſing daily maſs for him and his family for ever, at the altar of the holy croſs in the cathedral, and to keep his anniverſary: with this ſum ſeveral houſes were purchaſed on Tombland, and ſettled to the foregoing uſe. The prior and convent likewiſe obliged themſelves to enter his name in their martyrology, and to recite it, particularly on his anniverſary, before the whole chapter. His portrait, with thoſe of his two wives, were painted in the window of the north aile, and in ſeveral places of the nave. He was knight of the garter in the reign of Henry IV. and a lord warden of the Cinque-Ports in that of Henry V. and founder of the black friars church, now the new hall in St. Andrew's. Several of his family are buried at Erpingham, from whence they derived their name. Beſides the offerings ariſing from the altar, chapels, &c. before mentioned, the ſacriſt accounted yearly for the compoſition fees for burying in the church, for the offerings at the altar of the 3 kings, at St Egidius's, at the great guild, called St. George's guild; the dyers guild, and the

weavers

weavers guild kept here; for the money collected at the publication of the indulgence, called the angels, or perke indulgence, on the vigil of aſcenſion; for the collections at the altars of the black croſs, ſtump croſs, the red croſs, and St. Nicholas's; at thoſe of St. Appollonia, St. Gazian, St. John of Bridlington, St. Catherine, St. Petronell or Parnell, St. Ipolitus, St. Leodegar or Leiger, St. Anthony, St. Theobald, the charnel croſs, and All Saints. A ſufficient proof this of the number of altars, images, croſſes, and pictures, with which in thoſe days churches were crouded. A wax taper was conſtantly kept burning at our Lord's ſepulchre, a repreſentation of which, in popiſh times, was placed in every church, generally in the north wall of the chancel: great pomp and pageantry were diſplayed at this ſepulchre on Eaſter day, when the crucifix and pix, which had been ſolemnly depoſited here on Good Friday, were taken from hence, at repeating thoſe words of the ſervice, uſed on the occaſion, ſurrexit, non eſt hic; He is riſen, He is not here.

There were certain annual ſums paid to the boy-biſhop and his clerks, on St Nicholas's day, by all the officers of the church. This boy-biſhop, or epiſcopus choriſtarum, was a choriſter biſhop choſen by his fellow children, on St. Nicholas's day; who, as his legend ſays, faſted every Wedneſday and Friday, whilſt in his cradle, and underſtood the ſcriptures from a child: for which reaſon he is eſteemed the patron of children, and the object of their worſhip, in preference to all other ſaints.

From

From this day, untill Innocents day at night, the epiſcopus puerorum, or boy biſhop, took the name, and held the ſtate of a biſhop, was habited anſwerably thereto, and carried a croſier, or paſtoral ſtaff, in his hand, and wore a mitre on his head; the reſt of his fellows repreſenting monks, &c. On Innocents day, this choriſter biſhop went, in ſolemn proceſſion with his fellows, to the high altar of the Holy Trinity, dreſſed in their copes, and bearing lighted tapers in their hands, and there performed the ſervice of the holy Innocents, deſignedly repreſented by theſe children, and which ſeems to have been the principal cauſe of this inſtitution. No one, upon pain of excommunication, dared to interrupt, or preſs upon them during the proceſſion, or any part of the ſervice: and, if the choriſter biſhop died within a month of his election, his exequies were ſolemnized with a pomp anſwerable to his dignity, and he, as all other biſhops were, was buried in his pontificalibus.*

There were formerly in the tower eight bells, but now five only.

Of

* There is a monument erected to the memory of one of theſe boy-biſhops, in the cathedral at Saliſbury, on which he is repreſented as ſtanding on a beaſt with a lion's head, and the tongue and tail of a dragon; in alluſion to that expreſſion of the Pſalmiſt, conculcabis leonem et draconem; thou ſhalt tread on the lion and the dragon.

Of the Cloiſter.

The cloiſter, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the church, is the largeſt quadrangle of the kind in England; the ſides are not exactly equal in their dimenſions: the length of that next the church, or the north ſide, being one hundred and ſeventy-three feet five inches, and the breadth, meaſuring on the pavement, thirteen feet nine inches; the ſouth ſide, one hundred and ſeventy two feet four inches, by twelve feet two inches; the eaſt ſide one hundred and ſeventy-five feet, by twelve feet three inches; and the weſt ſide, one hundred and ſeventy-five feet ſix inches, by twelve feet two inches; there are alſo two ranges of benches, or ſeats, round the whole, except on the north ſide, where there is only one, each of the breadth of eighteen inches; the heighth is fifteen feet ſix inches. The ſtone roof is adorned with various ſcripture pieces in ſculpture, and many legendary ones; in particular, the viſions of the revelations, the laſt judgment, the legends of St. Chriſtopher, St. Laurence, &c. remain very perfect. At the grand entrance, at the ſouth weſt corner, are, carved in ſtone, the eſpouſals, or ſacrament of marriage; it having formerly been the cuſtom, to place the couple, who came to be married, at the church door, where the prieſt joined their hands, and performed the greateſt part of the matrimonial office: and it was here that the huſband endowed his wife with the portion, or dowry contracted for, thence called, Dos ad oſtium eccleſiæ, or, the

dowry

dowry at the church door. As ſoon as you enter the cloiſter from hence, on the left hand, are the two lavatories, where the monks uſed to waſh their hands, before they went into the common eating-hall. Over one of them is carved a fox in a pulpit, in the habit of a ſecular prieſt, holding up a gooſe to his auditory: this was, as were many others of the like kind, intended as a reflection on the ſecular clergy, or pariſh prieſts, to whom the monks, or regulars, bore an inveterate hatred. This antipathy took its firſt riſe from the continual incroachments of the regulars, in procuring to their houſes appropriations of every parochial church they could (by which means they obliged the ſeculars to ſerve the cures for whatever ſtipend they pleaſed to allow them; or, in caſe of their refuſing ſo to do, got diſpenſations to ſerve them themſelves) and received its full growth, from the favour which the people in general ſhewed the ſecular clergy, pitying them on account of the hardſhips they laboured under, through the covetouſneſs and oppreſſion of the profeſſed religious.

The pavement of the north ſide of the cloiſter was torn up in the great rebellion, and re-laid by William Burleigh, Eſq; In this alley queen Elizabeth dined in public, when ſhe viſited Norwich in 1578. In memory whereof, her majeſty's arms, and thoſe of the nobility who attended her, were painted on the wall of the church, and properly blazoned, with ſupporters, &c. but are now entirely effaced.

In the ſouth wall remain the niches, wherein the towels and other linen were depoſited for the daily uſe of the common hall, to which the butteries, cellars, kitchens, and other offices joined. The dormitory or dorter, and the infirmary, frater or firmary, were alſo on this ſouth ſide. The long incloſed gallery, where the ſick monks uſed to walk, ſtill remains entire, as the priors lodge doth, now the deanry; beyond which were the granaries and other buildings, extending down the lower cloſe, now converted into dwelling-houſes.

The ſtone buildings on the right hand of the ſaid entrance, ranging from the weſt ſide of the cloiſter, were the ſtrangers lodgings, the moſt ſouthern chamber of which is now the library and chapter houſe; upon the north end of theſe lodgings, the ſtrangers hall abutted, and extended itſelf againſt part of the weſt ſide of the cloiſter, behind the lavatories, near to which was the entrance into it; the reſt of that ſide, and the other parts of the cloiſter, were divided into cells. On the eaſt ſide, adjoining to the paſſage, now leading to Life's Green, ſtood the prior's chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund: it was entirely demoliſhed at the reformation; and the ſite of it is at preſent a yard to the adjoining houſe. Before the foundation of this chapel, the priors always uſed that of St. Luke. On this ſide of the quadrangle, are the dean and chapter's office; and on the north ſide of the entrance to Life's Green, the gaol or dungeon. The paſſage, called the dark entry, formerly led to the dormitory, infirmary, kitchen, and other offices.

Of

Of the Biſhop's Palace.

On the north ſide of the church ſtands the biſhop's palace, to which there was anciently a paſſage from the door of the north tranſept, arched over with ſtone, in like manner with the cloiſters. From this paſſage, you entered the palace at the great or common hall, on part of whoſe ſite the preſent chapel is built. The palace, though it ſtands in part upon the ſame ſpot, is not the original one built by the founder of the church, but the work of biſhop Salmon, who entirely pulled down the old one, and erected another upon a much larger plan. The works of this prelate were truly magnificent; for he not only rebuilt the palace, but added thereto a noble room, called the great hall, (now demoliſhed) one hundred and ten feet in length, and ſixty in breadth, which reached from the ſouth wall of the preſent chapel to the (now decayed) kitchen, buttery, and other offices, extending nearly to the great gate erected by by biſhop Alnwyk, leading to St. Martin's plain; the grand entrance into the aforeſaid hall is now ſtanding, and the chamber over it uſed as a repoſitory for the biſhop's evidences. The old chapel, and the charnel chapel, with its offices, were likewiſe of his foundation.

In 1535, biſhop Nix, juſt before his death, with the conſent of the prior and chapter, granted a leaſe for eighty-nine years to the mayor, ſheriffs,

and citizens of Norwich, impowering them, for the honour of God and St. George, to hold the guild and feaſt of St. George in the palace, and to uſe the buttery, pantry, and kitchen, at the north end thereof, at every feaſt ſo held, for the ſpace of fourteen days; provided nevertheleſs, that neither the king, queen, nor any of the nobility were at the palace at that time. This hall was demoliſhed in the grand rebellion, and the lead ſold; but this muſt have happened after the year 1656, as at that time it was uſed as a public meeting-houſe. Since the reſtauration the palace has received conſiderable improvements, and more eſpecially in the preſent century. It is now a very commodious habitation, and the gardens are elegantly laid out.

Of Jeſus Chapel.

Jeſus Chapel, ſituated on the north ſide of the great altar of the cathedral, the paſſage to which laid through the confeſſionary, was originally the biſhop's private chapel; but that being found inconvenient, on account of its diſtance, biſhop Salmon about the year 1300, agreed with the prior and chapter, for a piece of land, lying between the church and the palace, on the eaſt ſide of the way, leading from the church to the palace, upon which he built a chapel to the honour of the virgin Mary;* it

* In this chapel was a chaunty of three prieſts, founded by biſhop Ayremine about the year 1331, who purchaſed the advowſon of Thurveton, or Thurlton, and appropriated it to the hoſpital

it ſtood about ten or twelve yards to the ſouth of the preſent chapel, and was a hundred and thirty feet long, and thirty broad: at the reſtauration it was in ſo ruinous a condition*, that biſhop Reynolds found

hoſpital of St. Giles, the maſter of which houſe was to pay out of the annual profits of that rectory, ſix marks a year, to each officiating chaplain, who were to be collated by the biſhop, and to have apartments in the palace, and to be found meat, drink, and lodging there, at the biſhop's coſt; they were to pray daily for the ſoul of the founder, and his family, for the king and his progenitors, and for the welfare of the preſent biſhop of the ſee, and the ſouls of all his predeceſſors. In 1368, they were reduced to two, on pretence that the profits of the rectory would not pay the ſtipends for the whole number, according to the foundation. In 1448, Biſhop Walter Hart diſcharged the hoſpital from finding any chaplain, from which time the chauntry wholly ceaſed.

* Biſhop Hall, in his Hard Meaſure; ſays, "ſheriff Toſts, 'and alderman Lindſey, attended with many zealous followers, came into my chapel, 'to look for ſuperſtitious pictures, and reliques of idolatry, and ſent for me, to let me 'know they found thoſe windows full of images, which 'were very offenſive, and muſt 'be demoliſhed: I told them 'they were the pictures of ſome 'ancient and worthy biſhops, 'as St. Ambroſe, St. Auſtin, '&c. It was anſwered me, that 'that they were ſo many popes; 'and one younger man, amongſt 'the reſt, (Townſend as I perceived afterwards) would take 'upon him to defend, that every dioceſan biſhop was a 'pope. I anſwered him with 'ſome ſcorn, and obtained 'leave, that I might with the 'leaſt loſs, and defacing of 'the windows, give order for 'taking off that offence; which 'I did, by cauſing the heads of 'the pictures to be taken off, 'ſince I knew the bodies could 'not offend." This will in good meaſure account for our ſeeing ſo many of theſe figures in windows without faces, a piece of white glaſs generally ſupplying their place. But theſe furious reformers did not long keep their temper, for ſoon after they not only broke the windows to pieces, but tore the lead off the roof, and ſold it, and almoſt totally demoliſhed the building.

found it incapable of repairation; whereupon he pulled it entirely down, and built the preſent chapel. The antient garden belonging to the palace on the eaſt ſide of it, and the ſtables, &c. join, as they always did, to the great entrance.

St. Mary in the Marſh.

The meadow, on part of which this church was built, was antiently called Cow-Holm, that is, the marſh where the cows fed: and that part of the city now called Conisford, was originally named Coueſford, or Cowsford, from the ford or paſſage croſs the river, to come at this holm or marſh, the whole of which belonged formerly to the pariſh of Thorp, and devolved with that manor to biſhop Herbert; before whoſe time all its inhabitants received the ſacrament, and were buried at Thorp: and 'till the reformation, all the clergy who poſſeſſed rectories in Blofield deanry, came in annual proceſſion to this church, on Whit-Monday, as being within the limits of that deanry. Before biſhop Herbert's time, here was a chapel dependant upon the mother church at Thorp, which that biſhop pulled down, and rebuilt, and gave it with all Cowholm to the prior and convent, who ever after continued its patrons. The rectory was valued at 5l. 10d. but paid no firſt fruits, not being taxed: its tenths were 10s. 1d. ſynodals 12d. and procurations 15d. it was afterward diſcharged of tenths, being ſworn of no value.

In 1493, all lands and gardens, within the precinct, paid their tithes and offerings to this church; as being, from biſhop Herbert's time, the pariſh church of the precinct.

In 1564, John Parkhurſt, biſhop of Norwich, John Tollar, rector of this pariſh, and John Saliſbury, dean, together with the chapter, patrons of St. Peter Permountergate, St. Mary in the Marſh, and St. Vedaſt, commonly called St. Vaſt's or Faith's, agreed to conſolidate the ſaid pariſhes; at which time, all St. Mary's tithes, lying in the precinct, and all penſions, and all tithes of the gardens, lying out of the precinct, on the north ſide of St. Vedaſt's lane, as incloſed with a wall or pale down to the river, were reſerved to the rector of the new founded rectory of Jeſus chapel in the cathedral, now aſſigned to the pariſhioners of St. Mary, dwelling within the precinct, for a pariſh church; and the ornaments, plate, &c. belonging to St. Mary's, were, in conſequence hereof, removed thither. On the firſt of June following, by virtue of the act of the 37th of Henry VIII. that part of the rectory and parſonage of St. Mary aforeſaid, lying within the precinct, with all its rights and members, was conſolidated to the chapel of St. John the Baptiſt, in the ſouth iſle of the cathedral; from thence forward to be called the pariſh church of St. Mary and St. John. The ſite, lead, bells, and buildings, of the church of St. Mary, with the church-yard, and ground on the north and ſouth ſides thereof, were reſerved to the uſe of the dean and chapter, and the plate, jewels, books, and other ornaments, removed to St, John's chapel, for the uſe of the pariſhioners. St. Mary's church, after remaining ſome time uſeleſs, and being ſtripped of its lead,

was

was converted into a dwelling-houſe, and ſo continued 'till very lately. It ſtands in the lower Cloſe, on the right hand, going down to the ferry.

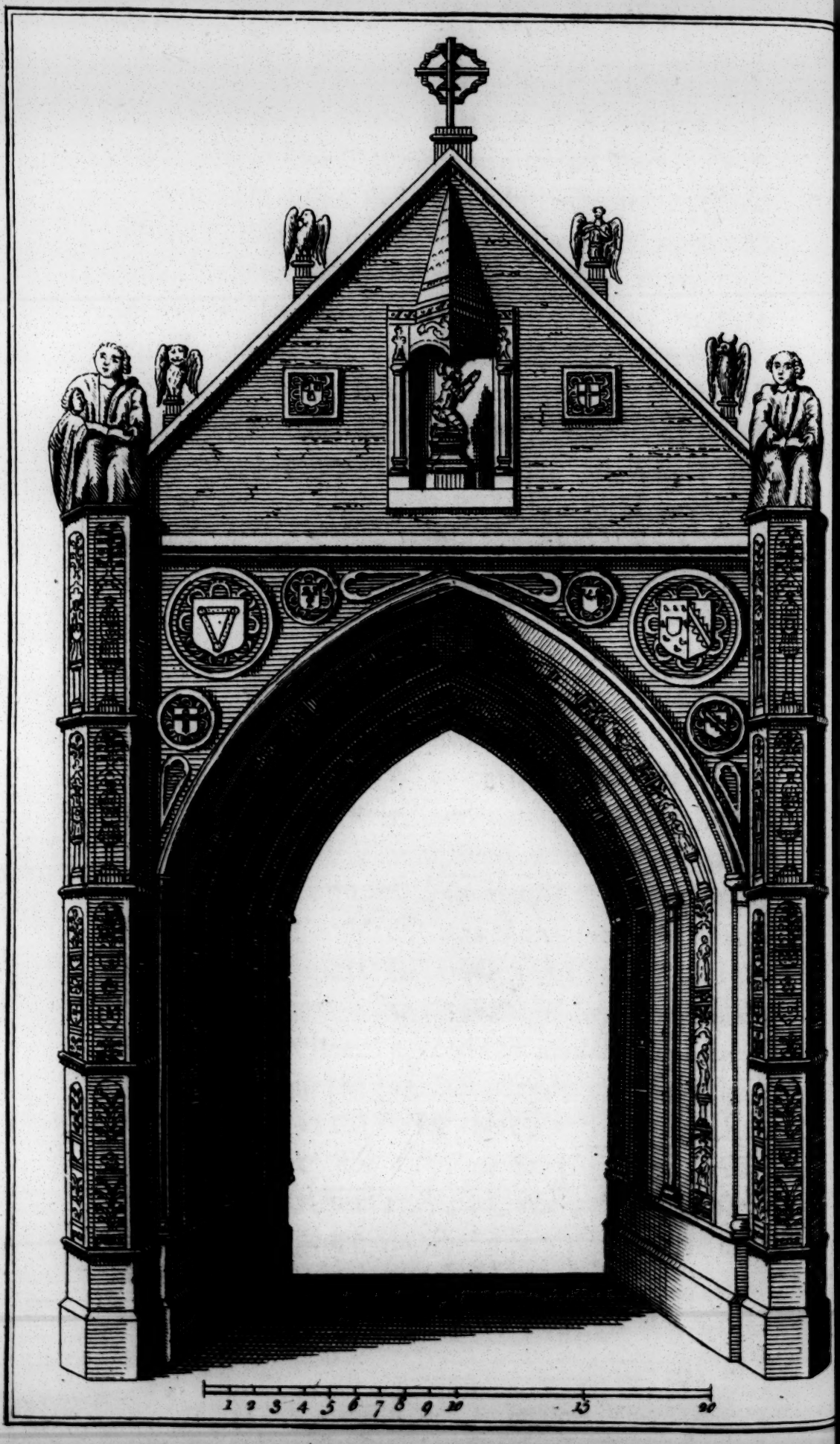
Not long after the conſolidation, the dean and chapter, deſirous of having the ſouth aile open and unincumbered, aſſigned to the pariſhioners the chapel of St. Luke, for their pariſh church; and the aile between that chapel and the ſouth tranſept, was at the ſame time allotted them for a burial-place, for their principal inhabitants; and thus it has continued ever ſince. The laſt inſtitution to this rectory was in 1579; from that time it has been held by ſequeſtration. The preſent curate is the Rev. Mr. Wm. Primatt. See page 388.‡

St. Ethelbert's, or St. Albert's,

Parochial chapel, was founded before the cathedral, as the ſituation of its pariſh evidently proves, part of it lying within, and part without the limits of the precinct. The chapel, which ſtood on the left hand as you go out of the monaſtery gate, at the ſouth end of Tombland, was burnt down by the citizens, in the grand inſurrection in 1272; and the pariſh thereupon united to that of St. Mary in the Marſh: when it was agreed that all the pariſhioners, dwelling within the precinct, ſhould pay their tithes and oblations to the rector there; and thoſe without the precinct, to the rector of St. Cuthbert. After the inſurrection was appeaſed, the citizens, as ſome ſort of recompence for the injury done to the convent,

‡ The chapel of St. Luke has been thrice augmented by lot.




1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20

vent, built the preſent handſome gate, with a large chapel over it, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, or Albert, now uſed as part of the biſhop's office. There were four other gates leading into the precinct, one of which, now demoliſhed, opened into St. Vedaſt's lane; another, called the hoſpital gate, leading to St. Giles's, or the great, hoſpital; a third opens on St. Martin's Plain, and is called the biſhop's great gate; and the fourth, called Erpingham's, or the lower gate, opens againſt the weſt end of the cathedral, built as a penance, on a ſuſpicion of Lollardy, by Sir Thomas Erpingham. The eaſtern part of the precinct is bounded by the river, over which there is, and immemorially hath been, a ferry; the keeper whereof is appointed by patent from the dean and chapter. It is called Sandlin's ferry, from one of that name who formerly kept it. Near this ferry was anciently a large canal, communicating with the river, by which all goods, &c. brought by water, were conveyed into the lower Cloſe, and the fiſh-ponds, belonging to the convent, ſupplied with water.

The Charnel-houſe,

Now the free-ſchool, is ſituated between the weſt end of the church and Erpingham's gate, opening on to Tombland, and had biſhop Salmon for its founder, who died in 1325; the porch was ad-

ded by biſhop Hart. The upper charnel-houſe, now the ſchool-room, was dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt; under it was a lower charnel chapel, dedicated to the ſame ſaint, and the charnel-houſe itſelf: the whole of which is now uſed as a vault, or cellar. The charnel-houſe, by leave of the ſacriſt, was uſed as a depoſitory for the bones of all perſons buried in Norwich, provided they were dry, and clean from fleſh.

There belonged to theſe chapels, four officiating prieſts, nominated by the prior in full chapter, and in caſe of vacancy, by the ſub-prior. They had apartments near the charnel-houſe, (now converted into a dwelling for the ſchool-maſter) and kept a common table. The arched vault is ſupported by two rows of pillars, fourteen feet high; at the entrance, on the right hand, was a holy water ſtone, and on the other ſide a niche, where formerly an image ſtood.

The foundation deed bears date the fourth of October, 1316, by which it appears, that the founder had purchaſed the advowſon of Weſthall St. Andrew in Suffolk, and appropriated it to the prior and convent, who were to receive all the tithe corn of the pariſh, and pay yearly to the principal officiating chaplain, ſix marks, and to each of the other three, five marks and a half: the ſmall tithes were reſerved to the vicar, who was then preſented by the prior and convent, as he now is by the dean and chapter. Beſides theſe four chaplains, there were two others appointed by the founder himſelf,

himſelf, whoſe ſtipends were paid by the cellerer of the monaſtery, out of certain lands lying in Creſſingham, Hopton, and Aſhill, purchaſed of Sir Walter de Norwych, Knt. and ſettled on the prior and convent for that purpoſe.

This religious houſe, altho' not taxed, was valued at 19l. a year, at its diſſolution in 1548; when Edward Warner, Knt. and Richard Catlyn, Gent. obtained a grant of it, to them and their heirs, by the name of the chapel called the charnel-houſe, within the precinct of the cathedral, of the Holy Trinity, at Norwich; to hold the ſite thereof, with all its appurtenances, of the king, as of his manor of Drayton in Norfolk, by fealty only, in free ſoccage, and not in capite. This grant bears date the firſt of July, in the ſecond year of Edward VI. In the following year they ſold it to Thomas Bere, of Norwich, goldſmith; he ſoon after conveyed it to Robert Jermy; who, on the 4th of October, 1549, ſold it to the mayor, ſheriffs, and commonalty of Norwich, who bought it in part of the 200l. per annum, which they had a licence to purchaſe in mortmain, as an addition to the revenues of the hoſpital in Holme-ſtreet. The dean and chapter had always diſputed the validity of the grant; and, to hinder its taking place, leaſed the ſaid charnel houſe, by indenture bearing date the 5th of February, 1578, to queen Elizabeth, and her aſſigns, for a hundred years, to commence at Lady-day, 1579, at the yearly rent of ten ſhillings. The queen aſſigned her term to Richard Coningſby

and Nich. Brooke, Eſqrs. and they to John Bate, Gent. who conveyed his right to the dean and chapter.

But notwithſtanding all this, done with a view of ſtrengthening their title, they were ſo far diſſatisfied with it, as to enter into an agreement with the city, to leave the whole matter to the final determination of Richard Davy and Richard Godfrey, Eſqrs. each party binding themſelves in the penalty of five hundred marks to abide by their arbitration. Upon hearing the evidence, the arbitrators, on the 11th of January, 1582, determined in favour of the city, whoſe right to the premiſes was fully aſcertained; they paying, however, to the dean and chapter, the ſum of three ſhillings and four-pence yearly, at Eaſter, for a parcel of land lying within their precinct.

They ſoon after acknowledged the right of the city to the houſes built upon the precinct wall, at the north-weſt corner of it; and granted a licence to make a door-way through, and to place windows in their wall, and to open another door-way into the ſchool-maſter's garden, on the corporation's paying them four-pence a year, as an acknowledgment of their right in the ſaid wall.

By the hoſpital charter, dated May 7, 1547, the the firſt of Edward VI. the corporation is oblig'd to appoint a ſchool-maſter and uſher, and to pay their ſtipends out of the revenues aſſigned by that charter; to the maſter 10l. a year, and to the uſher 6l. 13s. 4d. The mayor, and major part of the

aldermen

aldermen for the time being, have the nomination of them, and are to provide them with convenient dwelling-houſes, over and above the foregoing ſtipends. They are both removeable 'for any 'great crime by them, or either of them committed, 'or for being negligent or diſobedient, in perform-'ing and doing, thoſe good and reaſonable ordinan-'ces and commands, which ſhall be aſſigned or or-'dered to them, or any one of them hereafter.' Before this grant, the corporation had opened a ſchool in the infirmary, belonging to the diſſolved convent of black friers, in performance of their promiſe to the king, when he gave them that monaſtery: but after the dean and chapter had given up all pretenſions to the charnel-houſe, they aſſigned the chaplains houſes there for a dwelling for the ſchool-maſter, and fitted up the upper chapel for a ſchool room, as it ſtill continues. The preſent maſter is the Rev. Mr. Edward Symonds, and the uſher the Rev. Mr. Tho. Nichols. The maſter has now a ſalary of 50l. a year, and a dwelling houſe; and the uſher 30l. but no houſe.

Of the Deanry of the City of Norwich.

The whole eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction of the city (except the ſeveral peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter) was anciently in the dean of the deanry of the city of Norwich; who was collated by the biſhop, and had power of granting probate of wills of

of all perſons dying in his deanry, except of clerks, and gentlemen at arms (all ſuch belonging to the biſhop only) and except of thoſe who poſſeſſed any goods out of the juriſdiction of the deanry; theirs being proveable in the archdeacon's office.

In 1297, Thomas Silveſtre held the deanries of Norwich and Taverham, together with the churches of St. Simon and Jude, St. Swithin, and Croſtweyt, and inſiſted that they were all united, and appendant, to his deanry; but as he was not able to produce any inſtrument of union, at his death in 1329 biſhop William united the two deanries, but at the ſame time ſeparated them from the churches. In this ſtate they continued 'till the reformation, when theſe, with the other rural deanries, were aboliſhed, and their whole juriſdiction transferred to the archdeacon.

Conisford Great Ward,

Is compoſed of the three ſmall wards of South Conisford, North Conisford, and Berſtreet.

South Conisford Ward,

Contains, without the walls, that part of Trowſe, on this ſide the river, called Trowſe Millgate, from the water mills there, and the priory or pariſh of St. James at Carrow: and within the walls, the preſent pariſhes of St. Peter Southgate, St. Ethelfred, and St. Julian.

St.

St. Peter Southgate.

The ſouthern gate as it was anciently called, now Conisford gate, is ſituated in this pariſh: very near it, on the weſt, runs the river Wenſum, between two towers; in that which ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the river formerly dwelt the keeper of the old boom, or beam, which went acroſs the river at this place. This boom ſerved to ſtop all ſuſpected perſons coming up the river, as well as to hinder veſſels going out without paying the city toll. Entering the city at this gate, on the right hand lieth the ancient ſite (tho' now built upon) of St. Olave's chapel, a parochial chapel long before the Conqueſt, united to the rectory of St. Peter Southgate in the reign of Edward III. and the chapel itſelf demoliſhed before 1345. It was ſubject to the archdeacon of Norwich, and paid 3d. ſynodals. This pariſh, with all thoſe on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet, conſtituted Lower or Nether Conisford, as thoſe on the weſt ſide did Over or Upper Conisford; and being ſituated near the city gate is now called,

St. Peter Southgate, and anciently St. Peter de Bither.

A rectory, originally in the paronage of the abbey and convent of St. Benedict at Holme, but ſince the diſſolution, in that of the biſhop of Norwich, in right of that houſe, who pays the ſequeſtrator a yearly ſtipend of 5l. the voluntary contributions,

in

in dean Prideaux's time, amounted to 5l. more; and it hath been augmented by lot with 200l. of queen Anne's bounty: ſo that the whole amounts to about 14l. a year. It hath been held by ſequeſtration for near a hundred years at the nomination of the biſhop, is diſcharged of firſt fruits and tenths, and hath ſervice once a fortnight. The Rev. Mr. John Brooks is the preſent ſequeſtrator.

The ſteeple is ſquare, and hath three bells; the nave, ſouth porch, and chancel, are tiled. The guild of St. Peter, commonly called the fiſhermens guild, was held here.

To the ſouth and weſt of this church lie the hills, called Butter-hills, but corruptly, the true name being Boteler's, or Butler's hills, on whoſe ſummit ſtands the black, or governor's tower, which commands the city and river to a great diſtance. It was uſed in the time of the plague as a peſt-houſe. Theſe hills formerly belonged to the prioreſs and convent of Carrowe, and were frequently the ſubject of diſpute between them and the mayor and commonalty of Norwich, who claimed a right there; to put a ſtop to all further diſpute concerning them, in 1521 the prioreſs leaſed them to the city for ever, at a rent of 10s. a year, with power of entry for non-payment. The religious concerned in this pariſh, were the abbot of Holme, who was taxed for his temporals 16d. and the prioreſs of Carrowe 2s. 6d.* The next pariſh was

St.

* Near the lime-kilns, without Conisford gate, ſtood formerly a row of houſes, belonging to the corporation, conſiſting of fourteen ſmall tenements, called Beggar's Row, lett at about 4l. per ann. now totally demoliſhed.

St. Edward's.

The church ſtood on the weſt ſide of Conisford-ſtreet, and its church-yard abutted upon the north ſide of the ſite of St. Hildebrond's hoſpital: its eaſt end ranged even with the weſt end of St. Etheldred's church, from which, at its ſouth-weſt corner, it was not diſtant more than a hundred yards. It was an ancient rectory, in the patronage of the prioreſs of Carrowe, valued at 40s. and paid 3d. ſynodals. About the end of the thirteenth century, it was united to St. Julian's; for in 1305, we find that Hugh de Creyte was inſtituted to the annexed churches of St. Edward and St. Julian, on the preſentation of the prioreſs of Carrowe; and ever ſince they have continued as one pariſh.

Adjoining to the weſt end of this church ſtood a chapel, called Hildebrond's chapel, founded by Hildebrond the mercer, for daily ſervice to be performed there for the uſe of his hoſpital. In 1540, at the diſſolution of the aforeſaid hoſpital, its ſite, with that of the hoſpital, paſſed to the mayor and commonalty, of whom it is now held by leaſe. The advowſon was united to, and continued with thoſe of St. Julian and St. Clement. The three pariſhes, after their union, were valued at 3l. 6s. 2d. in the king's books, paid 12d. ſynodals, and 10d. procurations.

The common ſtathe, or key, called the new common key in the time of Henry VI. lies in this pariſh, and belongs to the city; the annual rent

that time 8l. 11s. 10d. It was heretofore called Calves ſtathe. The religious concerned here, were the abbot of Ramſeye, who was taxed for his temporals at 5s. and the abbot of Langley at 2s. On the ſouth ſide of this church-yard was ſituated

Hildebrond's Hoſpital;

Or Hildebrond's Spital, called Ivy-hall, or St. Mary's Hoſpital,

Founded about the year 1216, by Hildebrond the mercer, and Maud his wife; who put it under the patronage of the biſhop. It was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and conſiſted of a common hall, and large chamber over it, for the uſe of the cuſtos, or keeper; with ſeveral other, both upper and lower, rooms, appropriated for lodgings for ſuch poor people as wanted houſes; who, beſides their lodging, had fire allowed them. The chapel, for the ſervice of the hoſpital, joined to the weſt end of St. Edward's church. The maſterſhip was valued at 5l. a year, and the other revenues at 14s. 3d. At the diſſolution it was granted to the city, with all its revenues, and a croft, called Hildebrond's ſpital croft.

St. Etheldred's Church.

Is a ſmall building, with a round ſteeple, having one ſmall bell; the nave and ſouth porch are covered with reed, and the chancel is tiled. It was a rectory

a rectory 'till the year 1272, in the preſentation of the prior and convent of Norwich, when the biſhop appropriated it to the office of cellerer, or keeper of the refectory there, to find cloths, napkins, glaſſes, ſpoons, and pots, for the uſe of the monks table in the refectory or common eating-hall. The profits were taken by that officer, who ſerved the cure by a ſtipendiary prieſt, 'till the diſſolution; from which time 'till March 10, 1550, the 4th of Edward VI. it continued in the dean and chapter, when they granted the church, church-yard, walls, bells, ſteeple, &c. to the mayor and citizens for five hundred years, at 4d. per ann. rent, as part of the revenues of St. Giles's hoſpital in Norwich. On this grant, the right of nomination to the cure devolved to the mayor and aldermen, who pay the curate a ſtipend of 5l. a year, as the convent had formerly done.

There are divers pieces of arable and meadow land, &c. lying in Trowſe, Brakendale, Lakenham, and Carrowe, which pay tithes to this church, as do part of Boteler's hills, and other lands and gardens within the walls; all which are exactly deſcribed in the ſixth regiſter of the cathedral, fol. 82. The chancel was always repaired by the convent, and is now by the corporation. It was valued at 40s. taxed at 20s. and paid 3d. ſynodals. Service is performed in it once a fortnight. It hath been augmented by queen Anne's bounty by lot, and the arbitrary contributions, according to Dr. Prideaux, are valued at 6l. per ann. The Rev. Mr. John

Brooks is the preſent curate. The religious concerned here were the prior of Norwich, the prioreſs of Carrowe, the dean of the chapel in the fields, the abbot of Wymondham, and the abbot of Langley.

Many perſons of diſtinction had formerly their city houſes in this pariſh, as Sir Thomas de Helgheton, Knt. whoſe houſe was called Goſehill hall. The ancient ſeat of the family ſirnamed de Norwich ſtood likewiſe in this pariſh; and in the time of king Henry III. was poſſeſſed by Henry de Norwich. In 1485, it was the city houſe of the abbot of Wymondham; and after the diſſolution belonged to Sir James Hobart, Knt.

The capital meſſuage, commonly called the Muſick-houſe, was anciently the dwelling-houſe of Moſes the Jew; a man of great wealth, power, and influence, in the time of William Rufus: from his grandſon Iſaac, it obtained the name of Iſaac's hall; after his death it eſcheated to king John, whoſe ſucceſſor, Henry III, gave it to Sir William de Valeres, Knt. In 1290, it was owned by Alan de Freſtone, archdeacon of Norfolk, who had a chapel there, but ſoon after diſuſed, as prejudicing the revenues of the church of St. Etheldred. In 1626, it was the eſtate of John Paſton, Eſq; and in 1633, the city houſe of Lord Chief Juſtice Coke.

Oppoſite to the north ſide of St. Etheldred's church-yard, and in Holgate-lane, ſtood the houſe of that valiant knight Sir Robert de Salle, killed by the rebels in the reign of Edward III. It was afterwards

ward called Baiſt's place. North of the Muſick-houſe lies the old common ſtathe, commonly called the town ſtathe, in the diſſolved pariſh of

St. Clement in Conisford,

Commonly called St. Clement at the Well, from a common well, or ciſtern, ſituated near it. This church was a very antient one, and built long before the conqueſt. The advowſon was in William de Wendling in king John's time, and from him decended to his ſon William, who gave it to the abbey of his own foundation, at Wendling in Norfolk; together with the houſes ſtanding near the church, which he purchaſed in 1266 of Henry, ſon of Richard de Witton; and the key, or ſtathe, now the old common ſtathe, which he bought at the ſame time of the city. In 1456, Edmund, abbot of Wendling, and his convent, releaſed all their right in the advowſon, ſtathe, and houſes, to the corporation, for one hundred marks, to be paid them in five years, by twenty marks a year. The advowſon alſo of the chapel of St. Anne, which ſtood near St. Anne's ſtathe, but then demoliſhed, and united to St. Clement's, was particularly conveyed with it. In 1458, it was declared a common ſtathe, when a crane, &c. were erected there at the expenſe of the city. In 1482, it was perpetually united to the rectory of St. Julian; before which time it uſed to pay ſixpence yearly for ſynodals. In 1559, the corporation ſold the church and church-yard, to Thomas Keteringham,

Keteringham, and his heirs for ever; ſince which time it has continued, and ſtill continues, private property. The religious concerned here, were the prioreſs of Carrowe, the abbots of Langley and Wendling, the dean of the chapel in the field, and the prior of Norwich. In this pariſh was Thorp's Place, firſt the city houſe of Sir William de Rochyng, Knt. ſheriff of Norfolk in 1284, and afterward of William de Surlingham.

St. Julian's Church,

Was founded before the Conqueſt, and given to the nuns of Carrowe by king Stephen, their founder. It hath a round ſteeple, and but one bell; the north porch and nave are tiled, and the chancel thatched. Dr. Prideaux ſays, that it had 7l. per ann. certain endowment, and that the arbitrary contributions were about 8l. It was ſworn of the clear yearly value of 19l. 13s. 1d. and conſequently is capaple of augmentation. The religious concerned here, were the abbot of Warbone, whoſe temporals were taxed at 8s. 4d. the prioreſs of Carrowe, the prior of Norwich, and the dean of the chapel in the fields. In 1737, St. Julian, with the annexed pariſhes of St. Edward and St. Clement, and the chapel of St. Anne, were conſolidated to the pariſh of All Saints in Berſtreet. The ſervice here is once a fortnight, and the preſent rector the Rev. Mr. Richard Brooke.

On the eaſt ſide of the church-yard ſtood an anchorage, inhabited by an anchoreſs, or recluſe, 'till the

the diſſolution. Theſe anchorets, or anchoreſſes, were a ſort of monks, properly called anachorites, from a Greek word ſignifying to retire; they obtained alſo the name of recluſes, or incluſes, from their being ſhut up in their cells or anchorages: of theſe there were two ſorts, the eremite or hermit, ſo called from the Greek word meaning a wilderneſs, the place of their habitation, therein following the example of Elias and St. John the Baptiſt; and the recluſe, or anchoreſs, who pretended to follow the example of Judith. On the ſouth ſide of this churchyard, abutting eaſtward upon the ſtreet, ſtood a houſe of friers, of the order of our Lady, called Fratres de Domina, a ſort of begging friers, who obſerved the rule of St. Auſtin; their proper dreſs was a white coat, over which they wore a black cloak, and a friers cowl of the ſame colour: their order took its riſe about the year 1288, and in the year 1290 was introduced here. They continued in this houſe 'till the reign of king Edward III. when the brethren all dying in the great peſtilence in 1348, their habitation became, and ſtill remains, private property.

Robert Rufus, or the Red, in the time of Henry II. built a capital meſſuage in this pariſh, which for a long time was known by the name of the Stonehouſe: it afterwards belonged to William de Donewico, or Donwich, who gave it to St. Giles's hoſpital.

In 1296, the lady Cecily de Howe prioreſs of Carrowe, built a houſe here, for the prioreſſes to reſide

reſide at whenever they pleaſed; which afterward coming into the poſſeſſion of the Bardolfs, was called Bardolf's Place. The capital meſſuage, called Gournay's Place, was, in 1558 the city houſe of Tho. Gawdy, Eſq; and afterward belonged to the Paſtons, from whom it paſſed to the family of the Cookes. Adjoining to the north ſide of this houſe was the key anciently called Kyrmer-hoppe, with a meſſuage belonging to the Berneys. The meſſuage of Sir Miles Stapleton, Knt. laid on the north of the former and joined to it, afterward the property of Edward Grey, Eſq; and to the north of that, the houſe of Sir William Boleyn, Knt. afterward of the Lady Anne Boleyn. Midday's Inn took its name from Roger Midday, who in the beginnning of the reign of Edward III. purchaſed it of the abbot and canons of Waborne: it deſcended afterward to the Cookes, and is now a publick-houſe, the ſign of the Three Jolly Wherrymen.

Upper or North Conisford.

St. Michael's Church in Conisford,

Was a rectory valued at twenty ſhillings, and paid three-pence ſynodals. In 1360 it was ſold to the Auſtin friers, who bound themſelves and ſucceſſors for the payment of the ſynodals, and one penny a year to the high altar of the cathedral, towards a proceſſion to be made on the octaves of the Trinity. Soon after they had intereſt ſufficient

to

to get it united to the parish of St. Peter Permountergate, when they pulled down the church, and upon the site thereof, and of the church-yard, built their cloister.

Almost opposite to this church, on the west side of the street, stood Thorp's Place, to which the advowson was long appendant; and to the north side of that building joined the messuage of Thomas Codde, now belonging to the hospital of St. Giles.

The religious concerned here, were the prior of Norwich, the prioress of Carrowe, and the abbot of Langley. The whole of this parish, on the east side of the street, was possessed by the

Augustine, or Austin Friers,

Or Augustinian Eremites or Hermits:

One of the four principal orders of friers, though the latest in point of time. Their first arrival in England was in the year 1252, when they settled in Broad-street, London; but, being begging friers, soon dispersed themselves into the principal places in England. They came to this city in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. and settled themselves in a messuage given them by one Roger Minniot, who upon that account was esteemed their founder. In 1360, having before gotten into their possession the whole of St. Michael's parish on the east side of the street, except the church and churchyard, they purchased them also, and on their site, and on that of their former dwelling, built a noble

cloiſter and conventual church, one hundred and fifty yards long and thirty wide; with a ſecond cloiſter on its ſouth ſide: the whole was incloſed by a high wall, and finiſhed in 1368. In 1429, they obtained a charter of confirmation of their foundation and revenues, with licenſe to incloſe another common lane within their ſite; by which means their convent was rendered perfectly commodious. In this ſtate it continued 'till the diſſolution, when Henry VIII. took it into his own hands, and at his death left it to his ſon and ſucceſſor Edward VI. who, in 1547, made a grant to Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt. and Catherine his wife, and William Lord Willoughby, of all the ſite and precinct of the Auguſtine friers in Norwich, and all that piece of ground, as it was incloſed with high ſtone walls, called Conisford Place, with all the orchards, gardens, and two acres of land thereto adjoining, and right of fiſhing thereto belonging, in the tenure or occupation of Sir John Godſalve, Knt. to be held of the king, as of the honour of Bolingbroke in Lincolnſhire, by fealty only, in free ſoccage, without any payment whatever; who the ſame year ſold it to the ſaid Sir John Godſalve. In 1594 it was in the family of the Blundevilles, who ſold it to the Paſtons. It has been ſaid that it was once in the poſſeſſion of the duke of Norfolk, who converted it into a garden; from which report, whether true or not, it ſtill retains the name of My Lord's Garden.

The church was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and St. Auguſtine, and had three guilds held

in

in it, viz. of St. Auguſtine, or the ſhoemakers guild; of the Holy Croſs; and of St. Margaret: but the place of the greateſt profit to the convent, was the chapel of our Lady, called SCALA COELI, to which pilgrims were continually reſorting, and making their offerings at the altar there, on account of the many pardons and indulgences granted by the popes to this place: this being the only chapel (except that of the ſame name at Weſtminſter, and another of our Lady in St. Botolph's church at Boſton) which enjoyed equally extenſive privileges and indulgences with the chapel of Scala-cœli at Rome. Theſe friers, to do them juſtice, were always reckoned a ſociety of learned men, good diſputants, and eloquent preachers, and remarkably induſtrious in propagating learning. The priors were choſen by the major part of their convent; they were entirely free from epiſcopal juriſdiction, and immediately ſubject to the pope. On the weſt ſide of the ſtreet, but a little more to the north, ſtands the church of

St. Peter Permountergate.

So called from a gate formerly ſituated near the church-yard, at the foot of the mount, or hill. It was originally a rectory, in the patronage of Roger Bigot, by whom it was given to the monaſtery of the cathedral church in Norwich, and at their requeſt appropriated to the infirmary there, whoſe keeper received the profits, and paid a ſti-

pendiary chaplain for ſerving the cure; who had a dwelling in the church-yard, originally the rectory houſe. It pays 12d. ſynodals, but is not taxed. Dean Prideaux ſays, that it has endowments to the value of 10l. per ann. and that the voluntary annual contributions amount to 10l. more. The preſent building is a very handſome fabrick, erected in 1486.

At the eaſt end of the chancel ſtands a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, now uſed as a veſtry. The tower is a fine ſquare building, and hath a clock and five bells: the nave, ſouth porch, and veſtry are leaded, and the chancel is tiled. The windows of this chancel are adorned with the images of the following ſaints, viz. St. Catherine, St. Margaret, St. Barbara, St. Edward, St. John, St. Wulſtan, St. Theobald, emblems of the four evangeliſts, &c. and round it ſtand twenty-four ſtalls, formerly belonging to the ſeveral chauntry and ſoul prieſts, who lived in the college, at the north-eaſt corner of the church-yard, belonging to the Pied friers, ſo called from their outward garment, which was black and white, like a magpye. When they quitted it, upon their being obliged to join one of the four principal orders, it devolved to the hoſpital of Bek, at Billingford in Norfolk, and was made uſe of by the maſter of that hoſpital as his city houſe, where he received all ſuch chauntry or ſoul prieſts, or ſecular chaplains, as had ſerved in this church, or any where elſe. Here they lived quite in a collegiate manner, paying for their commons; and continued to do ſo till the diſſolution.

From a table of benefactions hung up near the north door, it appears, that "Thomas Codde, Eſq; gave 10l. per ann. to the curate, to the poor 10s. per ann. and four nobles for knights meat."

This worthy magiſtrate, by his laſt will, deviſed to the mayor, ſheriffs, and commonalty of Norwich, after the deceaſe of Joan his wife, his paled cloſe in Conisford, which he bought of Thomas King; upon this expreſs condition, that the receivers of the rents of St. Giles's hoſpital, commonly called God's houſe, ſhall receive the profits of the ſaid cloſe, and yearly pay 26s. 8d. to the aldermen of the ward of North Conisford, and the church-wardens of this pariſh for the time being, towards the diſcharge of the queen's tax within the ſaid ward, whenever it ſhall be granted, and the citizens meat*, during the continuance of any parliament, as hath heretofore been paid. He further deviſed to the corporation, for the relief of the poor in the ſaid hoſpital, all thoſe his meadows, edifices, gardens, and orchards, which he bought of Thomas King, and alſo his gardens and tenements in St. Benedict's, with a tenement which he held under leaſe from the dean and chapter of Norwich in the ſaid pariſh, &c.†

The

* Citizens or knights meat, was the daily allowance to the burgeſſes or knights of ſhires, during their attendance in parliament, paid them by their conſtituents.

† By his will he ordered an obit to be obſerved yearly in the church of St Peter Permountergate, with a dirge on the eve of every obit, and maſs and requiem to be ſung the day following, at which

The heads of his will, bearing date October 12, 1558, are annually read at his commemoration ſermon, preached here before the court of mayoralty on the Sunday preceding the feaſt of St. Thomas; and the ſum of 2l. 1s. 8d. is generally allowed towards the charge of the commemoration ſermon, and for payments made at it to the ſeveral perſons attending there.‡

This

which they were to pray for his ſoul, his wife's, father's and mother's ſouls, &c. And he further ordered the ſum of 26s. 8d. to be diſtributed at his obit, in the following manner; to four prieſts 6d. each; to four clerks 3d. each; to the pariſh prieſts 8d; to twelve beadſmen attending there 2d. each; to the pariſh clerk for ringing the bells and ſetting the herſe 3s. 4d. for lights round the herſe 1s. for ten poor people ſtanding about it 6s. 8d. and 10s. being the reſidue, to the poor of North Conisford.

‡ In the middle alley of this church, about eight feet from the font, the famous Thomas Codde, mayor of Norwich in Kett's rebellion, lies interred: on the ſtone, covering him, is the following inſcription,

M. S.
Hic jacet, et per annos CXV,
Jacuit, quod mortale fuit,
Sed non quod reliquum fuit,
Viri iſtius boni et benefici
THOMÆ CODD quondam
Senioris, et rebellanti KETTO
Opportuni, fidelis, et ſtrenui,
Civitatis hujus NORWICI, majoris.
Ne ignorarent poſteri, cui hæc
Parochia, imo civitas NORW.
Tantum debent, notum eſſe
Pie voluit, omnium qui bene
Fecerunt, gratiſſimus Cultor,
J. J.

This pariſh is compoſed of the united pariſhes of St. John the Evangeliſt, St. Vedaſt, commonly called St. Faith, St. Albert, near the monaſtery gates, and part of that of St. Mary in the Marſh: Some portion of it laid in the bailiwick or juriſdiction of the caſtle. The religious concerned here were the prioreſs of Carrowe, the priors of Cokesford and Norwich, and the dean of the chapel in the fields. Abutting north on the church-yard ſtood a houſe belonging to the Berney family, called Berney's Inn; and to the ſouth of that the city houſe of the Heydons. The corner houſe on the north ſide of Toft-lane belonged, in 1315, to Adam de Toft, from whom the lane took its name: and that on the weſt ſide of the ſtreet oppoſite to the Roſe-lane, in 1370, belonged to Sir Tho. Erpingham, Knt. and the adjoining one, more weſterly, in 1371, to Sir John Reppes, Knt. It is a perpetual curacy, and the Rev. Mr. Sparrowe is the preſent curate.

The pariſh of St. John the Evangeliſt in Southgate, or Conisford,

Was a rectory, valued at 26s. 8d. and appropriated to the priory of Norwich: about the year 1300, it was annexed to the pariſh of St. Peter Permountergate. The church ſtood at the north corner of the Roſe-lane, and after its union was purchaſed by the Grey friers, who pulled it down, and laid the ſite of it into their monaſtery.

Cooke's

Cooke's Hofpital,

In the Roſe-lane, was founded and endowed by Robert and Thomas Cooke, Eſqrs. brothers, aldermen of Berſtreet ward, and mayors of this city, for the habitations of ten poor women, either maids or widows, being ſixty years of age or upwards; ſuch as have inhabited in the city for ten years before their nomination, 'been of good report, and behaved ſoberly and honeſtly.' The preſent endowment is 31 l. a year, chargeable on the eſtates of the late Thomas Cooke, Eſq; in the pariſh of St. Peter Permountergate: out of which each poor woman receives 13s. a quarter, amounting in the whole, for the year, to 26l. the remaining 5l. to be annually laid out in repairing the houſes of the ſaid hoſpital, if they require it, the overplus, if there be any, (after allowing the city chamberlain 10s. a year, for looking after the repairs, and paying the poor women their reſpective quarteridge) to be applied towards clothing the eldeſt or moſt indigent of the women inhabiting the ſaid rooms: And the owner and owners, for the time being, of the meſſuages, houſes, orchards, &c. part of the eſtate tied for the payment of the ſaid 31l. which meſſuages, &c. were purchaſed by Tho. Cooke, Eſq; of Mrs. Whall and her daughters, ſhall from time fill up any vacancies that may happen in the ſaid hoſpital.§

On the eaſt end of this hoſpital abuts the churchyard of St. Vedaſt, commonly called St. Faith: the

§ Mr. James Fiſher, merchant, is the preſent owner.

the church was founded before the time of the Confeſſor. About the year 1190, it was appropriated to the office of Almoner of the cathedral, who ſerved the cure by a ſtipendiary prieſt ||; in 1540 it was pulled down, and in 1562 the pariſh conſolidated to St. Peter's Permountergate. The churchyard is leaſed out by the dean and chapter.

Skipwith's Place, in this pariſh, ſo called from William Skipwith, Eſq; the owner in the time of Henry VI. and Edward the IV. was for ſome time the city houſe of the duke of Exeter, then of Sir William Elmham, Knt. Sir John Carbone, Knt. of the Morleys, and of the lord Bardolf. It now belongs to St. Giles's hoſpital.

In this pariſh lies the iſland called the Swan Bank, and ſeveral pieces of land obtained out of the river, which pay ſmall rents to the city.

The Grey Friers.

Franciſcan, or friers minors, took their origin from St. Francis of Aſſiſium, or Aſſiſe, a city of the dutchy of Spoleto in Italy, ſo named from its proximity to mount Aſſi. This ſeraphical father as he is called, was born of wealthy parents in the year 1182, and brought up to merchandiſe till he was twenty two years of age; at which time he abandoned the world, renounced all claim to his fa-

|| In Richard II. time the almoner allowed the curate 40s. a year; 9s. 8d. for a gown, and 13s. and 4d. for robes: and paid likewiſe all expenſes incurred by the repairs of the chancel, &c.

ther's inheritance, caſt off his ſhoes, and threw away his money; and contenting himſelf with one deſpicable coat, and a mantle or cloak, ſuch as is uſually worn by the ſhepherds in Italy, he girded himſelf with a knotted cord or rope, and applied himſelf to the drawing up a ſet of rules, containing not only the three vows of obedience, chaſtity, and poverty, eſſential to all religious orders, but many other laws, which his diſciples ſolemnly bound themſelves to follow; ſuch as, to live without property in houſe, place, or thing, as pilgrims and ſtrangers in this world, and to be obedient to their ſuperiors in all things not contrary to their conſcience, or to the rules which he had preſcribed them. The name he fixed upon for his fraternity was that of minors; not only becauſe they utterly renounced all temporal intereſt, but from that humility and lowlineſs of mind which their profeſſion obliged them to cultivate. They are ſometimes called Mendicants, from their ſubſiſting chiefly on alms, which they begged, as all friers did; from thence called begging friers. Their habit conſiſted of a looſe grey garment, reaching down to their heels, girded about the loins with a cord or rope: and from the colour of this garment they got the name of Grey Friers. He eſtabliſhed the rules of his order in 1290, and became himſelf the firſt general of it, by the approbation of pope Innocent III. confirmed in the Lateran council 1215.

The firſt general chapter, or congregation of his order, was held in the year 1217, from which he

ſent

ſent out ſeveral miſſionaries to preach the goſpel amongſt different nations; who met with ſuch aſtoniſhing ſucceſs, that at his ſecond general chapter, held in 1219, in a little church near Aſſiſe, which had been given to him by the Benedictine monks, and was the firſt church and convent of the order, he found five thouſand friers, who had preſcribed to his rules, attending him in the fields. He hereupon reſolved to extend his miſſion throughout the whole world, as well Pagan as Chriſtian, hoping to bring the one to the faith of Chriſt, and reduce the other to the primitive piety of the firſt profeſſors of that faith. With this view, he ordered nine of his friers to ſet out for England, four clerks and five lay brothers, and placed over them brother Agnellus de Piſa, as firſt miniſter provincial of his order there. The place of their firſt ſettlement was at Canterbury, where, upon their receiving a freſh ſupply, they divided themſelves, ſome proceeding to London, others to Oxford and Cambridge, and others, in 1226, to this city, being the year in which St. Francis, their founder, died. Here they firſt fixed themſelves in a houſe given them by John de Haſtingford, ſituated in Conisford, between the churches of St. Vedaſt and St. Cuthbert; and continued there ſome time. In 1284, they obtained a licence from king Edward I. to incloſe and take into their ſite a common lane; and in 1288, procured a confirmation of their foundation, and the liberty of making purchaſes to inlarge their precincts; which they were well enabled to do from the large and numer-

ous benefactions they had received. Soon after this they laid the foundation of a noble church, the length of whoſe nave, from the weſt window to the folding doors at the tower or ſteeple, was a hundred and fifty feet; from thence to the folding doors entering the choir, being the interſpace for the belfry or ſteeple, fifty feet; the breadth of the nave and ailes were about eighty feet; the length one hundred and fifty feet nearly, and the breadth fifty. The cloiſter, on the ſouth ſide, was a quadrangle, its ſide equal to the length of the nave. The church was finiſhed in the ſpace of a few years, and dedicated to St. Francis.

This convent was a place of very great reſort, and the chapter-houſe a noble room about one hundred and thirty feet long, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the cloiſter, frequently uſed on public buſineſs: the great diſpute between the city and convent of the Holy Trinity, was heard and ſettled here in 1492 (ſee page 149.) In 1537, the lord Surrey lodged here; and ſoon after the convent was diſſolved, and the ſite, church, &c. granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk, earl marſhal of England, and his heirs, to be held in free burgage by fealty only. In this noble family it continued only till the year 1544, when it was ſeized by the king, and a grant paſſed of part of the meſſuages, &c. to Paul Greſham and Francis Boldero, Gents. and their heirs: that part of the ſite not hereby veſted, reverted to the Norfolk family, on queen Mary's reverſing the attainder; and continued in it 'till 1559, when the duke

ſold

ſold it to the corporation for 200l. who, on the 27th of February, 1688, ſold part of the ſaid ſite to alderman Robert Cooke, and his heirs for ever *.

There were three guilds held here; one to the honour of our Lady; the ſecond to that of St. John the Evangeliſt; and the third to that of St. Barbara. The chapel contiguous to the choir was dedicated to our Lady, and that on the ſouth ſide of the church to our Saviour. The image of our Lady of Pity ſtood on the north ſide of the nave.

They poſſeſſed alſo two anchorages, of which one ſtood on the ſite of the demoliſhed church of St. John, and the other directly oppoſite to the ſtreet leading to the Red Well.

The Engliſh province of friers minors was divided into ſeven cuſtodies: 1. London. 2. York. 3. Cambridge. 4. Briſtol. 5. Oxford. 6. Newcaſtle. 7. Worceſter. This monaſtery was in the third cuſtody, which contained the ſeveral convents at Cambridge, Norwich, Colcheſter, Bury, Dunwich, Walſingham, Yarmouth, Ipſwich, and Lynn. They had a moſt noble library, which was utterly deſtroyed at the diſſolution of the monaſtery †. A lit-

* One of the cloiſters of this convent was called Pardon-Cloiſter, on account of the indulgences granted by the pope to all ſuch perſons as ſhould be buried there; a matter which produced many advantages to the brethren.

† The famous Thomas de Bungay, commonly called frier Bungay, received the firſt rudiments of education in this convent, from whence he removed to Oxford, and there took a doctor's degree in divinity; after having viſited the city of Paris, and been admitted to the ſame degree there, with univerſal applauſe, on account of his extraordinaty erudition,

little more towards the north, on the ſame ſide of the ſtreet, ſtood the

Church of St. Cuthbert;

Now totally demoliſhed. The houſe, inhabited by John Vere, Eſq; ſtands in the church-yard, which abutted on the weſt upon the ſtreet leading to Tombland. It was a rectory, valued at 6s. 8d. about the year 1492 perpetually united to the church of St. Mary the Leſs at the monaſtery gates, and demoliſhed in 1530. That diviſion of the pariſh, lying on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet, was partly in the fee of the prior of Norwich, and partly in that of the caſtle, excluſive of the city. The ſuffragans tenements, ſtanding upon the caſtle fee, were built by John Underwood, ſuffragan to biſhop Nix; and by him given to the city. The houſe late alderman Arnam's, now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Donne, was built on their ſite. This whole ſtreet was burnt down in the great fire in 1507, and in 1530, the void grounds were purchaſed by alderman Auguſtine Steward, Nicholas Hare, and Leonard Spencer, Gents. of Lancelot Wharton, prior of St. Faith's, the prioreſs of Bungay, and others,

dition, he returned to Oxford and became theologigal profeſſor in that univerſity. He not only poſſeſſed a thorough knowledge of the philoſophy of thoſe times, but greatly excelled in the ſcience of the mathematicks, and from his ſkill in the ſecrets of nature, performed ſo many uncommon experiments, not only far above the compreheniion of the vulgar, but totally unintelligible to men of ſome learning, that he was looked upon by many, as a dealer in the black art, or as the common people expreſs it, a conjuror.

others, and conveyed by them to the uſe of the city.

The religious concerned here, were the abbot of Langley, whoſe temporals were taxed at 6s. 8d. the prioreſs of Bungay, and the prior of St. Faith's. A rent of 12d. iſſuing out of a houſe here, belonged to the prebend of the chancellorſhip of the chapel of St. Mary in the Fields: and about the year 1270, Walter le Mercer, of Norwich, ſettled a meſſuage, being in St. Faith's lane in this pariſh, on the abbot of St. Bene't in the Holme.

Towards the north-eaſt of St. Cuthbert's church-yard, under the monaſtery walls, ſtood the parochial chapel of St. Albert; of which ſee an account, page 408.

St. Michael's chapel on Tombland,

Was one of the moſt ancient religious buildings in this city, if not the firſt, ſituated near the middle of Tombland, ſo called from the number of its tombs, it being the moſt extenſive burial place in this city. It was founded by an earl of the Eaſt-Angles long before the time of the Confeſſor, and prior to the building of the cathedral ſerved as a chapel for the uſe of their palace which ſtood facing the ſouth ſide of the chapel-yard, and took up the whole ſouth end of Tombland, from the monaſtery gate to the caſtle ditch: all which ground was at that time in the fee of the caſtle. It afterward was known by the name of Ratton-rowe, and conſiſted of four capital

capital meſſuages: that next the monaſtery gate belonged to the pariſh of St. Mary in the Marſh, and was called the Stone-houſe; the other three were in the pariſh of St. Mary the Leſs; the ſecond from the gate appertained to the prior and convent; and the other two, about the year 1330, were the property of Roger Popinjay, in whoſe family they continued till, his grandſon Roger converted the corner houſe into an inn, and in alluſion to his name put up the ſign of the Popinjay: it is now become a private houſe again, and inhabited by Mr. William Riches, merchant.

This church and its revenues were ſettled upon the ſee, by the earls of the Eaſt-Angles, or Norfolk, but diſmembered therefrom on the depoſition of Stigand in 1040, and again annexed to the earldom, and ſo continued till the tranſlation of the ſee from Thetford to Norwich; when biſhop Herbert, on his founding the cathedral and priory, procured a grant from Roger Bigot, then earl of the Eaſt-Angles, of the whole of the ſaid earl's palace, the chapel of St. Michael and the lands with which it was endowed, lying in Taverham, or elſewhere. The ‡ palace and chapel were immediately demoliſhed, and this

‡ In the town of Taverham, (the chapel of) St. Michael (in Norwich) held one carucate of land, in the time of Edward the Confeſſor; and Stigand held it as of that chapel: there were always four villains and two borders, and one plough-land in the demeſne, and another in the tenants hands, and four ſoc-men, who had twelve acres of land; and there were always eight acres of meadow, and ſhack in the woods for twelve ſwine; and the whole was of the value of twenty ſhillings.

their whole ſite laid open for the improvement of the monaſtery, a ſtone croſs erected on the ſpot where the chapel ſtood, with the image of St. Michael on its top. This was called St. Michael's croſs, and marked the boundary between the liberties of the city and priory.

This biſhop ſoon after procured the manor of Thorp, then extending croſs the river, and included the whole cathedral precinct, and the hoſpital meadows, up to the great tower; and founded a chapel on the ſummit of the hill, at the edge of Thorp wood, then reaching to the brow of the hill, and dedicated it to St. Michael, as a recompence for the chapel of that ſaint on Tombland which he had demoliſhed. The cure of it he aſſigned to the adjacent priory of St. Leonard, of his foundation alſo.

The church of St. Mary the Leſs,

Commonly called little St. Mary's, or St. Mary at the monaſtery gates, and now the French church, was a rectory valued at 6s. 8d. not taxed, appropriated by the prior and convent, its patrons, to the keeper of the infirmary in that monaſtery, who ſerved it by one of their monks: it paid ſynodals with St. Cuthbert's, and together with that pariſh, in 1542, was conſolidated to St. George at Tombland. This church continued in uſe till the diſſolution, after which, in 1544, June 16, the dean and chapter granted a leaſe to the city, on their paying them down 20l. for 500 years, at the rent of 4d. a year.

In 1564, the corporation fitted it up as a hall for the ſtrangers to ſearch and ſell their bays in, and let it, with the hallage thereto belonging, at about 13l. a year. In 1623, it was made a hall for the ſale of yarn, and a reaſonable recompence was ſettled for hallage, but diſcontinued as ſuch in 1631, when the yarn preſſes were removed to the new hall.

In 1637, the Walloon company, 'having under-'taken to repayre and make fit the church of Little 'St. Maryes, to be uſed for God's worſhip by the 'ſaid congregacion, and alſo to repayre the yard 'on the north ſide,' had a leaſe for forty years, under a rent of ten ſhillings a year, for the ſaid yard, and on condition of their keeping the ſteeple, church, and walls of that yard in good and ſufficient repair: which leaſe hath been renewed, and it continues now to be the church of the French congregation.

The ſteeple is ſquare, but has no bell in it: the church and chancel are tiled; and the ſouth porch leaded. The tenement adjoining north to the church-yard was called the Star, and formerly belonged to the aldermen and brethren of St. George's guild; the next houſe to that was called the Lamb, and uſed as a place of meeting for the ſaid company 'till 1550, when the fraternity of St. George granted, 'all 'the tenement and grounds, called the Lamb, the 'Stere, the two acres of ground in the feylde with-'out St. Gyles's gates, and the cuſtoms or ferme 'of Fybryg-ſtathes, to the houſe of the poor peopull called

called Goddes houſe, (or St. Giles's hoſpital) to be employed to the uſe of the poor peopull, in the ſame kept and mainteyned, for ever.'

Berſtreet Ward.

St. Martin in Balliva,

In the Baily, or Bailiwick of the caſtle, which extended into this pariſh, for which reaſon the church was totally exempt from all epiſcopal and archidiconal juriſdiction, and all perſons dying in the caſtle were buried here, (the royal chapel in the caſtle, having been conſecrated to all other eccleſiaſtical offices, except that of burial only) and the conſtable of the caſtle, and the chaplain of the chapel there, exerciſed all ſpiritual juriſdiction whatever in the pariſh, and were accountable to the king only. This church was often called by the name of St. Martin at the caſtle gate, ſuper montem, or of Timber-hill, of Berſtreet, and of St. Martin's priory; becauſe there was an ancient

Priory or Fraternity of Friers

Dwelling in a houſe ſituated in this church yard, till they were obliged to join one of the fou principal orders; when they united themſelves to the White Friers, or Carmelites. The church ſtood on the triangular piece of ground lying on the right hand of the entrance into the Golden-ball lane; at the north end of which, ſtood the gate of the caſtle

entering the outer vallum or trench, the principal entrance into the Barbican: this church, together with that of St. Michael at Thorn, are of very ancient foundation, and originally belonged to the caſtle; they were given by the conqueror to Ralf Fitz-Walter, of whom we find ſome account in Domeſday, in whoſe family they continued 'till the time of Henry the firſt, when Robert Fitz-Walter, founder of the monaſtery of St Faith at Horſham, gave them to that priory, to which they were both appropriated: they ſubſiſted to the diſſolution as ſingle pariſhes (though united as to ſpirituals) at which time the church of St. Martin was united to that of St. Michael. A croſs, called St. Martin's croſs, ſtood on the ſouth ſide of the church yard. The two pariſhes were valued together at twenty ſhillings; the cure was ſerved by a ſtipendiary prieſt at the nomination of the convent: a guild was held here in honour of St. Anne. School, Scolds, or St. Martin's green, as it was anciently called, from its proximity to this church, took its name from the ſchool kept there; the preſent name being only a corruption of Scholars Green, from the ſcholars playing upon it.

At the diſſolution it came to the crown, and in 1549, the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage were granted to Ralph Sadler and Lawrence Wynyngton: it continued in uſe 'till 1562, when it was ſold to the queen. At a court held the ſeventh of Elizabeth, the following letter from the Lord Treaſurer was read, 'I comende me hartely to you, and for-

'forasmoche as the olde church of St. Martin at 'the baly in Norwich, whereof that church and the 'church yard is sold, and the bells and leed reservyd 'for the Queen, which I have willed my frende 'Goslyn to take down with your oversyght, and to 'see the bells and the leed wayed, and we and o-'ther the Queen's Majesties officers certefyed under 'your hands, and then leave the leed and the bells 'with Mr. Goslyn, and if yourself may not attend 'yt, I pray you appoint some other alderman that 'he may supply your place and syne the byll, that 'you shoud syne, thus fare you well, this 8th day 'of December, 1564.

Your Friende,

WINCHESTER.

It was thereupon certified, that there were two bells weighing four hundred, valued at six pounds a hundred, and that the lead weighed seven fodders, and was worth seventy pounds: the church was then totally demolished. The prior of St. Faith's was taxed for his temporals in this parish at sixty-two shillings; and the prioress of Carrowe, the celerer and almoner of the monastery possessed several rents here.

The Castle.

The Caſtle.

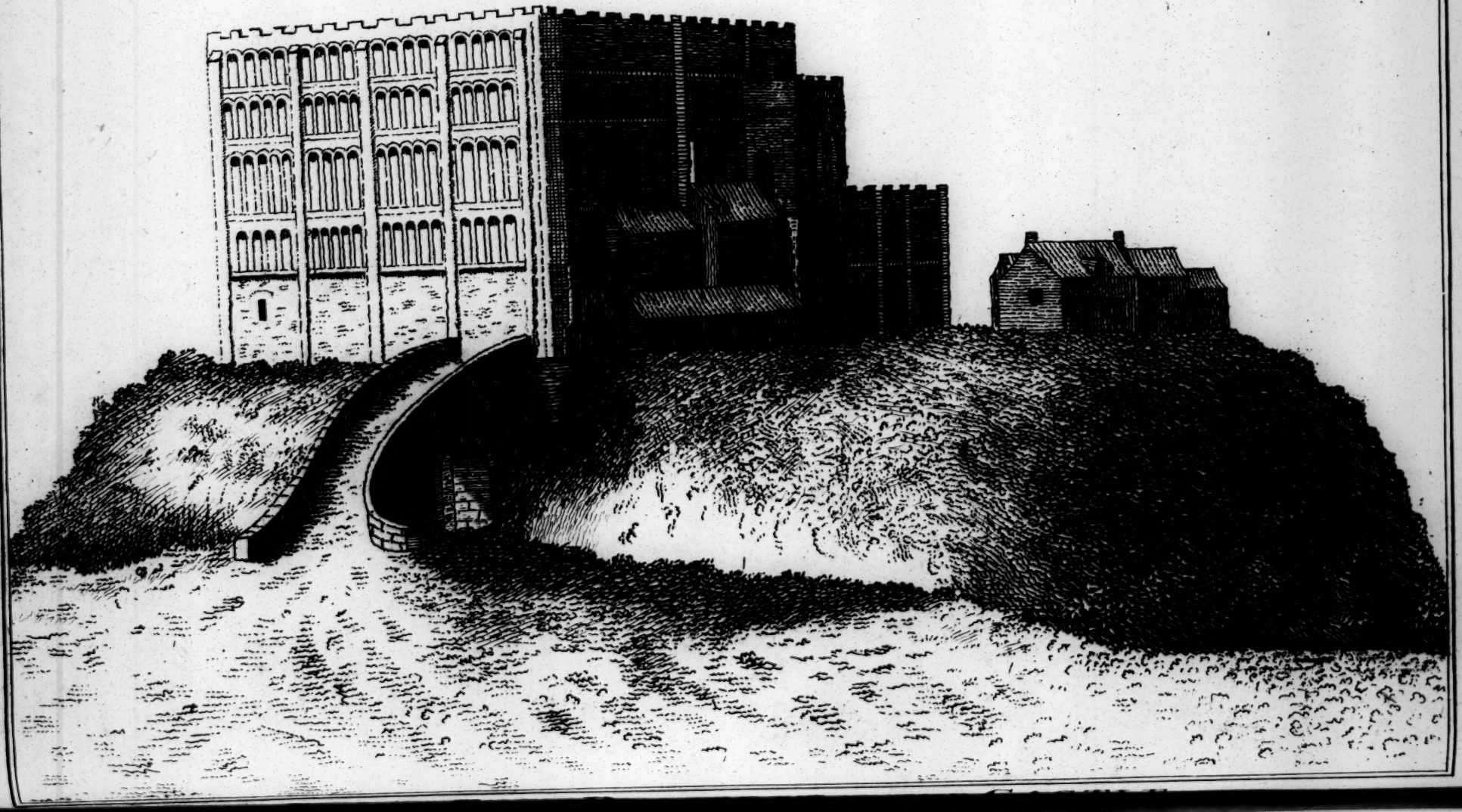
Never belonged to the city, but always was, and now is, a part of the county of Norfolk: ſoon after the year 575, it was made a place of defence by King Uffa, and became a royal caſtle in 642. It is moſt probable that Alfred the great, about the year 872, erected the firſt building of brick or ſtone, which was deſtroyed in 1004 by Swain the Dane, and rebuilt by his ſon Canute, in 1018, or thereabouts. This was in all likelihood pulled down, and the preſent ſtone building erected on its ſite by Roger Bigot, and afterward repaired and beautified by Thomas de Brotherton in the reign of Edward the ſecond. Before the year 1135 it was appointed a place of confinement for the king's priſoners.

In 1189, King Richard I. made Roger, ſon of Hugh Bigot, conſtable of this caſtle, who was diveſted of that office, on his joining the rebellious barons in 1212 againſt their ſovereign, but reinſtated on his ſubmitting to the king, and died conſtable in 1220.

In 1240 the cuſtody of the caſtle was committed to the ſheriff.

In 1312, Thomas de Brotherton was appointed conſtable, who adorned and fitted up the caſtle with battlements as it now appears.

In 1325, the general ſeſſions of the peace for the county of Norfolk, were ordered to be held in the



the ſhirehouſe, erected within the limits and fee of the caſtle.

In 1339, it was granted to the ſheriffs for a public gaol for the ſaid county, as it ſtill remains: this grant produced an enquiry to aſcertain the property of the fee of the caſtle, when it appeared to be the king's, who in 1344 gave the whole of it to the city except the then ſhirehouſe, and the ſite of the caſtle, as far as to the outward bank of the ditch next to the ſaid caſtle.

In 1381, the cuſtody of the caſtle or king's gaol was granted to John de Grey for life, with the annual ſtipend of twenty pounds payable at the exchequer, being the allowance formerly made to the conſtable of the ſaid caſtle, and afterward to the ſheriff of Norfolk.

In 1396, the city granted on building leaſes divers parcels of the caſtle meadow abutting on the ſtreet leading to Conisford: and in 1415 it appeared that the caſtle ditches, both waſte and built upon, extended into the ſeveral pariſhes of St. Martin in the Baily, St. Peter Mancroft, St. Andrew, St. Michael at Pleas, St. Cuthbert, St. Peter Permountergate, and St. John Timberhill, and that they yielded to the city an anual rent of 29l.

In 1509, the city paid to the king as a reſerved rent and lete the ſum of 54s. 4d.

Anciently all the fees of the king and the earl paid ward money for guarding the caſtle, which is now entirely loſt. The abbot of St. Edmund uſed formerly to pay caſtle-guard for forty fees, the whole of

of which king Stephen remitted, on condition that Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, ſhould pay caſtle-guard here, for all the fees which he held of the abbey of Bury: the biſhop of Norwich before the exchange of his old revenues and barony, paid 17l. 2s. per annum for caſtle-guard and wait-fee, and 16s. quit rent for the town of Lynn and hundred of Hoxne.

This caſtle was defended by a wall ſurrounding it, built on the brow of the hill on which it ſtands, and by three ditches; the outermoſt of which reached on the weſt to the edge of the preſent market-place, on the north to London-lane, which it took in, on the eaſt, nearly to Conisford-ſtreet, and on the ſouth to the Golden-ball lane: the poſtern or back entrance into the works, was on the north eaſt, by which a communication was had with the earl's palace, then occupying the whole ſpace between the outer ditch and Tombland. The grand entrance was on the ſouth, from which you paſſed three bridges in going to the caſtle, the firſt hath been immemorially deſtroyed; the ruins of the ſecond remained till the ditches were filled up and levelled about thirty years ſince, the third ſtill continues, and conſiſts of one whole arch, exceeded but by very few in England. The caſtle is ſquare, and has within its court a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, which being a royal free chapel was exempt from all epiſcopal juriſdiction.

In 1221, the dean of Norwich was obliged to ſupplicate for pardon for pretending to any juriſdiction within the caſtle or its limits, or over any of the

the tenants dwelling in the caſtle fee: and upon an inquiſition taken relative to the right of exerciſing ſpiritual juriſdiction in the fee of the caſtle, the following return was made. 'In the caſtle of Norwich is a chapel, called the king's free chapel, becauſe the chaplain there daily ſings as he is obliged, for the ſouls of all the kings before and ſince the conqueſt; and the ſaid chapel hath the following liberties, and had before the conqueſt, that if all England be interdicted, but the king's chapel, the chaplain here can ſing his maſs by note in the ſaid chapel: and neither the archbiſhops, biſhops, nor any of their officers, have or ought to have any viſitation or correction in the fee of the caſtle, by reaſon of the franchiſe of the ſaid chapel; but the chaplain of the ſaid chapel hath the ſole ſpiritual juriſdiction or correction of all the tenants of the caſtle fee, in ſuch manner that no official, whether the dean of Norwich city, or any other in the town, hath to do with it. The chapel aforeſaid hath no right of burial, and for that reaſon the tenants of the caſtle fee have anciently uſed their ſeveral pariſh churches for that purpoſe, and paid their tithes and offerings, and received the rites of holy church in their life, and at their death. But all thoſe who die in the caſtle, as well priſoners as others, muſt be buried in the church-yard of St. Martin in the Bailiffwick.' In conſequence hereof, the wills of all dying in the fee, were proved before the conſtable of the caſtle, and afterward before the Sheriff of the county and the chaplain, the former

having the juriſdiction and probate as to all real eſtates, and the latter with reſpect to perſonals: for it appears by wills relating to perſonals only, that they are proved ſolely before the chaplain, by his ſeal of office being alone affixed to them.

The prior of Norwich paid an annual penſion of 20 s. to the chaplain, and uſually preſented the ſheriff with 40 s. at Chriſtmas. The chaplain ſince the diſſolution is appointed by the juſtices of peace for the county, and has a ſalary of 16 l. a year. The Rev. Mr. James Williams is the preſent chaplain.

The old ſhire houſe ſtood in the pariſh of St. John of Timberhill, a little on the left of the grand entrance to the caſtle: here all the county buſineſs was tranſacted, till 1579, when the ſhire houſe, burnt down about twenty years ago, was erected on the north ſide of the caſtle, in the room of which the preſent neat and commodious one was built, having two convenient courts, a large grand-jury chamber, &c. At a little diſtance from the caſtle, at the ſouth-eaſt edge of the hill is a dwelling houſe for the gaoler.

The Church of St. John Baptiſt, of Timberhill,

Stands at the north end of Berſtreet or Burgh-ſtreet, anciently ſo called, becauſe it led to the burgh or caſtle: it is mentioned in old evidences by the following names, as firſt, St. John ad Montem

tem, or at the hill; afterward Timber-hill, becauſe the timber market was kept at the joining of the croſs ſtreets before the church-yard; St John at the caſtle gate, and St. John by the ſwine-market, formerly kept upon All-Saints green. The church conſiſts of a nave thatched, a chancel tiled, a ſouth porch and two ailes, with chapels at their eaſt ends, leaded: the tower is ſquare and hath five bells.

On the north ſide of the chancel is our Lady's chapel, part of which now forms the veſtry, at the entrance whereof ſtood a box for receiving offerings; it was founded in 1494, by John le Grice, Gent. who died in 1500, and lies interred there. It is a perpetual curacy in the nomination of the dean and chapter, the impropriators; hath been augmented by the queen's bounty, but has no other certain endowment. Dean Prideaux makes the arbitrary contributions in his time amount to about 20l.

The preſent curate is the Rev. Mr. Sparrow.

The hog market was anciently kept on All-Saints green, called the old ſwine market, in all old evidences; from thence it was removed to Hog-hill in this pariſh, which received its name on that account; and ſince to the caſtle ditches. The old ſhire houſe in the caſtle ditches, ſtood within the bounds of this pariſh; and in Edward 1ſt's time the outermoſt ditch of the county (the city at that time not being proprietors of the caſtle ditches) ran pretty near to this church-yard. The pariſhioners have a right to place one girl in the girl's hoſpital, on the donation of Ro-

bert Roſſe, Gent. who gave certain meſſuages for that purpoſe.

The religious concerned here were the prior of St. Faith, the prioreſs of Carrowe, the maſter of St. Giles's hoſpital, and the abbot of Holme.

The Church of All-Saints.

A rectory in the patronage of the crown till the reign of king Stephen, who on his founding the abbey of Carrowe, gave it to that houſe, to which it hath ever ſince been conſtantly annexed.

The parſonage ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the church-yard, let at about 5 l. a year; the glebe, lying near St. Giles's gate, conſiſts of five acres and one rood, called Aldery-holland cloſe, let at about 12 l. a year; the herbage and voluntary contributions amount to about 6 l. more. Dr. Prideaux ſays that the endowment in his time was fifteen pounds a year, and the contributions eight. It pays neither firſt fruits nor tenths, and its ſervice is performed once a fortnight.

We find this pariſh under the following different names in evidences, All-Saints, by Timberhill; All-Saints in the old ſwine-market, from the green lying ſouth of the church, now called Aldery-holland green, or All-Saints green, being the firſt ſwine market in the city; All-Saints by Berſtreet, and All-Saints in Nedham; and frequently All-hallows, or Aldery-hallows. The Rev. Mr. Richard Brooke is the preſent rector.

The nave is thatched, the chancel thatched, and the ſouth porch leaded. A girl taken out of this

pariſh

pariſh is maintained in the girl's hoſpital, on the gift of Robert Roſſe, Gent.

In queen Elizabeth's time, the mayor and court licenced the butchers, notwithſtanding the ſtatute, to kill cattle within the city walls, agreeably to the authority given them of ſo doing by the privy council, but however confined them to Berſtreet and All-Saints green; on which, at that time, was a common well, and a pit called Jack's pit, at the ſouth end of the green, now filled up, and partly built upon.

The religious concerned here were the prioreſs of Carrowe, the maſter of the hoſpital of St. Giles, the dean of the chapel in the fields, the abbot of Holme, and the prior of Bromholm; the laſt of whom, in 1317, purchaſed a houſe, abutting on the eaſt part to that now called the ſign of the City of Norwich, as a place of accommodation for the prior and his monks, whenever they came to Norwich, and for the public entertainment of any of their order. It was known by the name of the Holy Croſs of Bromholm.

St. Michael's at Thorn,

Called St. Michael in Berſtreet, and ad ſpinas, or at the thorns, of which a very large one ſtills remains in the church-yard: in the moſt ancient deeds, it is ſtiled St. Michael ſuper montem, or St. Michael on the hill, from its ſituation. It was anciently a rectory, appendant to the caſtle, till the Conqueror

gave

gave it to Fitz-Walter, together with the church of St. Martin at the Bale; with which church, one of his deſcendants gave it to the priory of St. Faith in Horſham. The ſteeple was built in 1430, at which time there ſtood an image of our Lady on the north ſide of the church. There were two guilds held here, the one of St. Auſtin, and the other of St. William. It is now a donative, in the gift of the Right Hon. the earl of Buckinghamſhire; and has ſervice once a fortnight. The Rev. Mr. Daniel Fromantle is the preſent curate.

The ſteeple is ſquare, and hath three bells; the nave, chancel, north veſtry, and ſouth porch are all tiled. Over-againſt the church ſtood the city houſe of Sir Nicholas Bacon, to which there joined a large garden, containing three or four acres. Biſhop Reynolds inhabited it whilſt he was repairing the palace: it was a very noble houſe, but now converted into ſmall tenements.

St. Bartholomew's church in Berſtreet,

Sometimes called St. Bartholomew Permountergate, was a rectory, valued in the king's books at 2l. 13s. 4d. the patronage was in the prior of Wymondham.

In 1549, on the diſſolution of Wymondham abbey, the rectory, advowſon, and church, were granted by king Edward VI. to Ralf Sadler and Lawrence Wynnington, and the heirs of the ſaid Ralf, to be held in free ſoccage of E. Greenwich manor by fealty

alty only; and the pariſh was conſolidated to that of St. John's Sepulchre. The church yard was very extenſive, but now in great part built upon. The church was on the eaſt ſide of Berſtreet, and ſouth of Skeygate lane: between Skeygate lane, leading from Berſtreet to Conisford, on the ſouth ſide of St. Bartholomew's church yard, the prior of Buckenham had a meſſuage. The old church, great part of which now remains, and the ſite of the church yard, belonged to the late alderman Spurrel.

The church of St. John the Baptiſt and the Holy Sepulchre in Berſtreet,

Was built in the Confeſſor's time, but after the ſurvey taken by that king, about the year 1136, Eborard biſhop of Norwich purchaſed the advowſon, together with that of St. Nicholas at Brakendale, of king Stephen, and appropriated both of them to the monks of the Holy Trinity, for the uſe of the infirmary; the keeper of which received all the profits, and out of them repaired the chancel, and he paid the curate. The glebe, parſonage houſe, and orchard, adjoining to the ſouth eaſt part of the church yard, formerly belonged to the pariſh chaplain; and were held by him till ſome time after the diſſolution, but are now leaſed out by the dean and chapter. The curate receives out of Bokenham's houſe in Berſtreet, ten ſhillings a year, and the rents of ſome tenements in the pariſh of St. James, of about the yearly value of ſix or ſeven

ſeven pounds; given by Thomas Doughty, Gent. 'for the better mayntenance of a weekly, and every 'week preaching miniſter, in the pariſh of Saint 'John Sepulchre in Berſtreet; and of the pariſh 'clerk attending ſuch miniſter. And, for the de-'fault of ſuch preaching miniſter, for the benefit of 'the poor of the ſaid pariſh.'

Dean Prideaux made the endowment in his time amount to four pounds, and the contributions ſixteen pounds, the whole is now eſtimated at thirty pounds. It is a perpetual curacy, in the nomination of the dean and chapter, who are impropriators, and have the queen's bounty. The reverend Mr. Ephraim Megoe, one of the minor canons, is curate. The religious concerned here, were the prioreſs of Haliwelle, the prior of Cokesford, the prior of St. Faith, the prior of Norwich, and the prioreſs of Carrowe. The church hath a ſquare tower, clock, and five bells; the porch, nave, and two tranverſe chapels are leaded, and the chancel is tiled. On the ſouth eaſt part of the church yard ſtands

Berſtreet Gate.

In ancient times the moſt frequented of the whole city, it being the grand paſſage to the caſtle: in this ſtreet is a common well and pit, always repaired by the city.

The

The rectory of St. Winewaloy, or St. Catharine, in Newgate.

Originally dedicated to St. Winewaloi or Winewaloy, commonly called Winall, biſhop and confeſſor, whoſe commemoration day was obſerved on the third of March; by Norwich Domeſday it appears to have been dedicated to St. Catharine, valued at ſix ſhillings and eight pence, but not taxed, altho' it paid firſt fruits, and ſix pence ſinodals. It was given by king Stephen to his nuns at Carrowe, who preſented the rectors till 1349, when the whole pariſh was almoſt depopulated by the great peſtilence, and afterward ſo far reduced that there was only one houſe left ſtanding within its boundary. The tithes and glebe which were very conſiderable, and the whole profits were appropriated to Carrowe, and the church diſuſed as to parochial ſervice, and converted into a chapel. At the diſſolution it was granted to ſir John Shelton, and in 1567, conveyed to the city for the uſe of St. Giles's hoſpital, as part of the two hundred pounds per annum which king Edward the ſixth enabled them to purchaſe in mortmain. In the conveyance it is called St. Catharine's chapel yard, containing one acre, becauſe the half acre lying weſt of the chapel yard, called St. Catharine's cloſe, on which the parſonage ſtood, was now added to it: the chapel ſtood in the midſt of the triangular half acre oppoſite to the broad tower, at the joining of the way under the walls leading from Brazen door to Ber-

ſtreet, with that coming from great Newgate in St. Stephen's to Berſtreet likewiſe; which paſſage was called little Newgate or St. Catharine's-ſtreet.

The reſt of the cloſes extending to the way which leads to Brazen door on the weſt contain ſix acres, and had formerly a barn and dove houſe ſituated on a hill on the weſt part, both now demoliſhed: the city cloſe containing four acres, on the north ſide of St. Catharine's-ſtreet, or little Newgate, with ſeveral cloſes near thereto, and others without the walls, were titheable here. Theſe cloſes are now leaſed out by the city and form a part of the hoſpital revenues. The pariſh is united to St. Stephen's. The way dividing St. Stephen's and St. Catharine's pariſhes as you go by Jack's pit to All-Saints green, leads to the gate now called

Brazen Door.

Originally a tower, with a poſtern of braſs, from which it took its name: this poſtern was afterward of iron, thence called the iron door: after that it became a paſſage for horſes, and thence acquired the name of Newgate, from which the neighbouring ſtreets took their names: it was alſo called Swine-market gate, from its leading to the Swine market, formerly kept on All-Saints green: it is now a public paſſage for carriages.

The great Ward of Mancroft.

Containeth the pariſhes of St. Peter of Mancroft, St. Giles and St. Stephen; each of which forms a ſmall ward.

St.

St. Stephen the Proto-martyr.

This church was founded before the conqueſt, and uſed as a parochial church for all the ſick and needy belonging to the fee of the caſtle; from which circumſtance that part of the city, now St. Stephen's pariſh, was called Nedham, as appeareth by all the old evidences. It was anciently a rectory, given by king Henry I. to the convent, and confirmed to them by king Henry II. at the ſame time that he beſtowed on them the patronages of Eaton and Trowſe Newton. It continued a rectory till 1205, when John de Grey, biſhop of Norwich, appropriated it to the uſe of the chamberlain of the monaſtery, toward finding clothes for the monks; only reſerving thereout a penſion of 30s. a year payable to the cellerer; but all pontifical and parochial juriſdiction, of what nature ſoever, were reſerved to the biſhop: for which reaſon, though the advowſon belongs to the dean and chapter, yet it is not in their exempt juriſdiction, but ſubject, as other pariſhes are, to epiſcopal and archidiaconal viſitation. The vicarage remained un-endowed till 1303, when it was found that the profits of the living chiefly conſiſted in offerings, then worth about 6l. a year, and the tithes of four acres and one rood of arable land, lying in the fields, valued at 5s. a year; whereupon the following endowment was ſettled. The vicar, and his ſucceſſors, ſhall for ever receive all the profits whatſoever belonging to the rectory, with all the houſes and lands thereto appertaining,

paying nevertheleſs out of them a yearly penſion of thirteen marks to the convent, and fully diſcharging all ſinodals and procurations: he was obliged likewiſe to provide and keep the books and ornaments of the chancel at his own expenſe; but all accidental extraordinary charges in repairing or rebuilding the chancel were to be borne, two thirds by the convent and the other by the vicar: in 1501 the penſion payable to the convent by reaſon of a great failure in the profits, was reduced to 53 s. 4 d. The vicarage was not taxed: is valued at 9 l. in the kings books, but being ſworn of the clear yearly value of 4 l. 17 s. 6 d. only, is diſcharged of firſt fruits and tenths, and hath been augmented by lot. Service is performed here twice every Sunday, viz. prayers in the morning, and ſermon in the afternoon. The church is a neat regular building covered with lead, conſiſting of a nave, two ailes, and a chancel: there is a veſtry at the eaſt end of the ſouth iſle, and a ſmall chapel againſt the north iſle, next to which, towards the weſt end ſtands a ſquare tower which ſerves as a porch: there is beſides, a porch on the weſt ſide, and a kind of ſtone work lanthorn, in which the ſaints bell hangeth, on the roof of the weſt end of the nave: the ſteeple is ſquare and contains five bells. The preſent vicar is the reverend Mr. Heath.

The eaſt part of the ſouth chancel was formerly uſed as a chapel and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, to whom, jointly with St. John the evangeliſt the altar there was conſecrated: the ceiling of the chapel is very handſomely fretted. The oppo-

ſite

ſite aile on the north ſide of the chancel, was called Braſier's chantry or chapel, and, before it obtained that name, the chapel of our lady the virgin, in which the chantry, or guild of St. Mary, valued at the diſſolution at 5 l. 6 s. per ann. was kept before the image of the holy virgin: this chapel and guild were of very ancient foundation: the eaſt window was a very beautiful one, containing the entire hiſtory of the virgin's life, with many labels and inſcriptions iſſuing from the mouths of the perſons therein repreſented, as *ſalve regina, mater miſericordiæ, ave regina cœlorum, ave domina.* Againſt that aile ſtands a ſmall chapel now converted into a pew, for the uſe of the family reſiding at chapel-field houſe. It was dedicated to ſaint Anne, whoſe image was placed over the altar. Here the chancellors, who generally lived in chapel-field houſe, uſed frequently to hold their courts, as did likewiſe the archdeacons of Norfolk, whoſe office was kept, till about the beginning of the preſent century, in a houſe oppoſite to the north ſide of the church-yard. Its foundreſs was Lettice, the wife of William Paine of Norwich, who in the year 1313 obtained a licence in mortmain from king Edward II, to erect chantries in the pariſh churches of St. Stephen and St. Peter Mancroft in the city of Norwich, and ſettle on them in mortmain, one meſſuage and annual rents amounting to the ſum of 6 l. 6 s. 8 d. payable at the four quarter days in the year by equal payments, out of divers houſes in Coteler-row, lower or nether Newport-

port-ſtreet, Sadlers-row, Cordwainer-row, the Fiſh-market, Shere-gate in St. Gregory's, and Potter's-gate.

At the diſſolution its revenues were granted to Sir Edward Warner, Knt. Silveſter Leigh and Leonard Bate, Gents. In this pariſh ſtands one of the principal city gates called

Nedham, or St. Stephen's Gate,

The room over which was formerly an hermitage: in Henry VIIth. time the toll at theſe gates was let at 22 s. 8 d. In the reign of Henry VI. an order of court was made, that every mayor ſhall have his riding about the city walls within one month after his charge, in which all the walls, ditches, gates, and towers, ſhall be examined, and orders given for their repair where needful, and care taken that the pomærium or ſpace round the walls, both within and without, be kept clean and cleared of every thing that may incommode the paſſage; for formerly no buildings were ſuffered to be erected thereon.

The religious concerned here were the prior of Norwich, the prioreſs of Carrowe, the dean of the college of the chapel in the fields, the prior of St. Neots, the prior of Wymondham, the prior of St. Faith, the abbot of Sibton, and the prioreſs of Thetford.

A horſe-market was formerly kept in this pariſh in the ſtreet where now ſtands the inn called the Rampant Horſe.

On

On the out ſide of St. Stephen's gate ſtood

A Leper-houſe, called St. Stephen's Hoſpital,

Formerly inhabited by lepers, lazars, and lame perſons: of theſe houſes there were five, placed at five of the principal city gates, viz. St. Stephen's or Nedham's, St. Giles's or Newport, St. Benedict's or Weſtwick, St. Auguſtine's, and St. Mary Magdalen's, Fybridge, or Fivebridge gate: each of them was governed by a maſter, cuſtos, or guardian, who before the diſſolution was always a perſon in orders, and officiated daily in the chapel belonging to his houſe: every one of theſe houſes had a perſon called a fore-goer, who uſed to beg daily for them: and anciently, beſides theſe leper-houſes there were cells in all the gates inhabited by hermits. The leper or lazar houſes were commonly placed at ſome ſmall diſtance from almoſt every great town, oftentimes in lonely places, near ſome public paſſage over a river, &c. for the conveniency of begging: few of theſe houſes had any ſettled revenue, yet had a common ſeal and acted as incorporated bodies; the greater part of them were under the direction of the biſhop, who appointed the maſter or cuſtos, and ſome depended on abbies or religious houſes, as this in particular did, which was built on the fee, and had its maſter always nominated by the prior of St. Faith's at Horſham. None of theſe five houſes were diſſolved, but continued as hoſpitals for ſome time after

after the diſſolution: however the ſeal of this houſe was then altered, and from that time the king preſented the maſters, and either the biſhop or mayor admitted them.

In 1698 the city leaſed the tenements, formerly one large houſe, to John Dunch for 900 years, at 2 s. per year, payable to the city, and 6 s. a year to his majeſty's bailiff. *

On the north ſide of Great Newgate-ſtreet ſtands Surrey-houſe, ſo called from the earls of Surrey, whoſe palace it formerly was. In the reign of Edward the ſixth, it was either ſold or given by the duke of Norfolk to his great favourite Sir Roger Wodehouſe, Knt. who uſed it as his city houſe. The Wodehouſes ſold it to the Rants, and now it belongs to William Crowe, Eſq; alderman of this city. In this pariſh was ſituated the

College of St. Mary in the Fields,

Originally called the chapel in the fields, and now commonly chapel-field houſe, it being at its foundation a chapel of the bleſſed virgin Mary. The fields near it are ſtill called chapel-fields, are the property of the corporation, and leaſed out by them.

* By the act de leproſo amovendo, the pariſh was obliged to remove all lepers to ſome ſolitary place, to prevent ſound perſons from converſing with them, and expoſing themſelves to the hazard of catching the infection. And ſo exact were our anceſtors in this reſpect that every lazar-houſe had a burial place adjoining to its chapel, wherein the lepers were buried by themſelves.

It

It was founded before the year 1250, in the fields, on the ſouth-weſt part of the city, by John Le Brun of Norwich, prieſt, as an hoſpital, by which name it is frequently called: its benefactors were ſo numerous and munificent, that in a very ſhort time it became a noble college, conſiſting of a dean (the founder being the firſt) chancellor, precentor, treaſurer, and ſeven other prebendaries; ſix chaplains, conducts or chantry prieſts were afterward added to the foundation; beſides all theſe there were ſeveral guild chaplains, ſoul prieſts, &c. who had a common table and lived in a collegiate manner. The dean was collated by the biſhop in right of the ſee, or by the king during a vacancy. The common ſeal had the following legend, *De campis nomen virgo dedit, addat et omen,* encompaſſing a lilly, the cognizance of the bleſſed virgin.

Miles Spencer, L. L. D. the laſt dean, perſuaded the college to reſign their revenues for ſmall penſions, after he had obtained a grant of the whole to himſelf and heirs from Henry VIII. at its diſſolution.

The prebends were diſtinguiſhed as follows. The firſt was called the prebend of the morning maſs of St. Mary the virgin, which was daily ſaid in the morning before the image of the virgin at St. James's altar. 2d. The chancellor's prebend; whoever held this was generally vice-dean. 3d. The treaſurer's prebend. 4th. The precentor's prebend. 5th. The prebend of the provoſt. 6th. The ſacriſt's prebend. 7th. The chapter's maſs. 8th. The prebend of the high maſs. 9th. The prebend of the bleſſed virgin Mary. 10th. The prebend of the great maſs. The ſix conducts were chantry prieſts, who daily cele-

brated maſs, at the various altars there, for the ſouls of their ſeveral founders and benefactors.

1. Conduct or Kyrkeby's chantry prieſt †.
2. Conduct or Appelyerd's chantry prieſt ‡.
3. Conduct called Churcheman's chantry prieſt §.
4. Conduct

† Katherine de Kirkeby in 1331 obtained a licence to ſettle in mortmain, all that her tenement abutting ſouth on the horſe market, and north on the common market (now the hay market) on the college of the chapel in the fields, on condition of their maintaining a chantry prieſt, to ſay daily maſs for her own ſoul and thoſe of her relations.

‡ This chantry was founded in 1388, by Bartholomew and William Appelyerd, for the ſouls of themſelves, their anceſtors and ſucceſſors: the college on receiving one hundred marks from the ſaid Bartholomew and William obliged themſelves to find a prieſt, who was to dwell amongſt them as one of their ſecular canons, to ſing daily in their collegiate church for the ſouls aforeſaid, and to allow him a decent chamber, with meat, drink, and waſhing within the college, and a yearly ſtipend of 3 l. 13 s. 4 d. payable out of the tithes, offerings, and profits of the pariſh of St. Andrew in Norwich, of which they had the appropriation; and the chaplain or chantry prieſt on his admiſſion, was obliged to ſwear that he would perform daily ſervice for his founders ſouls, whoſe anniverſary was obſerved on the Sunday after Aſcenſion day. The college had the nomination of the prieſt, and the chantry was ſerved till the diſſolution. Bartholomew Appelyerd, the father, was thrice bailiff of the city, and twice burgeſs in parliament; and William the ſon, was returned eleven times to parliament, ſerved the office of bailiff twice, and that of mayor ſix times, being the firſt mayor of this city.

§ Ralph Churcheman, clerk, citizen of Norwich, ſometimes called Ralph de Necton, ſon of Roger de Necton, gave two houſes called Depes and Sadelers, to found a chantry for the celebration of divine ſervice in this collegiate church for ever, in which commemoration was to be made of his own ſoul, and of the ſoul of Alice Renter, and the ſouls of Walter de Horſtede and Baſil his wife, her father and mother, of Simon Renter, her late huſband, and Elizabeth her daughter.

4. Conduct called Kentone's or Rees prieſt §.
5. Conduct or Sedman's prieſt ||.

§ This chantry was founded in 1405, by John Alderford, Eſq; and Alice his wife, who gave the college 220 marks and the reſidue of a leaſe held of the pariſh of St. Andrew, on condition that they ſhould find at their own charge, a ſecular chaplain, not having cure of ſouls, nor being under any religious vow, or of any profeſſed order, to perform daily ſervice as the other chaplains did, in which he was particularly to pray for the ſouls of Robert Kenton and his wife, William Rees, Eſq; and his wife; and for the welfare of Sir Simon Felbrigge, Knt. Roger Pratt, clerk, maſter of St. Giles's hoſpital, John Alderford, and Alice his wife, during their lives, and of their ſouls after their deceaſe. This prieſt was bound to obſerve the anniverſary of Robert Kenton and his wife, with placebo, dirige and maſs of requiem, according to the uſe of the church of Sarum. The dean and canons alſo obliged themſelves and ſucceſſors to find the prieſt a handſome chamber in the college, and to keep it in good repair, and to allow him the ſame meat, drink, waſhing &c. as the other canons had, and to pay him a yearly ſtipend of three pounds.

|| William Sedman citizen of Norwich, by virtue of a licence obtained from king Richard II. did in the year 1411, ſettle on the college the manor and advowſon of Bowthorpe, with one meſſuage, one toft, 320 acres of arable and paſture land, 6 acres of meadow, 16 acres of marſh, 7 acres of broom, and annual rents to the amount of nine ſhillings, iſſuing out of divers eſtates in Heigham, Eaſton, Coſteſeye, Ringland, Honingham, Colton, Marlingford, Melton, Bauburgh, and Bowthorpe, out of which they were to find a chaplain to pray for the welfare of the ſaid Wm. Sedman and Margaret his wife, during their lives, and of their ſouls for ever after their deceaſe; which ſecular prieſt or chaplain was to hold no other cure whatever, being obliged to ſay mattins every morning at ſix o'clock, in St. Peter's church, at the altar of the holy trinity for one week, and in the collegiate church in the ſucceeding one, and ſo alternately for ever; and alſo to perform daily ſervice in the choir there with the reſt of the canons. He had a chamber in the college, and a barber, meat, drink, waſhing, &c. found him, and ſix marks annual ſtipend.

6. Conduct or Wyggenhale's prieſt *.

Beſides theſe there were two chantry prieſts, the one called Bokenham's ‡, and the other Goldwell's ||.

The

* This chantry was founded in 1460 by maſter John de Wyggenhale, doctor in the decrees, ſometime dean of the college and archdeacon of Sudbury, who gave 200l. for the purchaſe of lands and tenements for the benefit of the ſociety, on condition that they would appoint a ſecular chaplain, one who had no care of ſouls, nor was of any religious order, to pray daily for his welfare, and for his ſoul after his death, together with the ſouls of John and Margaret, his father and mother, William his brother, and all the faithful deceaſed, and to keep his anniverſary with placebo, dirige, and maſs by note. He had a chamber, meat, drink, &c. as the other prieſts had, and a penſion of five marks a year.

‡ Was founded by Edward de Bokenham of Snetterton, Eſq; who died in 1479, at his city houſe in St. Peter's, and was buried in the collegiate church. He ſettled divers lands and tenements, called Buxtons in Smalburgh, the profits of which were appropriated to the finding fewel for the choriſters from All Saints to Eaſter; and alſo two tenements in St. Giles's pariſh, for maintaining a yearly light in a lamp before the high altar, and another before the ſepulchre, at Eaſter for ever; he ordered alſo his city houſe to be ſold, and that the money ariſing from the ſale thereof, ſhould be ſettled for the finding a chantry prieſt to ſing for his ſoul, and for that of Dionis his wife, for ever.

|| Was founded by the executors of biſhop James Goldwell, out of the ſurplus of his fortunes; for which purpoſe they obtained a licence of H. VII. to ſettle 53 marks a year in mortmain, on the maſter and brethren of St. Giles's hoſpital in Norwich, conditionally that they ſhould for ever find three chaplains either ſecular or regular, to pray for the ſaid biſhop. In conſequence of this agreement, lands were purchaſed of the above value; and the hoſpital tied their manor of Rokels in Trowſe for the payment of ten marks a year, to a chaplain for celebrating divine ſervice in the cathedral, in the chapel where his tomb ſtood; 10 marks to a ſecond chaplain for celebrating maſs in the collegiate church; and 10 marks to a third chaplain for performing ſervice in the hoſpital church; the reſidue to be applied towards the relief of the poor in the ſaid hoſpital.

The whole of their ſpirituals was valued at 79 l. and of their temporals at 4l. 10s. 4d.

The grant to Miles Spencer, the laſt dean, and his heirs, in the 37th year of Henry VIII. on the payment of 105l. 13s. 4d. included the whole college and its ſite, being in the pariſhes of St. Stephen and St. Peter of Mancroft, with the church, ſteeple, and church-yard, and all walls and buildings whatever in the ſaid ſite, to be held in free burgage, and not in capite; and alſo a capital meſſuage, with gardens and orchards, in St. Peter's Mancroft, and twenty meſſuages and tenements; and alſo the capital meſſuage called Abraham's Hall, in the pariſhes of St. Stephen and St. Peter aforeſaid; and the corner houſe and two adjoining tenements in St. Stephen's; and a ſtable and four other meſſuages in that pariſh; and a meſſuage and all their ſhops and cellars in St. Andrew's; and three meſſuages in St. George's, with their gardens and orchards, and 2s. rent from the city; and divers rents out of houſes, to the value of 12s. and alſo a moiety of a garden, and a parcel of ground adjoining, in St. Stephen's; and one great garden, called the dove-houſe cloſe, with one dove-houſe therein built, in St. Peter of Mancroft, and another garden; and a garden and waſte meſſuage there, and ſix gardens more in St. Stephen's, and one in St. Peter's, and all ſtalls, gardens, &c. there; and alſo the manor, rectory, and advowſon of Bowthorpe vicarage; and the rectories of Eaſton and Field Dalling in Norfolk, and Freſingfield in Suffolk, and the advowſon of their ſeveral

vica-

vicarages. The manor, advowſon, and rectory of Bowthorpe, with the advowſon and rectories of Eaſton, Field Dalling, and Freſingfield, were held in capite, at the ſixtieth part of a knight's fee: and the following ſums were paid yearly at Michaelmas into the court of augmentations in lieu of tenths, viz. 19s. 2d. ob. for Bowthorp; 4s. 8d. for Eaſton; 19s. 8d. for Field Dalling; and 8s. 4d. ob. for Freſingfield. The ſaid Miles alſo obliged himſelf to pay 40s. a year to the collector for his fee; 2s. a year to the biſhop of Norwich for Bowthorpe ſynodals, and 6s. to the archdeacon of Norwich for procurations; 6s. 8d. to the biſhop, as a penſion iſſuing out of the rectory of Eaſton, and 40s. out of that of Field Dalling; 3s. 4d. to the ſacriſt of the cathedral; 4s. to the biſhop for ſynodals, and 3l. as a penſion from Freſingfield; 11s. 8d. to the archdeacon of Suffolk for procurations, and 6s. 8d. to the ſacriſt of the cathedral. From the Spencers the college deſcended to the Cornwalleis's, and afterward was purchaſed by the noble family of Hobart.

The preſent proprietors purchaſed it of the earl of Buckinghamſhire, and on part of its ſite have built two large and elegant rooms, in which the public aſſemblies are held; on another part thereof is erected a neat and commodious theatre, now licenſed by the lord chamberlain, in conſequence of an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of parliament.

Abraham's

Abraham's Hall.

Stands on the ſouth ſide of the hay-market, partly in the pariſh of St. Stephen, and partly in that of St. Peter Mancroft: it is a very ancient inn, now known by the ſign of Abraham offering up his ſon Iſaac. It derived its name from Abraham, the ſon of Deulecreſſe, the Jew, who being convicted of, and burnt for blaſphemy, and other crimes, forfeited his eſtate to the crown.

On the 7th of July, 1278, king Edward I. granted this meſſuage, with ſeven ſhops thereto adjoining, to Vincent de Kirkeby, and Lucy his wife, and their heirs for ever.

In 1331, Edward III. granted licenſe in mortmain to Catherine de Kirkeby, to ſettle it on the college of St. Mary in the fields, which ſhe did, by the name of her tenement in the horſe-market, called Abraham's Hall, for a chaplain to pray daily for her ſoul, and the ſouls of John de Kirkeby, &c.

St. Peter of Mancroft.

This pariſh, conſtituting a ſmall ward of itſelf, was at the beginning of the Confeſſor's reign an open field; that part of it now the market-place being the great croft of the caſtle*, upon the outward

* Crofta or croft, is a cloſe adjoining to a manſion-houſe: it ſeems to be derived from the old Engliſh word *cræft*, ſignifying handicraft, becauſe ſuch grounds, on account of their ſituation, are for the moſt part dreſſed and trimmed by the labour and ſkill of the owner in a more than ordinary manner.

ward weſt ditch whereof it abutted. From its ſituation the church, built on the ſouth-weſt part, was diſtinguiſhed by the name of Magna Croſta, or Mancroft. Towards the end of the Confeſſor's reign it began to be inhabited; and at the Conqueror's ſurvey, the whole field was owned, and held by Ralf de Waiet, or Guader, earl of Norfolk, in right of his caſtle; who granted it to the king in common, to make a new burgh between them, which burgh contained the entire pariſhes of St. Peter of Mancroft and St. Giles. This earl Ralf founded the church of St. Peter and Paul at Mancroft, and gave it to his chaplains. On his forfeiture, Robert Blund, the ſheriff, received an ounce of gold yearly from the chaplains; and on Godric's becoming ſheriff, the Conqueror gave it in fee to Wala his chaplain; at which time it was worth 3l. per annum.

This Wala, after the grant, was called Wala de Sancto Petro, by which name he entered himſelf a monk in the abbey of Glouceſter, and at his admiſſion gave the church to that monaſtery. This donation was confirmed firſt by William the Conqueror, and afterward by Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who granted the abbot a licenſe of appropriation; but as William Turb, biſhop of Norwich, would not conſent thereto, the matter dropped, and it continued a rectory in the gift of the abbey at Glouceſter.

In 1383, the abbot and convent conveyed the advowſon to John de Pyeſhall and Thomas More, clerks, Robert Aſhfield, Bartholomew de Salle, Nicholas

cholas de Blakeney, Henry Lumnor, William Appleyerd, and Robert de Pyeſhall, on condition that they conveyed it to the dean and chapter of St. Mary in the fields, which they did in 1388, with liberty for them to get it appropriated if they could, and ſo appropriated to hold to them and their ſucceſſors, on payment of the old penſion of 4l. a year to the abbot of Glouceſter; of which penſion they afterward obtained a perpetual leaſe from the abbey. It is very certain that the college ſoon after obtained a licence of appropriation, for the dean and chapter of St. Mary held it as ſuch, and never preſented either rector or vicar, but took the whole profits to themſelves, and nominated a pariſh chaplain. They paid 3d. yearly for the ſynodals, 33s. 4d. tenths; to the biſhop, prior, and monks, five marks per ann. and to the ſacriſt 4s. The college moreover bound themſelves at the appropriation to advance the ſtipend of the pariſh chaplain to eight marks a year*.

In 1441, the whole profits were aſſigned by the college to the rebuilding the chancel, and the pariſh

* It appears by the college accounts, that in 1431 they paid the pariſh chaplain ſix pounds, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence clear, and provided him a decent habitation in the college, with meat, drink, waſhing, &c. as one of their canons; twenty ſhillings to the pariſh clerk, and two ſhillings to the ſexton, as ſtipends, over and above their accuſtomed fees. From the tenor of the appropriation, the college was obliged to repair the chancel, and pay the procurations to the archdeacon of Norwich, in whoſe juriſdiction the church is; and after all ſtipends and expenſes paid, the college that year received the clear yearly ſum of twenty-ſix pounds, eight ſhillings, and ſeven-pence halfpenny.

chaplain, and every perſon officiating there, remitted their ſtipends that year for the ſame purpoſe.

In 1492, Sir Robert Beverle, then pariſh chaplain, appeared at the biſhop's viſitation as ſuch, with the two chantry chaplains who ſerved in the church, and nine other ſtipendiary prieſts, all of whom officiated there as ſoul prieſts by his leave, he being their ſuperior: from the number of prieſts ſubordinate to him, the pariſh chaplain of St. Peter is oftentimes, and even in records, ſtiled the prior of St. Peter in Mancroft.

In 1545, 37th Henry VIII. Dr. Spencer, dean of the college, and the prebends, joined with the biſhop of Norwich, their patron and ordinary, in a conveyance of the college and all its revenues to the king, which was alſo confirmed by the chapter of Norwich cathedral.

Edward VI. in the 7th year of his reign, anno 1552, July 1, granted to William Mingay and William Necton ‡, of Norwich, Gents. to hold of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich in Kent by fealty only, the

‡ For the ſum of 510l. 13s. 10d. the ſaid king conveyed to William Mingay and William Necton, and their heirs, the advowſon of the rectory of Shottiſham All-Saints, and the advowſon of the vicarage thereof; and of Shottiſham St. Mary, and St. Buttolph, lately belonging to Pentney priory, and the advowſon of the rectory and vicarage of Corpuſty, lately belonging to Horſham St. Faith; and the rectories and churches of St. Andrew the apoſtle and of St. Peter of Mancroft in Norwich, lately belonging to the college in the fields: and Freethorp rectory and church, lately belonging to St. Faith's; and the rectory of Eaſt Tuddenham, and advowſon of the vicarage thereof lately belong-

the rectory and church of St. Peter of Mancroft in the city of Norwich, and the tithes of the ſame, with all their appurtenances, free and diſcharged of the penſion heretofore due to the abbey of Glouceſter; and they, by deed, dated March 1, in the ſame year, conveyed the whole to Richard Catlyn, ſergeant at law.

In 1562, it appearing that the church was a donative, the impropriator nominated thereto, and his clerk was licenſed by the biſhop, on producing his deed of nomination.

In 1569, it was conveyed to Charles le Grice of Brockdiſh, and his heirs.

In 1581, the 24th of Elizabeth, William le Grice of Norwich, Gent. ſon and heir of the ſaid Charles le Grice, conveyed the impropriation, with all its appurtenances, to Henry Greenwood, Chriſtopher Barret, and others, as feoffees, in truſt for the pariſhioners of the ſaid pariſh, who purchaſed it of him.

In 1595, the feoffees, with the majority of the pariſhioners, appointed an aſſiſtant miniſter or curate, who is always choſen by a majority of the pariſhioners dwelling in the pariſh, and aſſigned to both miniſters their ſtipends, which are paid by the feoffees, who annually receive all the profits ariſing from the living, of what kind ſoever. This appointment

longing to Pentney priory; and the rectory and church of Buxton, and all great tithes thereto belonging, and the advowſon of the vicarage there, lately appertaining to the monaſtery of Sempringham in Lincolnſhire.

pointment was found neceſſary after the diſſolution of the chantries, whoſe prieſts were conſtant aſſiſtants to the pariſh chaplains.

In 1638, Hugh Roberts was inſtituted rector, on the preſentation of the king, as to a lapſed rectory; but the pariſhioners, on a conteſt, proving their right, he was outed.

In 1658, George Cock was elected upper miniſter by the pariſhioners, and thereupon obtained a nomination from the feoffees, they having no power to elect ſolely, being compellable, by an obligation entered into with the churchwardens and pariſhioners, to transfer all their right to ſuch perſons as they ſhall appoint, whenever called upon ſo to do.

In 1670, Mr. Rively was choſen aſſiſtant miniſter, and had a ſtipend of 50l. allowed him, the ſame as is now paid.

In 1674, Thomas Tenniſon, D. D. afterward archbiſhop of Canterbury, was choſen miniſter: his ſtipend was 100l. per ann. The preſent upper miniſter is the Rev. Mr. John Peele, and the aſſiſtant miniſter the Rev. Mr. Thomas Nichols.

The upper miniſter's ſtipend, including the Tueſday's lecture, is 100l. and the ſurplice fees of the two firſt months in every quarter: and that of the aſſiſtant miniſter 50l. and the ſurplice fees of the laſt month in every quarter.

The reader's place was eſtabliſhed in 1680; his duty is to read prayers daily (except on Sundays and holidays, when the miniſter or aſſiſtant officiates) at ten in the morning, and at three in the

after-

afternoon. It is chiefly ſupported by voluntary contributions, and is worth about 30l. a year. The preſent reader is the Rev. Mr. Stephen Buckle.

In 1707, a noble organ was erected at the weſt end of the nave. The organiſt's ſalary is 20l. a year; the pariſh clerk's ſtipend 8l. and the ſexton's 4l. beſides fees; he has an additional ſalary of 4l. a year, for ringing the bell at four o'clock in the morning, and eight at night.

The preſent church is a noble, regular, freeſtone fabrick, far exceeding any parochial church in this city, of which this is the principal pariſh.

In 1367, the pariſh had ſo greatly increaſed, that the pariſhioners were obliged to enlarge their church-yard; to do which they obtained a licenſe from king Edward III. in virtue whereof they purchaſed thirty-nine perches of land of Thomas de Bumpſtede and others, and obtained of the city two pieces of land, being ſmall lanes contiguous thereto, the whole of which was laid to the church-yard, walled in, and conſecrated in 1375.

In 1430, the old church was pulled down, and the preſent one began, which was finiſhed and conſecrated in 1455. At the weſt end ſtands a fine ſquare tower 100 feet high, tho' deſigned at firſt to have been built much higher, as appears both from the double buttreſſes reaching to the top, and the thickneſs of the walls: in this tower are ten large and muſical bells, a clock, and chimes which play every four hours; the nave is 90 feet long, and the two ailes of equal length, excluſive of the chapels at

their

their eaſt ends, which are 40 feet long each; the ailes are 20 feet broad, and the nave 30: and to reduce the whole into the form of a croſs, there are two chantry chapels or tranſepts 13 feet long each from ſouth to north, and 15 feet broad from eaſt to weſt; the height from the pavement of the nave to the ſummit of the roof is 60 feet. The chancel is alſo 60 feet long and of the ſame breadth with the nave: there are two porches one on the ſouth ſide, the other on the north: at the eaſt end of the chancel is the old veſtry, and under it a room called the treaſury, ſupported by an arch: the high altar, which is very advantageouſly raiſed above the reſt of the church, ſtands upon another arch thro' which there formerly laid a common paſſage, now ſtopped up: the whole fabrick is covered with lead, and very remarkable for the neatneſs, and ſlenderneſs of its pillars: the furniture of the altar is made of velvet, and the plate belonging to it exceedingly grand, all but one cup being doubly gilt; one piece of it is remarkable for the elegancy of its workmanſhip, being a magnificent ſtanding cup and cover, given by Sir Peter Gleane, Knt. whereon is beautifully repreſented the ſtory of Abigail bringing preſents to David: this cup is eſteemed a great curioſity. A very large handſome braſs branch conſiſting of 24 ſockets hangs in the nave. In the north aile, at the altar in the chapel at its eaſt end dedicated to the holy name of Jeſus and St. John the Baptiſt, daily maſs was celebrated called Jeſus maſs, inſtituted at the finiſhing of the church in 1455. In this chapel lies buried

ried Sir Peter Rede, Knt. tho' that honour having been conferred on him by the Emperor, he was acknowledged here as an eſquire only: his effigies in complete armour may be ſeen on a braſs plate on his grave ſtone, which has a ſhield at each of the four corners, and the following inſcription at his feet.

> Here under lyethe the corps of Peter Rede, Eſquier, who hath worthely ſerved not only his prince and country, but alſo the Emperour Charles the Vth, both at the conqueſt of Barbaria and at the ſiege of Tunis, as alſo in other places, who had geven hym by the ſayd Emperour for his valiant dedes the order of Bavaria, who died the 29th of December, in the year of our Lord God, 1568.

Sir Peter was ſon of John Rede, Eſq; who ſerved the office of mayoralty in 1496, and gave his houſe in St. Giles's to find the great bell to be rung at four o'clock every morning, and eight every night, for the help and beneſit of travellers, but theſe falling into decay, the ground was leaſed out and built upon at a reſerved rent of 4 l. a year: it lies at the weſt corner of the triangular piece at the meeting of St. Giles's two ſtreets called upper and lower Newport. There is a portrait of him in the council chamber in the guild-hall with a hawk on his fiſt. He was knighted by Charles V. at the taking of Tunis in 1538.

The north chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, formerly called Coſyn's chantry, was founded for two

prieſts

prieſts to ſing daily maſs: the revenues were taxed at 6l. 13s. 4d. and the chantry prieſts collated by the biſhop. At the diſſolution its revenues, iſſuing from four ſhops in the butchery, one tenement with a wool ſhop in ſpicer-row, another ſhop in the poultry market, and 15s. 4d. rent from divers fiſh-ſhops, were purchaſed by the city.

On the ſouth ſide of the ſouth aile, oppoſite to St. Nicholas's chapel, is the chapel of the bleſſed virgin Mary, a place of great repute in times of Romiſh ſuperſtition. Here the fiſh-mongers, &c. kept their guild on the ninth Sunday after Trinity. The altar was dedicated to the holy Trinity, and commonly called Bronde's altar, from John Bronde the firſt chantry prieſt who officiated at it daily. At the diſſolution its revenues were purchaſed by the city. In this chapel ſtood an altar of our lady with her image, called our lady of Milan; in 1504 an image of St. Edward was ſet up in it. At the eaſt end of the ſouth aile we find the chapel of St. Anne, whoſe principal altar ſtood where the new veſtry now is, it had alſo an image of St. Robert. In the veſtry hangs a good old painting, repreſenting St. Paul in prayer, and ſaying, 'O! 'wretched man that I am, who ſhall deliver me 'from this body of death!' Rom. 7. 24. And to expreſs the law of the members warring againſt the law of the mind, and bringing that into captivity to the law of ſin, Satan is ſtanding by him thruſting a thorn into one of his knees, which is bared; above, to the ſaint's great comfort, a glory appeareth, from whence

whence proceed theſe words of conſolation: 'My 'grace is ſufficient for thee.'

There is alſo a curious old picture of our ſaviour's reſurrection on board; a repreſentation of which, there is likewiſe on tapeſtry: againſt the wall hangs a neat old painted carving in alabaſter of nine female ſaints, probably deſigned for ſome altar of St. Margaret, who is the principal figure, and here repreſented as holding down a dragon; amongſt the reſt are St. Hilda holding a book and paſtoral ſtaff, and St. Barbara a tower and palm branch, &c. The foregoing, together with ſeveral books were given by doctor Howman, and added to the library, formerly kept over the north porch, now removed hither: here is a fair octavo manuſcript bible written in 1340, and a folio manuſcript much more ancient, and illuminated, containing all St Paul's epiſtles with a gloſs on them. It was formerly owned by Robert de Novell.

Beſides thoſe lights already mentioned, there were others kept burning before the images or repreſentations of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Thomas, St. Dorothy, St. Catharine, St. Margaret, the two angels in the choir, the patible over the perke, St. Saviour, the holy ſepulchre in the chancel, and St. Peter and St. Paul, the patron ſaints of the church; theſe ſtood the one on the north and the other on the ſouth ſide of the altar. In the north chapel ſtood an altar and image of St. John the Baptiſt, and a conſtant light was kept burning before the holy rood, on the rood loft, ſituated between the church and chancel.

In 1581, the parish became poſſeſſed of the houſe oppoſite to the ſouth ſide of the church-yard, 'it 'being the old parſonage-houſe of the pariſh, and 'ſo reputed and taken to be in times paſt.'

In 1712, it was leaſed by the feoffees for ſixty-one years, at 6l. per ann. and is now ſettled by alderman Riſebrow for a charity-ſchool houſe, as the following inſcription, fixed againſt the wall, ſhews:

> This ſchool was founded by Mr. John Riſebrow, late of this city, in the year of our Lord 1721, for the teaching poor children to read and write, and for inſtructing them in the principles and doctrine of the church of England: and for the ſupport and maintenance of this charity ſchool, he aſſigned to truſtees a leaſe of this houſe, and by his laſt will and teſtament, ſettled an eſtate in Walpole for the uſe and benefit of it for ever.

The truſtees pay the above rent to the pariſh, which is applied to the repairing the church. In 1651, alderman Thomas Pye gave the houſes, called the alms-houſes, nearly oppoſite to the ſouth-weſt corner of St. Gregory's church-yard for ſix poor people to dwell in: the firſt or moſt weſterly dwelling and the third to be filled from St. Giles's pariſh, the ſecond and ſixth, or moſt eaſterly dwelling, from St. Michael's of Coſlany, and the fourth and fifth from St. Peter's. The houſes in St. Lawrence's pariſh, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Fiſher's-lane, belong alſo to this pariſh, and are leaſed to Mr. alderman Gay at 10l. a year.

a year. The following religious houſes had revenues in this pariſh: the prior of Norwich to the amount of 10l. 14s. 2d; the priors of Canterbury, Alveſbourn, Cokesford, St. Faith's, Wymondham, Weybrigge, Pentney, Peterſham, and Hickling; the abbots of Wardon, Holm, Waltham, Ramſey, Langley, Sibton, and Creke; the prioreſſeſs of Bungay, Swaffham in Cambridgeſhire, and Carrowe, the dean of the chapel in the fields, and the maſters of St. Giles and Hildebrond.

Chapel field, corruptly called Chaply field,

From the chapel of St. Mary which abutted eaſterly upon it, was heretofore the property of divers owners: that portion of it, now particularly ſo denominated, lying within the walls, was anciently called chapel-field-croft, and the adjacent fields lying on the outſide of the ditch were properly chapel-fields, now in the hands of various proprietors; the croft was purchaſed by the city, and at this time is leaſed out by the corporation. Its ancient owners were the prior of Bokenham, the prioreſs of Carrowe, the dean of the college of the chapel in the fields, &c. when it was kept in plough tilth, but at the diſſolution on its coming into the hands of the city it was converted into paſture-land, and ſo continues. In 1578, it was firſt uſed as a place of muſter for the trained bands or artillery of the city, as well as for the exerciſe of ſhooting in

guns, harquebuſſes, calivers, &c. and for trial of all ſuch pieces as were named in the proclamation ſet forth for that purpoſe. In 1609, Mr. attorney-general Hobart obtained a leaſe of the croft for 41 years, and had a deed of the fee-ſimple of the cherry-yard made to him and his heirs. In 1668, the city tent was pitched in chapel-field againſt the general muſter, for the uſe of the deputy-lieutenants; and again in 1671, for the uſe of the lord-lieutenant of Norfolk and Norwich, and the deputy-lieutenants of the city at a general review of the city regiment; this was practiſed yearly for ſome time. In 1707, the field was railed in, as it ſtill continues: Sir Thomas Churchman, Knt. and alderman, holds it by leaſe of the corporation; that gentleman has regularly planted it, and laid out three beautiful and ſpacious walks for the uſe of the inhabitants.

The Market Place.

Formerly the great croft belonging to the caſtle, upon whoſe outward ditch it abutted: this was an entire piece of waſte ground, open from St. Stephen's church to the holtor or dove-lane. The firſt parts built upon, were the eaſt and weſt ſides and north end; the middle row between the market-place and fiſh-market was built much later and at different times, in virtue of royal licences; and by the ſame authority all the buildings at the eaſt end of the church, the weaver's-lane, &c. were erected.

erected. But notwithſtanding this, it is ſtill the grandeſt market-place, and the beſt ſingle market to be met with in England. The market-days are Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, in every week. Heretofore every buſineſs had its particular row or ſtation, accordingly we read of the following places in ancient deeds and evidences; Chirothecaria, Glover's-row; Merceria, Mercer's-row; Spiceria, Spicer's-row; Acuaria, Needler's-row; Pelliparia, Allutaria, or Tawer's-row; Ferraria, or Ironmonger's-row; Forum unguentarium ſive Apothecaria, the Apothecary's-market; Herbaria, the herb-market; Puletaria, or the Poultry-market; Forum Piſtorum, or the Bread-market; the Fleſh-market or butchery; the Wool and Sheep-markets; the Freſh-water, or Fiſh-market; the Pudding-market; the old Wood-market; the Cheeſe-market; Forum Tannatorum, or the Leather-market; the Worſted-row; Sheerman's or Cloth-cutter's-market; Forum Sutorum, Souter's or Cobler's row; Parmentaria, the Parchmenter's-row; the White-ware-market; le Scoutheres, or Scowrer's-row; Soper's-lane; the Feather-houſe *; Sea-fiſh-market, &c. all which we find mentioned before the reign of Richard II. for about the latter end of that of Edward III. trades began to be intermingled and confounded together in ſuch a manner, that many of theſe original names were loſt.

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of the preſent hay-market ſtands a good engine to weigh hay, ſet up by the

* Joined to Abraham's-hall on the eaſt, and the gun-lane on the weſt.

the corporation, who receive the profits and appoint an officer to do the buſineſs.

The waſtel or wheat-bread-market extended from the upper waſtel gate to the late brewhouſe, (now converted into dwelling-houſes) ſituated on the triangular piece of ground near Hog-hill, and from thence to the preſent entrance into the hay-market, near to which was the ſouth entrance to

The new Synagogue and School of the Jews.

This ſynagogue had two other entrances, one from Hog-hill on the eaſt, and the other from the hay-market on the weſt, by the paſſage now leading into the Star-yard: that part of the market from waſtel-market aforeſaid, to the White-lion-lane, is called in old evidences, Judaiſmus, Vicus de Judaiſme, or the Jewry; the new ſynagogue was built in the reign of Henry II. when the Jews fixed themſelves in this part of the city: the ſchool ſtood at the ſouth-end of the jewry, near to which they had a burial place. The houſe appropriated for an habitation for the high prieſt, called the biſhop of the Jews, ſtood in part on the very ſpot where the houſe now inhabited by Mr. Francis Wright, town-clerk, ſtands.† It became afterward the eſtate of

† In the time of Edward I. Urſell ſon of Iſaac biſhop of the Jews at Norwich, ſold it to John de Wroxham, and his executors in the reign of Edward II. ſold it to John Pirmund. In that of Edward III. it was confirmed to the prior and convent of Norwich, by the king's licence, by Ralf de Attleburgh,

of alderman Anguiſh, and then of the learned Dr. Browne. The next houſe to this on the north, was ſettled on the wardens of the maſs of the bleſſed Jeſus in the church of St. Peter of Mancroft, and in alluſion thereto had the ſign of the holy Lamb. The houſe, now the Star-inn, formerly belonged to Elias the Jew, and abutted eaſt on the garden belonging to the Jews ſchool, and north on the entrance to their ſynagogue. In 1286, when Edward I. expelled all Jews out of the kingdom, the ſynagogue was deſtroyed, and the whole jewry ſeized by the king: this whole quarter was afterward burnt down, which is the reaſon that we can find no traces of any of theſe buildings. The north-ſide of the jewry was bounded by White-lion-lane, as it is now called; it has had ſeveral different appellations, the moſt ancient one is, Selaria, Sellaria or Saddlergate; in the time of the two firſt Edwards it was called Sadler's-row, Rolimere's or Lorimer's-row; in Edward III. Bridleſmith's-row; in Henry IV. Sporier's-row; and in Edward IV. Sporowe-lane.

The eaſt ſide of the market from the White-lion-lane to the Cockey-lane, was called nether or lower row, now the gentleman's walk: the ſouth part of which was the Cordwaineria or Calceria, Cordwainer's, Cordiner's, or Shoemaker's-row; and the northern part the Caligaria or Hoſier's-row.

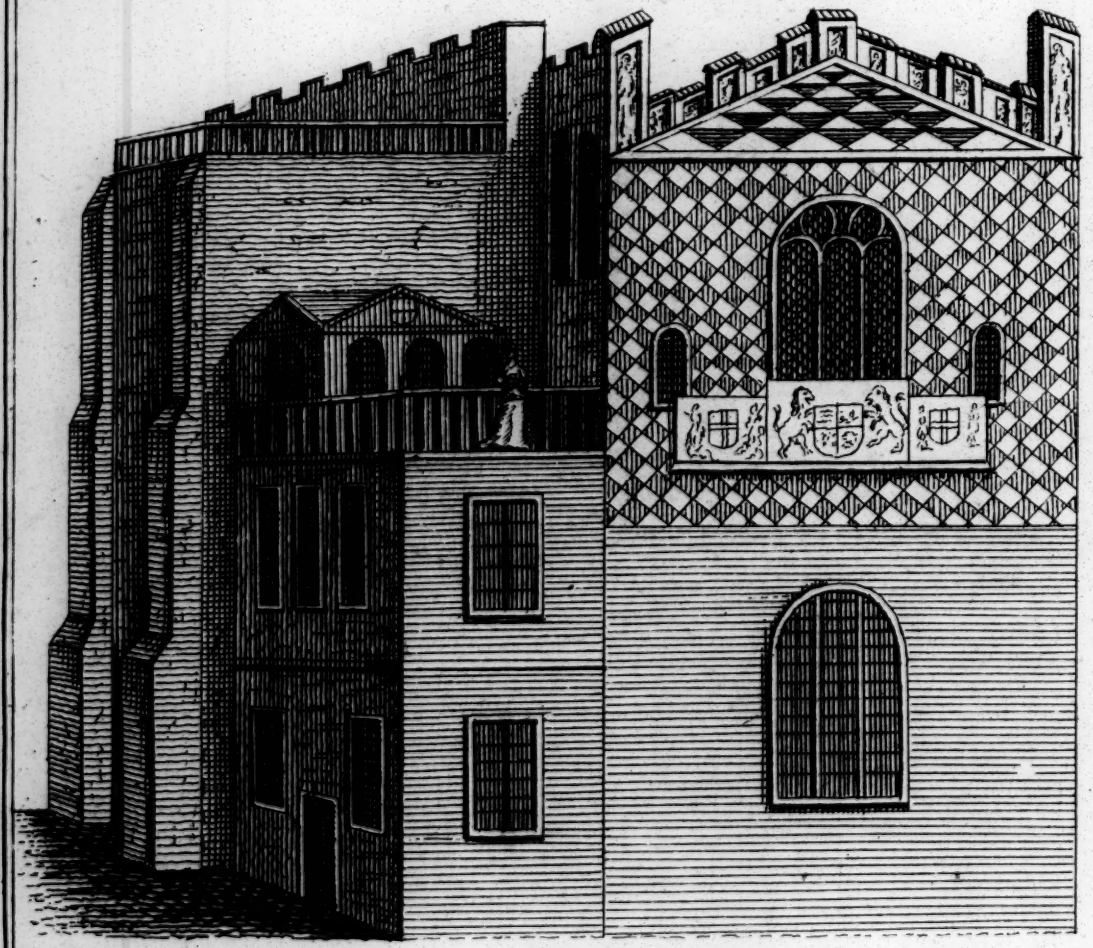
The fons de Sellaria or Saddlegate common well, now diſuſed, was, as well as the whole north-ſide of White-lion-lane, on the fee of the prior of St. Faith. The northern corner of this row at the entrance into the

the Cockey-lane, was called Jenney's-row, from John Jenney one of the bailiffs in 1368 and 1373, who at that time owned the corner houſe.

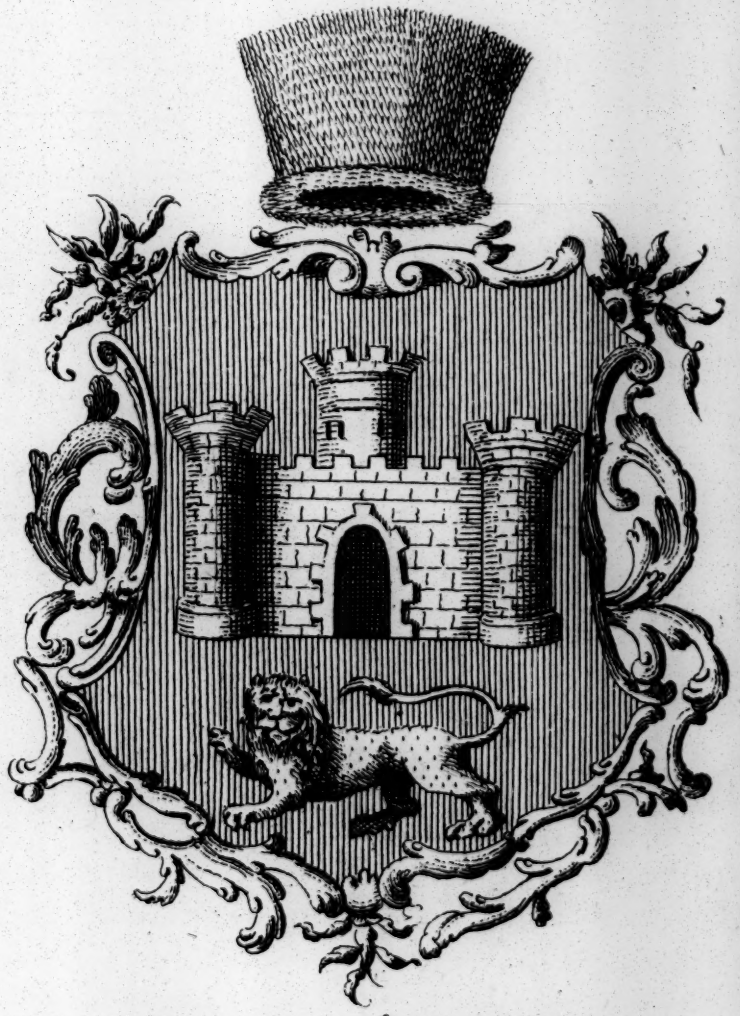
The Cockey-lane had anciently the ſeveral names of Latoner or Tinmen's-row, Cutler-row, and Hoſier-gate; it extends from the market-place eaſtward to the meeting of the lane called the back of the inns from the ſouth, with Rackey's-lane from the north: this is properly the Cockey-lane, although another formerly called Smethe-row extending northward from the middle of the aforeſaid lane to Pottergate-ſtreet, is now commonly called by that name. The two cockeys or common ſewers which meet here, the one coming from Nedham-ſtreet on the backſide of the nether-row, and the other from St. Giles's-ſtreet by the north-end of the market-place, were open, and paſſed over by bridges till the time of Edward IV. when the lane was paved and the cockeys were firſt covered.

The north end of the market-place from the Dove-lane to Smethe-row, was the aurifabria or goldſmith's-row; and the lane juſt before-mentioned was called Smethy-lane from the working goldſmith's that dwelt in it. The lane now the Dove-lane was anciently called Holtor-lane, from the old tower which ſtood at the ſouth-weſt corner, built by the Jews in William Rufus's time for a ſynagogue, and continued to be uſed for that purpoſe till the reign of Henry II. when they built a new one at the ſouth end of the market: this tower was effectually deſtroyed in the great fire, and the ſite rebuilt upon.

From



GUILD HALL.



CITY ARMS.

From this lane to ſtonegate or the goat-lane, ran the Pellaria or Hatter's-row, in which ſtands the city gaol, anciently an inn called the lamb, purchaſed by St. George's company in the time of Henry VII. and uſed by them as a guildhall, and afterward aſſigned to the city for its preſent uſe. The houſe next adjoining has the ſign of the caſtle and was anciently called the common inn; it belongs to the city, and is leaſed out by the corporation: it formerly extended to Pottergate on the north, and that part of it next the gate was uſed as the worſted-ſeld, or hall for ſealing of worſteds, the petty cuſtoms of which were lett at 8 marks a year: but in the time of Henry VIII. the cloth hall at the weſt end of the guildhall was appointed for that buſineſs. Over-againſt the gaol and laſt-mentioned houſe ſtands,

The Guildhall,

Originally a ſmall thatched building, erected on Carrowe fee as a toll houſe for collecting the toll of the market. In the time of Edward III. it was called the toll booth, and in the latter part of his reign a ſingle room was added to it of ſtud work and thatched, from which addition it acquired the name of the guildhall. In this ſtate it continued till the reign of Henry IV. when that prince granting the city a charter for electing a mayor, inſtead of bailiffs, it was reſolved to build a new guildhall, priſons, &c. the old one being ſo very ſmall and mean as to have room only to erect a ſeat for the mayor and ſix others to ſit: In conſequence of this reſolution at an aſſembly held 1407, John Danyel, Robert Braſyer, and

twenty two others were elected to compoſe a ſet of laws for the government of the city agreeable to the charter, and to conſult proper means to raiſe money for building a guildhall: this matter was purſued ſo vigorouſly that within the courſe of the year the work was got ſo forward, that the arches under it, deſigned for priſons, were compleated. In 1409, the roof was raiſed, and in 1412, the priſons were made uſe of, but the whole building was not perfected till 1413, when the windows of the council-chamber were glazed, and the chequer table was placed in it. In 1435, the porch and tower called the treaſury, the lower part of which being the priſon called little eaſe, were built, and in 1440, all the city records, which till that time had lain diſperſed in the monaſtery of the White-Friers, the chapel in the fields, &c. were collected together and depoſited here. The ſtalls, joining to the hall, now covered with lead, were the ancient ſcriptories, or places where the writers ſat at elections. In 1511, the roof of the council-chamber at the eaſt-end of the guildhall and the treaſury fell down: the council-chamber was repaired in 1523 and 1524, but the treaſury tower was never rebuilt. The windows contained many ſtories on painted glaſs relating to the adminiſtration of juſtice; but the glaſs has been ſo much broke and miſplaced that little of the original deſigns can now be collected. The room is adorned with the pictures of king William and queen Mary, and of ſeveral mayors, benefactors, &c. In 1635, the hall was very near being demoliſhed by the ſervants of the deputies for ſalt-petre, who wilfully digged in the cellar under the council-chamber more than three

feet

feet lower than the foundation, and would not be perſuaded to forbear till ſome of the aldermen attended the king's council at London, and obtained an order for them to deſiſt.

In 1660, the lower room at the weſt-end was ſet apart for a cloth-hall, the entrance to which, was on the north-ſide; the free chamber over it was made a ſale-hall for foreign wool and yarn: every pack paid to the city 4d. and each cloth 2d.

The uppermoſt chamber over the guildhall was the old magazine and armoury; each guild had a gun kept here. In 1597, an order was made that "the rooms on the eaſt end of the guyld-hall, heretofore uſed for a common gayle, ſhall ceaſe to be uſed for a priſon after 20 Oct. next: and that the common gaol for the county of this cittie, ſhall be kept in the houſe called the lamb," where it ſtill continues. The ſheriff's office continued to be kept on the north ſide of the guildhall till 1625, when it was removed into the old chapel oppoſite to it on the ſouth ſide, but that running into decay was pulled down, and the preſent ſheriff's office built on its ſite.

The chapel called the Guildhall chapel,

Was dedicated to St. Barbara the virgin, who in thoſe days was eſteemed the priſoners ſaint; her commemoration-day is the fourth of December. The chapel was founded in the time of Henry IV. and in the year 1472, by indenture between the mayor, &c. and the maſter of St. Giles's hoſpital, for the ſum of 200l. given thereto, by Ralph Segryme, Ri-

chard Brown, and Richard Drolle, the hoſpital covenanted for ever to find a ſecular chaplain to perform ſervice every Sunday and holy-day, in the chapel aforeſaid, for the benefit of the priſoners, and to find the neceſſary ornaments for the chapel *: and ever ſince the chaplain of the city-gaol has been, and is now, paid 16l. per ann. out of the hoſpital revenues. The Rev. Mr. John Blackbourne is the preſent chaplain. In 1626, the old cope, pax, crucifix, maſs-book, &c. were remaining in the guildhall, but burnt ſoon after on a thankſgiving-day. The altar was demoliſhed at the reformation and erected again in queen Mary's time; it was in uſe in the reign of queen Elizabeth, for books and ornaments were then bought for it. Before the reformation, every May-day, as ſoon as the mayor was elected, a maſs of the Holy Ghoſt was ſung at this altar, at which the new-elect was always preſent: and on the day of the tranſlation of St. Nicholas the biſhop, every pariſh-clerk in the city was obliged to attend and join in ſinging a moſt ſolemn maſs of St. Nicholas; on which account they were by compoſition excuſed from ſerving on juries within the city. In 1549, an inventory of the corporation goods, in the cuſtody of Mr. Mayor, was depoſited here, among which were "an hatte of crymſyn velvet for the ſword-berer.

* The ornaments of this chapel were, a pair of gilt chalices, and a paten weighing twelve ounces, a cope of red worſted embroidered with labels, a ſacryng bell, a bell hanging in a frame without the chapel door, and two large pewter candleſticks ſtanding on the altar. In 1549, there was a book of Common Prayer and a Bible the gift of Sir Robert Dewe, chaplain there, and a ſurplice.

berer *. A ſword, the hylts and pomel ſylver and doubyl gylt; another ſword †, the hylts and pomel gylt; a ſcabbard of riche clothe of goold ſet with perles, with a gret chape of ſylver gylt; a ſcabbard of clothe of goold checkered, with a little chape of ſylver gylt; a ſcabbard of purpil velvet, another of crymſyn velvet, with two letters of H. doubyl crowned, and a chape all ſylver doubyl gylt: a mace of arms of ſylver and doubyl gylt, wrought upon cryſtall and ſet with ſtonys: Item, another leſſer mace of ſylver doubyl gylt."

The weſt-ſide of the market-place was anciently called the Vuere, over or upper-market, and the ſouthern part of it the linen-drapery; behind which laid the old barley-market-yard, which had two entrances, one out of upper-new-port called barley-market-lane, and another called by the ſame name, though ſometimes Herlewyn's-lane, leading from the butchery: there were alſo two other lanes in this row, one called Coſyn's, and the other Fiſhouſe or Elmeſwell's-lane.

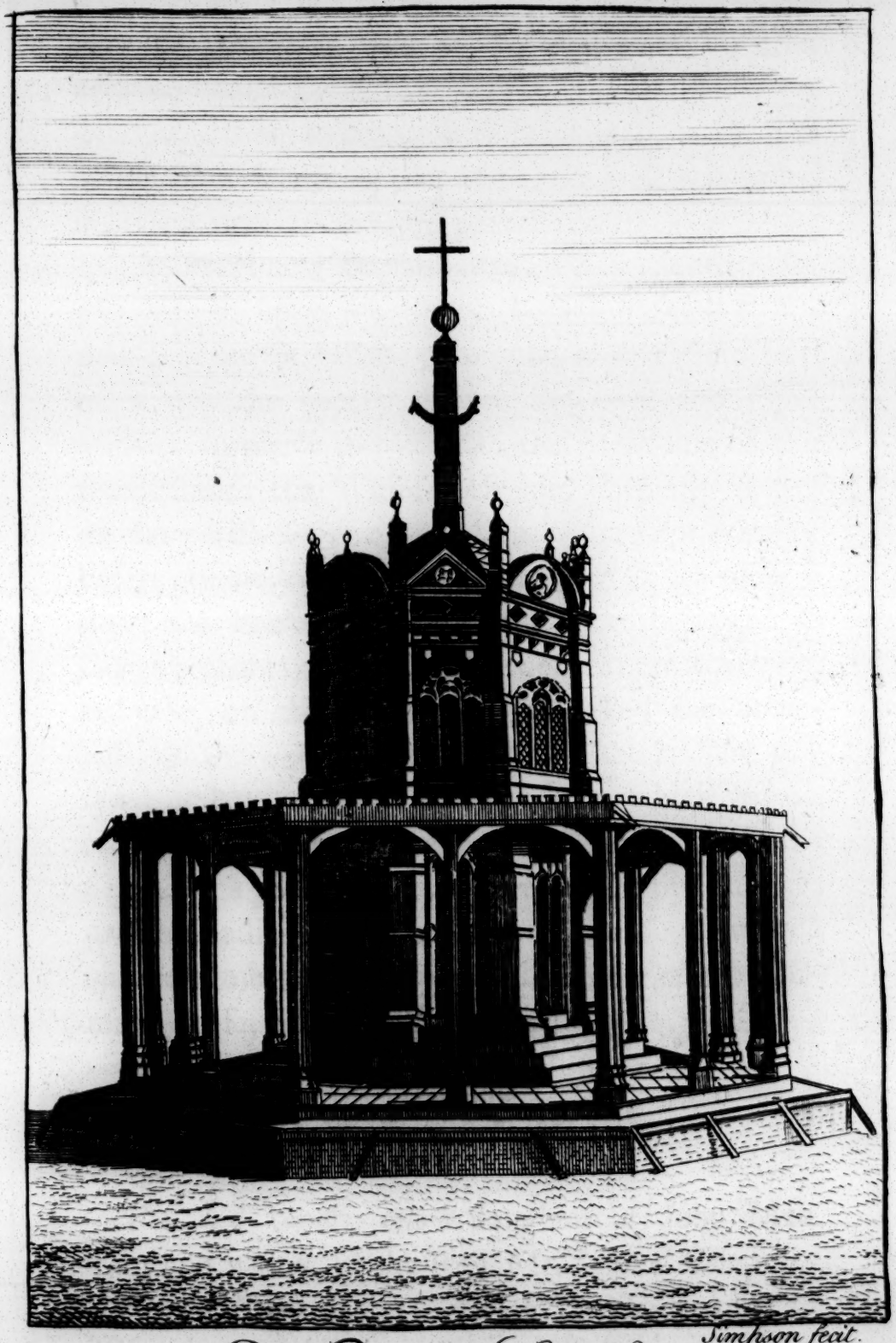
The weaver's-lane at the ſouth-end of the church was formerly called cobler's-row: the middle-row, between the fiſh-market on the weſt, and the market-place on the eaſt, conſiſts of ſtalls with rooms over them; in this row ſtood the ancient morage or toller-houſe where the market tolls or cuſtoms were received. Part of this row was ſettled on the city in 1527, by Robert Janays "towards the charges of carrying away the dirt ariſing from the ſweeping of the ſtreets and ciſterns of the city." The

* A cap of maintenance worn by the ſword-bearer in all public proceſſions.

† This was the gift of Henry IV. when he granted the city charter.

The Market-croſs.

Was erected in the reign of Edward III. and repaired in that of Henry IV. it contained a little oratory or chapel, and had beſides four ſhops in it. In the time of Edward IV. it was the dwelling-houſe of the collector of alms for the priſoners in the guildhall, whoſe chaplain officiated here, whenever he pleaſed, in a morning for the conveniency of the market people, and received their offerings as his reward. The whole being much decayed was pulled down in 1501, and rebuilt by John Rightwiſe then mayor, partly at his own expenſe and partly with the gifts and legacies of well-diſpoſed perſons. It was a neat octogonal building, ſurrounded by ſteps, and had, as before ſaid, an oratory or chapel, with a chamber over it: it muſt have made a very grand appearance before the leads and pillars to ſupport them were added round it. At the diſſolution the chapel was turned into a ſtorehouſe, and in the time of Edward VI. the crucifixes that ſtood at each corner were taken down by order of the king's viſitors. The common ſealed meaſures of the city were always kept here: in 1574, the chapel was let to the maſters, ſearchers, and ſealers of leather, and the wardens of the cordwainers were bound to ſeal no leather but at this place; for which purpoſe they uſed it till a room was allotted them in the guildhall. In 1646, the whole city was taxed towards the repairing and new paving the croſs, every one paying in proportion to what he was laid to the poor's-rate. In 1732, it was ſold, immediately pulled down, and the ſite of it paved over.



Simpson fecit.

Norwich Crofs.

over. Againſt the eaſt-end of the guildhall was a common-well; and in 1404, a cage with a pillory over it was erected near it; the whole was covered with lead, and had a vane on the crucifix placed on its roof. The building was hexagonal, each ſide being nine feet long: in 1679, the well was railed in, but is now diſuſed and paved over.

The ſtreet now Bedlam-ſtreet, was anciently called over, or upper-new-port, becauſe it leads to the new-port or St. Giles's gate: the moſt eaſtern part of it was the ropery, where the cord and rope-makers formerly dwelt. On the north-ſide of this ſtreet ſtands the White-horſe-inn, formerly ſettled on the pariſh for finding a light to be kept burning before the holy ſacrament, but ſeized at the diſſolution: the houſe next the Wheat-ſheaf belonged to Coſyn's chantry prieſt. The moſt eaſtern tenement but one, on the ſouth-ſide, was called the Stone-hall, on the weſt-ſide of which laid the ancient paſſage, or lane called old Ladies-lane, which led directly to the yard of the chapel of our Lady in the fields: in 1383, this paſſage was put by, and the preſent Ladies-lane opened in its ſtead: more weſt on the ſame ſide of the way is the ſite of the committe-houſe, on part of which is built

Bethel, or Bedlam.

Founded by the third daughter of John Man, Eſq; and widow of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Chapman, rector of Thorpe by Norwich, in the year 1713, "for the convenient reception and habitation of lunaticks,

naticks, and not for natural-born fools or ideots." According to the deſire and advice of her late huſband, by her will, dated Dec. 4, 1717, ſhe ſettled all her eſtates in Norfolk and Norwich on truſtees, giving to them, and the majority of them, the ſole power and management of the houſe, ordering them to chooſe, and place, or diſplace the maſter (who is to dwell therein and take care of the lunatics) and to appoint phyſicians, apothecaries, &c. thoſe only who are deſtitute of friends or relations to be kept there gratis: and according to the directions of the will, there are as many poor deſtitute lunaticks kept there as the revenues will afford, (which are greatly increaſed through the good management of the truſtees and by numerous benefactions) the inhabitants of the city of Norwich being always to be preferred: and whenever it ſhall happen that the truſtees be enabled to maintain more than the city offers for relief, they are then impowered to receive ſuch objects from any pariſh in the county of Norfolk or elſewhere: but the phyſician muſt firſt certify that they are proper objects, and the maſter have an appointment under the hands of a majority of the ſeven truſtees before he can receive any one into the houſe. The truſtees may alſo admit lunaticks whoſe friends or pariſhes agree to pay them the moderate allowance of 4s. or 4s. 6d. a week.‡

The

‡ The foundreſs lies buried near her huſband in Thorpe chancel; her grave-ſtone has the following inſcription.

Under this ſtone reſteth in hope of a joyful reſurrection, the body of that exemplary, pious, and charitable widow, MRS. MARY CHAPMAN, daughter of John Mann,

The preſent truſtees are, Edward King, John Vere, John Patteſon, and Jeremiah Ives, Eſqrs. John Woodrow, Jehoſaphat Poſtle, and John Boycat, Gents. The phyſicians, Dr. Beevor and Dr. Manning. Three of the preſent truſtees are juſtices of the peace for the city, but act in their private capacities as to this charity; there being the following clauſe in the will of the foundreſs; "it being my expreſs mind and will, that this charity ſhall never come into the hands of the court of mayoralty; nor any of them, acting as a public ſociety, ſhall be any way concerned in the execution of this truſt." Each truſtee has 20s a year, and when any one of them dies, or removes out of the city, ſo that on ſummons he doth not attend, he is to be diſplaced; and within three months another elected in his room by a majority of the remaining truſtees.

She ordered the word BETHEL to be fixed over the door of the front entrance, and under it the following text of ſcripture, *viz.* But to do good and to communicate forget not; for with ſuch ſacrifices God is well pleaſed. Heb. xiii. 16.

Man, Eſq; ſometime mayor of Norwich, and high-ſheriff of Norfolk, and relict of the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL CHAPMAN, formerly rector of this church. She built wholly at her own expenſe, the houſe in Norwich called BETHEL, for the reception, maintenance, and care of poor lunaticks, to which and other charitable uſes ſhe gave all her income while ſhe lived, and her eſtate at her death, which happened on the eighth of Jan. 1724, and of her age 77.

This, that this woman hath done,
ſhall be told for a memorial of her.
Matt. xxvi. and 13th verſe.

On a ſtone in the wall near the entrance, is the following inſcription.

This houſe was built for the benefit of diſtreſſed lunaticks, anno 1713, and is not to be alienated or employed to any other uſe or purpoſe whatſoever. 'Tis alſo required that the maſter who ſhall be choſen from time to time, be a man that lives in the fear of God, and ſets up the proteſtant religion in his family, and will have a due regard, as well to the ſouls as bodies of thoſe that are under his care.

A very elegant committee room has been lately built, which is adorned with the portraits of the foundreſs and ſeveral of the truſtees.

The maſter's ſalary, beſides his dwelling and two chaldrons of coals yearly, is forty pounds; ten pounds of that ſum are in lieu of the money given by thoſe who viſit the houſe, now put into a box, the keys of which are in the truſtees hands, and applied by them to the increaſe of the foundation. The preſent maſter is Mr. John Boult.

The Pariſh of St. Giles,

Is a ſmall ward * and part of the new Burgh, ſet out in the conqueror's reign, at which time the church was founded by Elwyn the prieſt on his own eſtate, and given by him to the monks of Norwich, after he had procured an indulgence of twenty days pardon for all who ſhould come and offer here on St. Giles's day, or within ſeven days after. Theobald

* Eaton and part of Earlham are in the great ward of Mancroft; the former is joined to the ſmall ward of St. Stephen, and the latter to that of St. Giles.

bald, archbiſhop of canterbury appropriated it to the monks, before which event it was a rectory and paid ſix pence ſinodals to the biſhop, to whoſe juriſdiction the pariſh is ſubject, as well as to that of the archdeacon of Norwich. Afterward it was ſettled by the monks on their infirmary, and no vicarage being endowed, was ſerved by a pariſh chaplain: it is now a donative in the gift of the dean and chapter, who appoint the chaplain, and the biſhop thereupon licences him. In ancient evidences it is called St. Giles on the Hill, and St. Giles of Over New-port, and ſometimes of Pottergate. The tower is large, ſquare, and very lofty, being forty yards high, for which reaſon, in 1549, a large lanthorn, to ſerve as a fire beacon, was fixed on its top: it contains a clock and eight bells. The great bell is rung throughout the winter half year, at ſix in the morning, and eight at night, and at five in the morning, and at nine at night during the ſummer. The nave, two ailes, and ſouth porch are leaded: the chancel was quite demoliſhed in 1581, when the dean and chapter gave to the truſtees of the pariſh, 'all the lead, timber, iron, and 'ſtone, which did come and remain of the decayed 'chancel of this church for a ſtock to be put out for 'the encouragement of poor traders in this pariſh.' by which means they eaſed themſeves of all repairs at once; for the chancel belonged to, and was to be repaired by them. There was a hermitage in the church-yard, and a croſs and image of the Trinity in a nich on the weſt ſide of the ſteeple.

At the weſt end of the ſouth aile, there was a chapel, altar and image of St. Catharine, with a light burning before it, and againſt one of the pillars a famous rood, called the brown rood. The guild of St Mary was kept before the altar of the virgin of pity. The weſt window of the north aile contained the hiſtory of our lord's paſſion, and there were lights burning before the images of St. Mary, St. John Baptiſt, St. Chriſtopher, (whoſe effigies of a monſtrous ſize, † with his ſtaff ſprouting by him, was painted over the north door) St. Giles, St. Unkumber, and St. Wilegefortis; beſides thoſe that continually burned before the holy rood, or croſs, the holy ſepulchre, and the ſacrament. The ſervice of plate for the altar is very noble, and was given by Robert Snell, Gent. in 1738. It conſiſts of two flaggons doubly gilt, as the whole ſet is, weighing together better than 100 ounces: two cups with covers 43 ounces, a neat patten 22 ounces, and an offering baſon of above 31 ounces.

† In moſt churches which had a door opening towards the north, this ſaint was pourtrayed over it in as large a ſize as the wall would permit. His legend telling us, 'that he was noble, 'and hye of ſtature, and ſtronge in membris." The ſtaff by him alludes to the proof, which the legend ſays Chriſt gave of him, that he had carried him over the river, 'by cauſe that 'thou may knowe that I ſay to the truthe, ſet thy ſtaffe in the 'erthe by thy houſe, and thou ſhalt by to-morue ſee that it ſhall 'bear floures and fruite." He was placed over the door, becauſe children to be baptiſed were uſually brought in at it, alluding to the water in baptiſm which brings ſalvation and ſafety to thoſe infants, as he did to all, whom he carried over in his life time, amongſt which was Chriſt in form of a little child.

There

There was formerly a hermit dwelling over St. Giles's gate, and juſt on the out ſide thereof ſtood a leper houſe, founded in the time of Edward III. this was not diſſolved, but continued as an hoſpital or ſick houſe, as long as that did without St. Stephen's gate.

The nave of the church and its two ailes are twenty ſeven yards long, the ailes four wide each, and the nave eight. The whole was rebuilt at once in Richard the ſecond's time, which accounts for its being ſo neat and uniform a building. The religious concerned here, were the abbot of Sibton, the prior of Hickling, the prioreſs of Carrowe, the dean of the chapel in the fields, and the prior of Norwich. Service is performed here every Sunday, and prayers read every Friday.

Wimer's great Ward,

Takes its name from Wimer, who lived at the time of the conqueror's ſurvey: this ward is ſubdivided into three ſmall wards, weſt, middle, and eaſt Wimer, the whole extending on the ſouth ſide of the river quite thro' the city, from Biſhop's gate in the eaſt, to thoſe of St. Benedict and Heyham on the weſt.

The ſmall ward called Weſt Wimer Ward,

Contains within the walls the pariſhes of St. Benedict, St. Swithin, St. Margaret, St. Laurence, and St.

St. Gregory, and, without the walls, part of the pariſhes of Earlham and Heyham.

The Church of St. Benedict or Bennet,

Standing near the moſt weſtern part of the city, is an ancient ſmall building; the ſteeple round at bottom and at the top octangular, and containeth three bells: the nave, ſouth porch, north aile and veſtry are leaded, the chancel and north porch tiled. This part of the city is called Weſtwic, from its being ſituated on the weſtern wic or winding of the river: and the parts next the river are ſaid to be in the nether or lower Weſtwic, and thoſe more remote in over or upper Weſtwic. The advowſon of the rectory was given to the priory of Bokenham in Norfolk about 1160 by Thomas de Sancto Ægidio, (or St. Giles) chaplain, together with two acres of ground adjoining to the weſt ſide of the church yard, with his meſſuage thereon built, between the church yard on the eaſt and St. Benedict's gate on the weſt, and divers rents that were annually paid to it: on the eaſt part of this meſſuage ſtood the parſonage houſe, to which a garden adjoined at the extreme north eaſt corner of the church yard: this houſe, together with all the revenues of the priory, came into the king's hands at the diſſolution, when the impropriation and advowſon of the church were purchaſed by the pariſhioners, the majority of whom elect their miniſter: it is augmented by lot, and ſervice is performed here once a fortnight: the

the religious concerned were the abbot of Holm, the prior of Norwich, and the prioreſs of Carrowe. The preſent miniſter is the Rev. Mr. Richard Tapps.

Weſtwic or St. Bennet's gate was an ancient hermitage, and without it ſtood a leper houſe, which continued, as long as the other leper houſes did, as a ſick houſe or hoſpital for the poor. A boy belonging to this pariſh is maintained in the boys hoſpital, on the gift of Michael Smith, worſted-weaver, who in 1688 tied his eſtate in St. John's Sepulchre for the payment of 6l. a year to the receiver of that hoſpital for that purpoſe.

St. Swithin's church.

Hath a ſquare ſteeple and three bells, the north and ſouth ailes, north and ſouth porches, and nave are leaded, and the north veſtry is tiled. The chapel of St. Mary at the eaſt end of the north aile, had an altar, and the guild of the holy virgin called the tanner's guild was kept there. The rectory was anciently in the donation of the ſee of Norwich, and in the year 1200, annexed to the deanry of Norwich, as were the churches of St. Simon and Jude, and Croſtweyt, and the deanry of Taverham, and ſo held till 1329, when the deanries were ſeparated from the churches, which were then perpetually united. But notwithſtanding this union, in 1546, biſhop Rugge ſeparated the advowſon from the biſhopric, and granted it to William Farrar and others. In 1608, John Ward was patron, who ſuffering

fering a lapſe, was by the biſhop collated to it; and entry being made that the biſhop had collated him in full right, it has ever ſince been ſuppoſed to be in the biſhop's patronage, and held by ſequeſtration, or licence at the biſhop's nomination. The ſervice is on every other Sunday. The Rev. Mr. John Blackburne is the preſent miniſter.

The New-mills are, as to the principal part of them, in this pariſh, as was proved in 1459, on a ſuit commenced between the prior of Bokenham, impropriator of St. Benedict's, the rector of St. Mary in Coſlany, who had a ſmall part allotted him, and the rector of St. Swithin, for the tithes of the ſaid mills. Formerly all the city bakers were obliged to grind here, and the miller, as a public ſervant, had a livery and badge given him every year. In queen Elizabeth's time, the water-works were undertaken, and in 1583, brought to ſo great perfection as to ſupply the hall and croſs in the market; at which time, John Foſter and Alexander Peele, ſurrendered all their right therein to the city for the ſum of 650l. and undertook to keep them in repair for a ſixth part of the annual rents: ſince that time the works have been ſo greatly improved that the whole city is moſt commodiouſly ſerved with river water. The mills are ſtill the property of the city, and in 1706 were lett, with the baker's grint thereto belonging, for the term of 87 years, at the yearly rent of 200l. but reduced in 1708, to 180l.

Here

Here is a handſome ſet of plate for the altar, *viz.* a ſilver flaggon weighing upwards of 38 ounces, a baſon of 20 ounces, a patten of 11 ounces, and a cup with a cover.

St. Margaret's rectory,

Commonly called St. Margaret's of Over Weſtwic, was anciently valued at 40 s. and paid 3d. ſynodals: it ſtands at five pounds four ſhillings and nine pence halfpenny in the king's books, but, being ſworn of no certain value, is diſcharged of firſt-fruits and tenths: it hath been augmented by lot, and an eſtate purchaſed with the money lying in Newton Flotman in Norfolk, rented at 14l. per ann. part copyhold, but fine certain at 4s. an acre. The lords of Cokefield-hall in Yoxford, formerly preſented to it, but ever ſince 1613, the rectors have been inſtituted either in right of the king, or of the biſhop by lapſe. The Rev. Mr. John Blackburne the preſent rector, was inſtituted at the collation of the biſhop. The ſouth aile, nave, chancel, and north and ſouth porches are leaded; the north veſtry tiled: the tower is ſquare, and hath five bells beſides a ſmall ſaint's bell; at the eaſt end of the ſouth iſle is a chapel dedicated to Saint Anne. The black flint houſe, oppoſite to the north ſide of the church-yard, was the dwelling houſe of the ancient family of the Rede's. The prioreſs of Carrowe, the abbot of Sibton, the prior of Bromholm, the dean of the chapel in the fields, and the brothers and ſiſters of

Magdalen hoſpital, had revenues iſſuing out of this pariſh.

Mr. Thomas Seaman, by his will, dated Auguſt 10, 1700, ſettled his cloſes lying between St. Giles's and St. Stephen's gates, containing 9 acres, called crab-tree or clay-pit cloſes; and alſo the ſum of 200l. with which an eſtate was afterward purchaſed: the clear profits of the former were appropriated to the binding out two girls yearly, and of the latter, two boys, to be taken from the pariſhes of Heigham, St. Benedict, St. Swithin, and St. Margaret, ſo that every year each pariſh may have a child bound out alternately, a boy one year, and a girl the next. The apprentice fee given with the girls was fixed at 50s. each, and with the boys 5l. on a ſuppoſition, that each eſtate would produce thoſe ſums.

St. Laurence's church,

Stands upon the ſpot which, before the retreat of the ſea, and whilſt this continued a conſiderable fiſhing town, was the quay or landing-place for all herrings brought into the city: the tithes of this fiſhery were ſo conſiderable, whilſt in the hands of the biſhop of the Eaſt-Angles, that about the year 1038, on biſhop Alfric's granting the quay, ſtathe, hagh (or cloſe incloſed with hedges) together with the adjoining manſion to Bury-abby, and the abbot's undertaking to build this church, he reſerved to his monaſtery a yearly payment of a laſt of herrings. On this hagh, in the time of the confeſſor, the

pariſh

pariſh began to be built, the abby having parted with it; though they reſerved the quay or ſtathe on which they founded the old church, which was a rectory in two medieties: the abby had the houſe and one mediety, and the rector the other: in William Rufus's time the medieties were joined, and ever ſince it hath continued one entire rectory. The laſt of herrings payable by the rector to the abby, was converted into a yearly payment of 40 s. ſometime in the reign of Henry III. which continued to be paid till that of Henry VII. when it was remitted on account of the ſmallneſs of the profits. The rectory being valued at five marks, was taxed at half a mark, and paid 3 d. ſynodals: it remains in the king's books at 4l. 13s. 9d. and being ſworn of the clear yearly value of 16l. 5s. 11d. halfpenny is diſcharged of firſt-fruits and tenths, and capable of augmentation. The old church was pulled down about the year 1460, and the preſent beautiful and regular pile finiſhed in 1472, at the expenſe of the abbot and monaſtery of Bury, the pariſhioners, and many private benefactors. It conſiſts of a noble ſquare tower 112 feet high, having a door at the weſt end; over it on the north part is a carved repreſentation of the martyrdom of St. Laurence in ſtone; the Saint is ſeen broiling on a gridiron, and the ſoldiers are buſied in tending the fire. On one part is figured a king crowned, deſigned to repreſent the FATHER with a ſword in his hand ſtriking at the emperor Decian, at whoſe command this cruelty was exerciſed on the Saint, who is

falling under the ſtroke. On the other ſide is another piece of carving, repreſenting Edmund the king tied to a tree, and the Danes ſhooting arrows into his body; near them lies his head among ſome buſhes, alluding to that part of the legend, which ſays, that when they could not kill him with arrows, Hunguar the Daniſh general ordered them to ſmite off his head, and throw it amongſt the thickeſt thorns in an adjacent wood, where a wolf finding it, preſerved it from being devoured by any bird or beaſt of prey, till it was diſcovered by the Chriſtians, and buried with the body.

There are ſix muſical bells in the tower: the great bell is rung every morning at four, and every evening at eight; a piece of land at Earlham called St. Laurence's acre being given for that purpoſe. The nave, two ailes, and the two chapels at their eaſt ends, with the ſouth and north porches are leaded, and the north veſtry is tiled. The convent of Bury preſented till 1537. In 1639, Mr. Thomas Bartram of Melton in Norfolk preſented, ſince which time it hath been diſpoſed of by the crown, or held by ſequeſtration.

The altars in this church were three, the high altar, St. Mary's, and that of the holy rood: there were alſo tabernacles and images of St. Laurence, and St. Edmund near the high altar, the former on the north, and the latter on the ſouth ſide, with wax tapers burning before them; as there were too of St. Nicholas, St. Chriſtopher, St. Mary, St. Mary of Pity, the Aſſumption and St. John: there were lights placed

ed before the holy ſepulchre, the crucifix, or holy rood on the perke or rood loft, the image of Jeſus, and the ſacrament in the chancel. In 1710, the eaſt end of the chancel was blown down, and repaired by the pariſhioners with the aſſiſtance of private benefactors. The religious concerned here, were the priors of Norwich, Hickling, and Thetford, the prioreſs of Carrowe, the dean of the chapel in the fields, the abbot of Sibton, and the prioreſs of Bungay. The preſent ſequeſtrator is the Rev. Mr. John Blackburne.

In 1627, there was a diſpute between the city and the pariſhoners about repairing the ſtreets, *viz.* over or upper Weſtwic, or St. Bennet's-ſtreet, on the ſouth ſide of the church-yard, and nether or lower Weſtwic, Hoilegate or Hellegate-ſtreet on the north, and the common paſſages and ſteps called St. Laurence's ſteps and paſſages; when it was adjudged that the pariſhioners ſhould repair the ſtreets, and the corporation, the ſteps and paſſages, as being public ways for the uſe and conveniency of the city: lately there have been made two very handſome flights of ſtone ſteps in the paſſage at the eaſt end of the church, leading from St. Bennet's to Heyham-ſtreet; and part of the church-yard on the north ſide of the church is now laid into the common way, by which means the ſtreet leading to Coſlany bridge is rendered very commodious.

The fine painted windows, on the north and ſouth ſides of the nave were deſtroyed in 1643. The well called St. Laurence's well is a very ancient one, for in the time of Edward I. we read, that it was a com-

mon

mon well. In 1547, the corporation granted the pariſhioners the lane extending from the High-ſtreet to the well, together with the ſaid well, on condition that they ſhould erect a door at the ſouth end of the ſaid lane, and keep it open all day, and ſecurely ſhut it up every night. In 1576, Robert Gibſon obtained a grant of the ſaid lane and well, provided that he at his own charge conveyed the water from the ſaid well into the public ſtreet, and continued it ſo conveyed. It is now called St. Laurence's pump, and hath an inſcription over it, denoting, that the water was brought thither from a ſpring at the diſtance of ſixty three feet.

Coſlany bridge is the common paſſage to that part of the city lying beyond the water: and was the firſt common bridge on its weſtern part for carriages, &c.

St. Gregory's Church,

Was an ancient rectory in the patronage of the Valoines or Valoyns: in 1210 it was ſettled on John Fitz Barnard, one of the co-heirs of that family, and his heirs, by the name of the advowſon of St. Gregory's church near Mancroft: it was afterward given by one of that family to the priory of Monks at Norwich. In 1276 Roger de Skerning, biſhop of Norwich, appropriated it to the uſe of the ſtrangers hall, and their entertainment there; but in 1289, Ralf de Walpole reverſed the former ſettlement, and appropriated it to the infirmary of the monaſtery, the maſter of which received all the profits, paid a ſecular prieſt for the ſervice of the church,

repaired

repaired the chancel and anſwered all ſynodals, &c. to the biſhop and archdeacon of Norwich, to whoſe juriſdiction it was ſubject, as before the appropriation; when it was valued at nine marks, taxed at four, and paid ſixpence ſynodals: the chancel was rebuilt in the handſome form in which we now ſee it in 1394, at the expenſe of the priory, aided by ſeveral private benefactions, and the church yard was much enlarged on the north ſide. It is now a donative in the gift of the dean and chapter: the Rev. John Gardiner, D.L.L. being the preſent miniſter. Service is performed here once every Sunday, and prayers read on Saints days, &c.

The church is an ancient building, but was new covered with lead in 1537: its inſide is handſome and convenient, and conſiſts of a nave and two ailes with chapels at their eaſt ends; that on the ſouth is dedicated to St. Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, and its altar to St. Thomas and St. Anne, both of whom had their images near it in niches in the wall: that on the north was St. Mary's chapel: at the weſt end of the ſteeple is a ſmall chapel ſtill remaining, which opened into the common paſſage: it was called the chapel of the aſſumption of the bleſſed virgin, and at the altar ſtood her image with a light continually burning before it, and Jeſus maſs was celebrated in it: at the diſſolution it came into the hands of the churchwardens, who have conſtantly lett it out, as they did alſo the vault under the chancel, formerly a charnel. In 1597 the ſpire or pinnacle was covered with lead: it is the only one in the city,

except

except the cathedral. In 1626, about 110l. was laid out in beautifying the church; when, amongſt other benefactors to this work, we find one Francis Watſon, a pedlar, who not only contributed the ſum of thirty ſhillings, but painted and marbled all the pillars, railed in the font, and adorned the altar, "out of his own free will, zeal, and devotion, to the houſe of God." In 1634 the font was repaired and fitted up in the manner as it now appears, at the expenſe of forty pounds.

Before the reformation, the following images and repreſentations had lights burnt before them, *viz.* of St. Catharine, St. Margaret, St. Elizabeth, St. John, St. James, St. Chriſtopher, of the holy rood, our Saviour, and the holy ſepulchre. The chancel, ſouth veſtry, ſouth and north aiſles, and ſouth and north porches are leaded. The tower is ſquare, and contains a clock and five bells. Here remain two very fair altar cloths; the firſt, of black ſilk, was always uſed when maſs for the dead was celebrated: it is embroidered with the figures of dolphins embowed, each having a fiſh in its mouth half devoured; the whole interſperſed with numerous repreſentations of angels holding extended ſheets: thoſe perſonating men, having a naked demi-man, and thoſe repreſenting women, a naked demi-woman in each ſheet; by which this doctrine was meant to be inculcated, that by their miniſtration the ſouls of the righteous are conducted to heaven. It has the following inſcription. Pray for the ſowls of John Reede, and Agnes his wyff. The other is of gold brocade, and has on it; Pray for the ſowle of John Weſtgate, alderman,



THE MONUMENT OF BISHOP HALL.

alderman, and Mawde his wyff. The font is a large pile, the upper part octagonal; on four of its ſides are figured the four Evangeliſts, and on the other, four perſons repreſenting the quarters of the world: there is beſides, an angel holding a mitre in one hand, and the goſpel in the other. The religious concerned here, were the priors of Bromholm, Dunmow, and Norwich. The braſs branch with ſixteen ſockets, hanging in the nave, was the gift of Mrs. Eliz. Gooſe, in 1703.

The north-eaſt part of the church-yard abuts on Sheerer's-hill, which took its name from the ſheermen or cloth-cutters who dwelt there: on this hill, at the meeting of the three ſtreets, ſtood a ſtone croſs, by corruption called *Charyng-croſs* for Sheerer's-croſs: it was taken down in 1732.

The ſmall ward called middle Wymer ward,

Contains the pariſhes of St. John of Maddermarket, St. Andrew, and St. Michael at the pleas.

St. John Baptiſt's church in Maddermarket,

So denominated from the market formerly kept on its north ſide for the ſale of madder, a plant of principal uſe in dying: the church is built with flint, has a nave, two ailes, and two porches covered with lead; the north veſtry is tiled; it has a ſquare tower

with ſix bells, which were new caſt in 1766. It was founded before the confeſſor's time, and originally dedicated to the holy Trinity and St. John the Baptiſt; the patronage was in twelve burgeſſes, by whom moſt probably it was built. The conqueror ſeized it and gave it to the biſhop, from whom it afterward devolved to the Giffards. Walter Giffard earl of Buckingham, who died in 1102, ſettled it on the priory of St. Faith at Newington Longueville in Buckinghamſhire, a cell appertaining to the alien abby of St. Faith at Longueville in Normandy: and in conſequence thereof, a penſion of 6s. 8d. was yearly paid out of it to the prior of Newington Longueville. When the revenues of that priory were ſeized, the patronage became annexed to the crown, and ſo continued till Henry VI. granted it to Wincheſter or New-College in Oxford, in whoſe gift it ſtill remains. It is ſometimes called St. John's at Potterſgate; was valued at five marks, taxed at 20s. and paid 3d. ſynodals: it ſtands in the king's books at ſeven pounds ten ſhillings and twopence halfpenny, and being ſworn of the clear yearly value of thirteen ſhillings and 9d. three farthings, was diſcharged of firſt fruits and tenths, and has ſince been augmented by the queen's bounty. The Rev. Mr. Sacheverell Bookie is the preſent rector. The religious concerned here, were the priors of St. Olave, Hickling, and Norwich, the prioreſs of Carrowe, and the dean of the chapel in the fields.

In 1563, Feb. 7. at night, at the duke's palace in this pariſh, died the virtuous lady Margaret, dutcheſs of Norfolk, daughter of the lord Audley, ſecond wife

wife to Thomas duke of Norfolk beheaded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was ſolemnly interred in this church on the north ſide of the choir on the 18th of the ſame month. The proceſſion ſet out in the following order: the ſinging-men, the prieſts, and dean; the mayor and aldermen; the chaplains and almoner to the deceaſed; the biſhop; the ſteward; treaſurer and comptroller with white ſtaves in their hands and hoods on their ſhoulders; the great banner of the noble family of Howard; Rouge dragon purſuivant; Norroy and Garter kings at arms; the corps borne by ſix gentlemen with four aſſiſtants, and with them four other perſons bearing banners; over the corps a canopy of black velvet borne by four gentlemen; the counteſs of Surrey chief mourner ſupported by two ladies, her train borne by Mrs. Catharine Howard, ſupported by Sir Richard Le Strange, Knt. chamberlain; eight ladies mourners with their hoods on their ſhoulders; her graces gentlewomen in black, followed by all the yeomen, uſhers, &c. who cloſed the proceſſion.

Being ſeated in the church, at the offering, the chief mourner went firſt, the three officers at arms attending her; then the eight mourners and aſſiſtants; the gentlewomen two and two, the ſteward, the mayor, aldermen, &c. the biſhop performing the ſervice.

The corner houſe over againſt the duke's palace on the weſt ſide of St. John's-ſtreet was built by John Marſham; anceſtor of the Marſham's of Stratton Strawleſs in Norfolk.

The roof of All Saints chapel at the eaſt end of the north aile, is adorned with angels holding labels, on which part of the *Te Deum* is written, and the word *Jeſus*, encircled with crowns of thorns; out of this chapel is a paſſage into the veſtry. Oppoſite to it in the ſouth aile, is the chapel of St. Mary the virgin, the roof of which is adorned with angels holding labels inſcribed with the following ſentences: Ave Maria gratiæ plena; Dominus tecum virgo ſerena, &c. the cypher of the word Maria, crowned, is ſcattered over every part of it.

Francis Gillians, worſted-weaver, who lies buried in this church, by his will gave 100 l. to be paid into the hands of the mayor, ſheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of Norwich, for an annuity of 5l. payable out of their eſtates on Butter-hills, to be applied to the binding out a boy yearly from one of the following pariſhes, viz. St. Helen, St. Martin at palace, St. Simon and Jude, St. John of Maddermarket, and St. Stephen, beginning with the firſt of them, and ſo on ſucceſſively for ever: he alſo gave, after the deceaſe of his wife, all his houſes called Sherrod's gap, in the pariſh of St. Michael at Thorn, of the yearly rent of 26 l. 12s. or thereabouts, for ever, upon truſt, to pay out of the clear rents thereof to the miniſter who ſhall be appointed to preach at the cathedral on each Sunday, from Low-Sunday, to, and upon the Sunday next before Advent-Sunday, for reading prayers and preaching at the church of St. John of Maddermarket on the ſame day in the afternoon, the ſum of ten ſhillings; except

(except thoſe Sundays on which the biſhop or dean are appointed to preach;) and 10s. to the miniſter of that pariſh yearly, for reading divine ſervice and preaching on St. Andrew's day; 2s. 6d. to him for giving notice, and reading part of his will on the Sunday next before; 20s. per ann. to the clerk, and 5s. per ann. for candles; 15s. for the expenſes of the churchwardens at their yearly meeting to ſettle accounts; and the reſidue, if there be any, to be laid out in clothing the tenants in the manner expreſſed in the will. He died Dec. 20, 1719, aged ſixty-four years, The ſermons were firſt preached in 1744.

In 1668, the north iſle was repaired at the charge of that eminent and worthy Knight, Sir Joſeph Paine. The common pump called St. John's pump at the north end of the church-yard is kept in repair by the pariſh.

The Duke's palace.

Anciently conſiſted of many tenements, purchaſed by Alan Percy, clerk, brother to the old duke of Northumberland; he ſold it to the duke of Norfolk in the time of Henry VIII. who converted it into a palace, and made it his principal place of reſidence. In 1602, the old palace was demoliſhed, and a noble one begun by Henry duke of Norfolk, but ſcarcely finiſhed before it was pulled down by his grandſon Thomas, on account of the ill-behaviour of the mayor, in not permitting his comedians to enter

enter the city with trumpets, &c. from that time it hath been entirely neglected: the ſmall remaining part of the building is now converted into one of the city workhouſes, and hired of the duke for that purpoſe. The eaſtern part of this pariſh conſtituted the ancient pariſh of the holy croſs; afterward perpetually united to St. John's: its church called,

St. Crucis, corruptly St. Crowche's,

Was dedicated in honour of the invention of the holy croſs, but now totally demoliſhed; the churchyard is ſtill ſurrounded with common lanes or paſſages; and the public houſe known by the name of the Hole in the wall ſtands on its ſite: the advowſon belonged to the prior and convent of Norwich, and was appropriated to the infirmary. It was given to them by Clement, rector here in the time of Richard I. who granted the parſonage houſe, which ſtood on the ſpot now a garden to the parſonage houſe of St. Andrew, to William de Hoſetune; this piece of ground is held by leaſe of St. Giles's hoſpital, at a rent of 20s. yearly, paid by the churchwardens.

The church was ſubject to the biſhop's and archdeacon's juriſdiction, and paid 6d. ſynodals.

In 1546, it was granted to the dean and chapter, and by them leaſed in 1549, April 10, for 500 years, to Thomas Codde, and Thomas Marſham, aldermen, by the name of the advowſon of the church

church of St. Croſs. The church was demoliſhed in 1551, and the pariſh conſolidated to St. John's, except a houſe or two, which were added to St. Andrew's.

The church of St. Andrew the Apoſtle,

Is a fine fabric, aud eſteemed the beſt parochial church in the city, except St. Peter's of Mancroft. The ancient church which ſtood on the ſame ſpot, was founded before the conqueſt: the rectory was given by John le Brun, the patron, to his college of St. Mary in the fields upon his founding that college. It was then valued at 5l. taxed at 20s. and paid 3d. ſynodals. At the diſſolution it devolved to the crown in whoſe hands it continued, till Edward VI. in 1552, granted the advowſon of the rectory and vicarage to William Mingay, and William Necton, and their heirs, to be holden of the king, of his manor of eaſt Greenwich, by fealty only, and not in capite. On November 2, 1559, they conveyed it to Thomas Sotherton, and others, as truſtees for the pariſh, who purchaſed it of them; and from that time it has been a donative in the gift of the pariſhioners, on whoſe donation the biſhop licences. In 1614, there were three lectures preached here, *viz.* on Monday, Thurſday, and Friday, at ſeven o'clock in the morning: the two firſt at the expenſe of the corporation, and the laſt at that of the pariſh: In 1661, they were all ſet aſide by the court, and one eſtabliſhed in their room,

room, to be preached by the miniſter of the pariſh every Thurſday in the morning, for which they paid him a ſtipend of twenty pounds a year; this payment continued till 1743, when it was ſtopped, and the lecture thereupon ceaſed. It is now again renewed by a donation of the late Mr. Benjamin Trappet of this city, who left a ſum of money, for that, and other purpoſes. The Rev. Mr. William Clagett is the preſent miniſter.

The ſteeple was rebuilt in 1478, and entirely finiſhed before the old church and chancel were pulled down. * At the eaſt end of the ſouth aile is St. Anne's chapel, where the guild of St. Andrew was kept; and oppoſite to it in the north aile is our lady's chapel, in which Jeſus maſs was daily celebrated. Under the ſteeple was a chapel of our lady of grace, on whoſe altar her image ſtood, with a light continually burning before it; a guild to her honour was conſtantly held here. Beſides all theſe there were ſeveral tabernacles with images in them, viz. of St. Andrew, the viſitation of our lady, St. Saviour, St. Nicholas, &c. The religious concerned here were the priors of Peterſton, St. Faith, and Norwich, the prioreſs of Carrowe, and the dean of the chapel in the fields.

Againſt the north wall of St. Mary's chapel, in the chancel, ſtands a moſt magnificent monument incloſed

* The rebuilding the old church and chancel was begun about the year 1500. In 1501, 17th Henry VII. he licenſed the pariſhioners to rebuild and enlarge their chancel, a foot in length towards the eaſt, upon the ſtreet there.

incloſed with an iron paliſade, erected to the memory of Sir John Suckling, and Martha his wife: this Sir John Suckling was ſon of Robert Suckling, Eſq; alderman and mayor of Norwich, and father of the famous poet Sir John Suckling: he ſtudied at Grey's Inn, and afterward ſettled at Whitton in Middleſex; was made one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate in 1622, and comptroller of the houſhold to James I. and Charles I. to the latter of which kings he was a privy counſellor: he died March the 7th, 1627, and was buried here near the remains of his wife; his ſon, Sir John Suckling the poet, being then nineteen years of age. His will bears date 30th September, 1626, in which among other things is inſerted: 'Item, whereas I have 'erected in the pariſh church of St. Andrew, in the 'city of Norwich, two ſeveral monuments, the one in 'memory of my late worthy and religious parents, 'Robert Suckling, Eſq; ſometime citizen and alder-'man of Norwich, and Elizabeth his wife; and the 'other in memory of my late dear wife Mrs. Martha Suckling: and whereas I have for the ſpace 'of twelve years, laſt paſt, given ſeveral ſums of 'money unto the poor of the pariſh of St. Andrew 'aforeſaid, St. Auguſtine, St. George of Colgate, 'and St. Saviour, in the ſaid city, with a yearly allowance to a preacher, for the making of a ſermon on the feaſt of St. Simon and Jude, and alſo 'to the clerk of the pariſh of St Andrew for looking to 'the ſaid monuments: now, &c. it is my ſpecial deſire 'and intention, to give a yearly ſum of money to be di-

'ſtributed yearly for ever, for the preaching of a 'ſermon in the pariſh church of St. Andrew, on the 'Friday next after the feaſt of St. Simon and Jude in 'every year, between the hours of two and four in 'the afternoon of the ſame day, by ſome godly and 'learned miniſter and preacher of the word of God, 'to be thereunto appointed by my eldeſt ſon John 'Suckling, during his life, and after by the mayor 'of the ſaid city for the time being; alſo toward re-'lieving the poor of the pariſh aforeſaid, and for 'the gratifying ſuch others for their pains and dili-'gence as herein after is expreſſed.' For which purpoſes he gave to the mayor, ſheriffs, aldermen and common council of the city of Norwich, an annuity of eight pounds payable out of his manor of Barſham, in the county of Suffolk, on the feaſt of St. Michael, yearly, to be diſtributed in the following manner; 20s. to the preacher on the Friday after the feaſt of St. Simon and Jude, 2s. 6d. to the mayor, and 7s. 6d. to be divided amongſt the juſtices, ſheriffs and ſword-bearer, who are required by the will to be preſent at the ſaid ſermon; 40s. to the poor of each of the pariſhes of St Andrew and St Auguſtine, 35s to the poor of St George of Colgate, and 5s to thoſe of St Saviour, and 10s to the pariſh clerk of St. Andrew, for his pains in making and keeping clean the ſaid monuments. 'Alſo, I will that my 'executors beſtow forty pounds to buy land of inhe-'ritance for the ſaid pariſh of St Andrew, (where I 'was born) and the yearly profits thereof ariſing, to 'go only to the repair of the two monuments, afore-

'ſaid

ſaid, and not otherwiſe." The churchwardens however, had power to apply the produce to the repair of the church itſelf, until the monuments or either of them needed reparation: the manor of Barſham was charged with this ſum of 40s. ſo that the whole income is now 10l. per year. The ſame Sir John Suckling alſo gave 10s. for a ſermon to be preached yearly at St Andrew's church, on the Sunday ſe'nnight next after Michaelmas ſynod, between two and four o'clock, as an acknowledgement of God's favours and mercies towards him. There is a handſome ſet of plate belonging to the altar, 1. a fine old gilt cup, made in 1568. 2. A handſome ſtanding cup and cover, the gift of alderman Remyngton. 3. A large ſilver patten, the gift of Elizabeth Salter, 1680. 4. A large offering diſh weighing forty ſeven ounces, the gift of Laurence Goodwin, formerly mayor of Norwich, anno 1704, who alſo gave two noble flaggons, the one weighing fifty nine, the other fifty eight ounces.

In the ſouth veſtry (which is tiled) there are ſeveral old books, amongſt which is a quarto manuſcript of Treviſa's tranſlation of the epiſtles, and goſpels. The ſteeple has eight bells and a clock.

The pariſh-clerk's houſe, which joins to the parſonage, was the gift of Mr. Rugg; the parſonage was purchaſed in 1570 for 100l. the greateſt part of which is now rebuilt by the preſent incumbent. Dean Prideaux ſays, that this donative is endowed with 15l. per ann. and that the arbitrary contributions were 70l. in all 85l. it is now reckoned

worth much more. At the north-eaſt corner of the church-yard, lies St. Andrew's common well, in queen Elizabeth's time made a common pump, as it ſtill remains; and on the ſouth ſide of the church-yard, ranging the whole length of it is

The city Bridewell.

A very noted building, its wall of black flints being eſteemed the moſt curious of its kind in England: it was owned by Bartholomew Appleyard, bailiff here in 1372; William his ſon kept his firſt mayoralty here in 1403; it came afterward into the hands of Thomas Cambridge, who, in 1454, conveyed it to John Paſton, &c. from whom it paſſed to the Hobart's, the Curſon's, the Browne's, the Codde's, and the Sotherton's. It was bounded by the ſeveral lanes and ſtreets now ſurrounding it, and hath been a long time uſed as a common Bridewell, or houſe of correction.

Between the lane running at the end of St. Andrew's chancel, and that leading out of Wimer's-ſtreet to the red-well, oppoſite to the friers preachers church-yard, anciently ſtood

The church of St. Chriſtopher,

One of the oldeſt churches in the city, demoliſhed by fire in the time of Henry III. and never afterward rebuilt. At its demolition, the whole of the pariſh became perpetually united to St. Andrew's; the church-yard was annexed to the rectory, and paſſed,

paſſed, at the appropriation thereof, to the dean and chapter of the college of St. Mary in the fields, by whom it was leaſed out, and built upon: its pariſh included all the ſpace between the two lanes aforeſaid, and part of the north ſide of Cutler-row, to which there was an entrance from the church-yard: the ſmall part of it not annexed to St. Andrew's pariſh, was added to St. Michael's at the pleas.

The church of St. Michael at the Pleas,

Is built in form of a croſs, conſiſting of a nave, ſouth and north tranſept chapels, and a chancel, the whole covered with lead. It hath a ſquare tower, a clock, and five bells, beſides the ſaints bell; there is a veſtry on the north ſide of the chancel, a ſouth porch, and another chapel built againſt the ſouth ſide of the chancel, and joined to the eaſt ſide of the ſouth tranſept.

There were formerly eight ſtalls in the chancel, but now removed and placed in different parts of the church; and there ſtill remain ſeveral ancient paintings on board, as an old ſalutation hanging at the weſt entrance; our Saviour's crucifixion and reſurrection on the north ſide of the entrance into the chancel; the virgin of pity ſurveying her ſon's dead body; Judas betraying Chriſt; St. John and the virgin; and oppoſite to theſe are paintings of the crucifixion, with Mary and John by the croſs; St. Margaret and the dragon; St. Benedict, and St. Auguſtine.

The

The chancel (before thatched) was new roofed and covered with lead in 1711, by the generous benefaction of John Harbord of Gunton, Eſq; who gave one hundred pounds, and the voluntary contributions of the pariſhioners. The north tranſept chapel was dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, and the ſouth chapel to St. Mary the virgin; there were lights kept before the images of the ſaints, at their altars, in the ſaid chapel; and likewiſe before thoſe of St Anne, St Chriſtopher, St Nicholas, St Thomas, the Holy Rood, Sepulchre and Sacrament; and a hanging branch with lights before the image of St Michael, towards the charge of which, a meſſuage on the north ſide of the church-yard, was tied in the time of Edward I. for the yearly payment of a pound of wax. The religious who had revenues in this pariſh, were the priors of Norwich, Hickling, St Faith, and Wymondham; and the abbots of Sibton, St Benedict at Holm, and Creke.

The rectory of St. Michael ad placita, was commonly called St Michael's at the pleas, becauſe here the archdeacon of Norwich uſed to hold his pleas or courts: In ſome old regiſters it is called St Michael near St Chriſtopher's, in others St. Michael Mote-ſtow or Much-ſtow, that is, the head or chief church of St Michael*, on account of the aforeſaid pleas: in others St Mich. at Muſpole, *i. e.* Muchpool, there having been formerly a pool where the well is, late the red-well †: hence to this day, the pariſh is cor-

* Moteſtow, the place of pleas, from Mote, plea, and Stow, place.

† The pond or pool was filled when the well was ſunk; and the pump was fixed up in 1629.

corruptly called St Miles of Muſball. It was firſt valued at 20s. not taxed but paid 3d. ſynodals, and afterward 6d. 1s. 7d. halfpenny procurations, and 13s. tenths, of which it was diſcharged, as being only 6l. 10s. in the king's books, and of the certified value of eleven pounds and ten pence. The patronage is alternately in the lords of Horsford and Sprowſton. There is a good parſonage houſe facing the ſtreet, and joining to the ſouth-eaſt part of the church-yard. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Money is the preſent rector.

The ſmall ward called Eaſt-Wimer ward,

Contains the pariſhes of St. Peter of Hungate, St. Simon and Jude, St. George at Tombland, St. Martin on the plain, and St. Helen in Holm-ſtreet.

The church of St. Peter of Hungate or Houndes-gate,

Is one of the moſt ancient churches in the city; it took that name from the biſhop's hounds being kept near it, during the time that the houſe belonging to the ſee, ſtanding in the pariſh of St. Simon and Jude, on whoſe ſite the Maid's-Head inn and the adjacent houſes are built, was made uſe of as a palace by the biſhops. It is a rectory valued anciently at thirty ſhillings, but not taxed; paid threepence ſynodals, and afterward ſixpence; ſtands at

3l.

3l. 1s. 5d. ob. in the king's books, but pays no firſt fruits; being certified of the value of 7l. 12s. 8d. farthing only, it is now diſcharged of tenths, and augmented with the queen's bounty.

In 1402, Henry IV. granted the rector a licence to purchaſe a piece of ground whereon to build a parſonage, which was accordingly done. It ſtood directly oppoſite to the elm on the north ſide of the ſtreet. The advowſon of the rectory was in the dean and chapter of the college of St. Mary in the fields, who conveyed it to John Paſton, Eſq; and Margaret his wife, and their heirs: whereupon they, together with the rector, immediately pulled down the old fabrick, which was greatly decayed, and built the preſent church in the form of a croſs; a neat building, of black flint. The tower is ſquare, and hath three bells; the nave, ſouth porch, tranſepts, and chancel are leaded. In a window on the north ſide of the altar, is the effigies of Thomas Andrew the rector, with an *Orate* under him; he is kneeling at an altar, as at prayers, in a blue veſtment, with his crown ſhaven; on the tonſure is repreſented a white cloven tongue, to expreſs the gift of the ſpirit by the impoſition of hands, of which the tonſure is a mark or token. In the next pane is repreſented the extreme unction, where we ſee him attending the ſick man on his knees, at the bed's feet, while another prieſt, in purple, performs the ceremony; by him ſtands the hoſt: near the bedſide is ſeen the face of the evil angel, who however is not able to approach the dying man. This

ſame

ſame rector appears in the eaſt window of the north tranſept. He was buried in the chancel in 1468.

From the date cut in ſtone on the buttreſs, by the north door, it appears that the church was finiſhed in 1460. It has been held by ſequeſtration, or licence at the appointment of the biſhop, ever ſince the year 1638, or thereabouts. The Rev. Mr. William Clagett is the preſent miniſter.

Dr. Prideaux ſays, that it was endowed with 2 l. a year, and the arbitrary contributions amounted to about 20 l. The plate belonging to the altar, are, a very curious wrought ſtanding cup and cover, a large paten, two plain flaggons, and an offering baſon.

In 1639, over the well by the elm, was placed a common pump which now remains, and is kept up at the expenſe of the pariſh. The houſe at the north-weſt corner of the church-yard, uſed to pay 2 s. a year to the rector, and was anciently inhabited by women, who dwelt together under a religious vow, called the ſiſters of St. Peter, the ſiſters at Houndſgate, and ſometimes the widows there. The religious concerned here, were the college of the chapel in the fields, the prioreſs of Carrowe, the abbots of Sibton, Creke, St. Alban's, and Holm, the priors of Wymondham, Bokenham, Bromholme, Hickling, St. Faith, and Norwich, and the maſter of St. Giles's hoſpital. The whole weſtern part of this pariſh having been demoliſhed, and laid into the ſite of the friers preachers, the rector ſued the prior for damages ſuſtained by loſs of offerings,

tithes, and profits occaſioned thereby: upon which the prior and convent, in 1451, were obliged to enter into an agreement with the rector, according to the direction of the king's writ, that, notwithſtanding the Pope's bulls lately obtained by John Pynneſthorp, then prior, to ſecure to the convent the whole of all legacies given to them, the rectors of this pariſh, ſhould be intituled to, and have a fourth part of all ſuch legacies, agreeable to the ſacred canons, which allotted ſuch a portion to every pariſh prieſt: and as the prior had cited the rector to appear at the court of Rome, contrary to the ſtatute of the 38th of Edward III. he was forced to ſubmit, and compound matters with the rector, and pay a fine to the king.

This houſe of friers ſtood partly in this pariſh, and partly in that of St. Andrew: the moſt ſouthern part was the ſite of the houſe, or

Priory of the friers de ſacco, or brethren of the Sac;

Called alſo de penitentia Jeſu; who ſettled here about 1250, in a houſe oppoſite to the ſteeple of St. Peter's of Hungate church, and in the yard belonging thereto, built an oratory or church dedicated to the virgin Mary. In 1258, John de Vaux gave them a meſſuage in St. Andrew's pariſh, joining to the weſt part of their houſe. In 1271, their foundation was confirmed by Simon rector of St. Peter at Hungate, and the dean and chapter

chapter of the college of St. Mary in the fields, patrons of St. Peter's, by which they obtained a licence to appropriate the yards and houſes given them by their founder, to their own uſe, upon finding four perſons who were willing to enter into an engagement to ſave harmleſs the rector of St. Peter's, from any loſs, as to the profits of his living: on this expreſs condition, they were permitted to have an oratory or private chapel in their houſe, and a church and ſteeple, with liberty to celebrate all divine ſervices therein, ring their bells, and bury the dead as well regulars as ſeculars, except ſuch as were at the time of their death pariſhioners of St. Peter's, unleſs they particularly deſired to be buried amongſt them; but their offerings, &c. belonged to the rector: moreover, the convent agreed not to admit any of the pariſhioners to any eccleſiaſtical duties, to the detriment of the church, and to pay to the rector 3 s. yearly; this agreement was confirmed by Roger biſhop of Norwich: ſoon after Robert Laddings, ſhoemaker, and Amy his wife, gave them a meſſuage in St. Andrew's, adjoining to the laſt-mentioned meſſuage on the north, and abutting weſt on the ſtreet leading to the new bridge. In 1276, William Butt confirmed to them a piece of land in St. Andrew's, adjoining to their ſite; all which, in the year 1307, became

The ſite of the friers preachers,

When Edward I. licenſed the prior of the

preachers to come and ſettle here with his whole convent, reſerving to William de Hoe, the laſt prior of the brethren of the Sac, then living, but decrepit with age, his dwelling and maintenance during life.

Theſe friers preachers were ſo denominated from their office; they were called alſo Black Friers from their habit; and Dominicans, from St. Dominic their founder, who died in 1221, and was canonized in 1233. The firſt friers of this order came hither in 1226, and ſeated themſelves in the church of St. John the Baptiſt, then parochial and a rectory; but upon making it their conventual church, the pariſh was united to St. George at Colgate. After they removed into the pariſh of St. Andrew, they continued to perform ſervice in this church or chapel, as it was then called, and placed an hermit there to look after it. At the diſſolution, it was granted by the king, together with the whole of their old ſite (then their great garden) to the city, who have ſince lett it out on building leaſes: the old ſite laid between the churches of St. George at Colgate, St. Clement at the bridge, and St. Mary unburnt, which ſtood at the corner of the Golden-Dog-lane. They were ſettled here by Sir Thomas Gelham, Knt. who gave them the church and a houſe to live in; which he not only got confirmed to them by king Henry III. but alſo obtained them a gift of ten marks from that prince. In 1253, Imena and Chriſtiana, daughters of Hermer de Tottington,

William

William Curteis and Alice his wife gave them a meſſuage in the pariſh of St. John; in 1261, Wm. de Dunwich and Catharine his wife, a garden on the weſt ſide of their ſite; in 1273, Sir Richard de Norwich, Knt. a meſſuage and yard oppoſite thereto, extending from the ſtreet to the river; and in 1281, they incloſed their ſite with a wall. In 1284, Sir John le Blund, chaplain, and Margaret, daughter of Henry de Waleys, of Swerdeſton, gave two meſſuages to the convent. In 1290, they became poſſeſſed of another meſſuage, the gift of the prioreſs of Carrowe, and of a piece of ground preſented to them by Roger de Penteneye. In 1299, John de Acle, and Thomas de Depham, clerks, each gave them a meſſuage. This their ſite after their quitting it, was called Blackhall. On their removal to their new ſite in the year 1308, Petronel de Nerford, widow, daughter of Sir John de Vallibus or Vaus, releaſed all her right in the ſaid ſite, being in the pariſhes of St. Peter of Hungate, and St. Andrew, formerly her father's inheritance, and by him given to the brethren of the Sac; as did likewiſe St. William de Roos of Hamlak, and Maud his wife, another daughter of Sir John de Vaus. In 1310, William Butt and Chriſtian his wife, with the licence of king Edward II. conveyed a piece of land, five hundred feet long, and four hundred feet broad, with a quay lying at Newbrigge, to inlarge their ſite; and the ſame year, Sylveſter Sparrowe gave them a meſſuage in St. Andrew's.

Andrew's. In 1311, Sarah, widow of Ralph the fiſhmonger, gave them a meſſuage in Hungate pariſh; in 1312, Egidia, daughter of Adam Beneyt of Southrepps, gave them another in the ſame pariſh, Thomas Boton, a houſe in St. Andrew's, and John de Hingham a cottage in Hungate: and in 1313, Adam de Blickling gave them another meſſuage in Hungate. But before theſe friers had inlarged their ſite to their mind, their houſe, church, &c. were entirely deſtroyed by a terrible fire, which happened May 14, 1413. This dreadful accident obliged them to return to their old ſituation on the other ſide of the water, where they continued till a ſecond fire, in 1449, forced them back again, before their church and convent were finiſhed. In 1321, Andrew de Dalling gave them a houſe in Hungate, and Andrew Somerſweyn another, oppoſite to St. Peter's church-yard, both which were demoliſhed, the ground cleared and made a preaching yard. In 1331, the city being diſpleaſed at their getting into their poſſeſſion, and demoliſhing ſo many houſes, prevailed upon the eſcheator to ſeize all ſuch, as had been given or purchaſed without licence in mortmain; but notwithſtanding this, in 1351, they were all, with ſeveral others lately given, confirmed to them by the king. In 1395, king Richard II. granted them a deed of confirmation of all their gifts and privileges, and in 1485, they obtained the ſame favour from Richard III, and the pope. From this time they continued

tinued quiet in their poſſeſſions, which conſiſted of their old ſite and a meſſuage oppoſite to it in Coſlany; and their new ſite extending from St. Andrew's ſtreet, to the river north and ſouth, and from the ſtreet going down by Hungate church, to Newbridge-ſtreet eaſt and weſt; with a meſſuage on the other ſide of the ſtreet. For their maintenance, they chiefly depended upon the charitable contributions of the citizens and gentry of the county.

At the diſſolution the city, through the intereſt of the duke of Norfolk, obtained a grant of the convent and all that belonged to it; "to make of the church (according to their petition) a fair and large hall, for the mayor and his brethren, with all the citizens to repair unto at common aſſemblies, and to have a pulpit for all ſtrangers, and others, to preach in every Sunday and holiday, in the forenoon and afternoon, when there was no ſervice at the cathedral croſs, and to make a chapel of the choir for the citizens prieſt to perform daily ſervice in, and alſo at their aſſemblies; and to make of the Dortor and Fraytor, granaries to lay up the city's ſtore of corn for the poor, and to maintain the malt-houſe, mill-houſe and bake-houſe for the city's profit, and to let out the ſite, orchards, &c. to maintain the ſaid church or hall, and the houſes belonging to it." Hereupon, for the ſum of 80 l. paid by the city for the premiſes, and 152 l. for 38 fodders of lead upon the church and houſes, the king, with conſent of parliament, granted to the mayor, &c. the whole

of

of the new ſite and all therein contained, together with the old ſite in St. Clement's and St. Mary's unburnt, with the chapels, houſes, ponds, pools, and fiſheries, thereto belonging, and alſo one tenement in St. Clement's, being near the water, to be held in capite by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and 9s. a year payable to the court of augmentations. This grant bears date 25, June, in the thirty-ſecond year of Henry VIII. but Edward VI. in the third year of his reign releaſed both the homage and rent.

Immediately after the city became poſſeſſed of them, they leaſed off divers parts of both ſites, viz. the houſes then lately built over the ſouth gate, the malting office, a garden taken out of the preaching yard, the late anchoret's houſe, the chapel in the great garden belonging to the old ſite, &c.

The infirmary was now converted into a publick grammar ſchool; and afterward on the ſchool's being removed to the place where it is now kept, into a granary for the depoſiting a publick ſtock of corn for the uſe of the poor. The cloiſter lies on the north ſide of the church and incloſes a burial place: the convent kitchen, at its north-weſt corner, in 1625, was converted into a work room for the poor: the dortor or dormitory was one large room over the entire eaſt ſide of the cloiſter, as the fraytor was over the weſt; on the ſouth ſide at its weſtern end was the infirmary, and the chapter-houſe abutted on the middle part of its eaſt ſide; the library was a long building extending from eaſt to weſt, nigh to the north

north ſide of the chancel and parallel with it. They are eſteemed to be the nobleſt and moſt perfect remains of any convent of friers, in England.

The church is a magnificent, beautiful, and elegant pile, ſtill whole and very perfect, except the ſteeple which through neglect fell down Nov. 16. 1712, (the weather being very calm) and much damaged the nave and choir, between which it ſtood. This ſteeple, built about the year 1462, was very neat and hexangular at top; it contained three large bells, and a clock: the breaches were repaired by building a new gable to the eaſt end of the hall, over the door of which is the following inſcription.

Tempore majoratus *Johannis Gooſe* armigeri, hujus civitatis majoris, hic murus orientalis lapſu turris dejectus, re-ædificatus eſt, A.D. 1712.*

That at the weſt end of the choir, now the Dutch church, was rebuilt the following year, and has this inſcription.

Tempore majoratus Nicholai Helwys armigeri. 1713.†

The church was dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, as that on their old ſite had been; and

* In the time of the mayoralty of John Gooſe, Eſq; mayor of this city, this eaſtern wall, beat down by the fall of the ſteeple, was rebuilt, in the year of our Lord, 1712.

† In the time of the mayoralty of Nicholas Helwys, Eſq; 1713.

built on the very ſpot, on which formerly ſtood the church of the brethren of the Sac, dedicated to the virgin Mary. At the weſt end of the choir ſtood an organ; and on the rood loft, beſides the holy rood, were placed the images of St. Quyrine, St. Peter of Milan, &c. with lights before them; as had the following images, ſet up in the choir, of St. Michael, our Lady, St. Agnes, St. Nicholas, St. Chriſtopher, &c. As ſoon as it came into the hands of the city, it was uſed as a public chapel for all the citizens, and daily ſervice performed in it both morning and evening. Here the guilds of the ſeveral companies attended to hear maſs, and to make their offerings.

In the yard, on the ſouth ſide, a pulpit was placed and ſermons were preached on thoſe Sundays and holidays, in which there were none at the cathedral croſs. This yard was called the *Preaching place* or Greenyard at the hall; and uſed as a burial place for all who died of the plague in the pariſh of St. Andrew. In 1542, Sir John Kempe, whom the corporation had appointed chaplain, built the three rooms over the ſouth entrance of the hall for his own uſe, upon which the city granted them to him for life; with a condition, that if the offerings and profits of his chapel of St. John, did not yearly amount to 61. 13s. 4d. they would pay him whatever they fell ſhort of that ſum. After his death, the city preſented no other chaplain, ſo that of courſe the ſervice ceaſed: the rooms aforeſaid were aſſigned to the ſword-bearer, as a place of reception for

ſuch

of the clergy as came to preach, at the common place in the city, on Sundays or other public times, where they were to be ſupplied with all neceſſaries at the expenſe of the corporation. This uſe of them continued till 1608, when they were converted into a public library for the uſe of the city; in which ſtate they now remain. Upon ſhutting up the church, the Dutch congregation petitioned the city for the uſe of it, which they had, by leave, till 1629, when they obtained a leaſe at 6s. 8d. a year: it is now called the

Dutch church.

In 1687, the roman catholics applied to have this church aſſigned to them for the free exerciſe of their religion, but the Dutch kept poſſeſſion, and the corporation ſet apart the weſt granary for that purpoſe. The laſt leaſe to the Dutch congregation, commencing June 15, 1713, was made for 200 years at the former yearly rent of ſix ſhillings and eight pence. Other parts of this houſe are converted into

A workhouſe for the poor,

The treaſurer of which pays to the city, for the ſeveral apartments lett to the court of guardians, for the term of ſixty years, commencing at Michaelmas 1712, the yearly rent of twenty pounds. The remainder of theſe buildings, except what the corpora-

tion keep in their own hands, are lett on leaſe to different perſons. The halls for ſealing bays, &c. were formerly kept here. In 1579, the city, for the ſum of 300l. purchaſed of Meſſrs. D'Alves and Fitzwilliams, her Majeſty's penſioners, the leaſe of the alnage and ſubſidies of the new commodities made in Norwich. And in 1616, they purchaſed of the duke of Lenox, the crown ſeals which were put to every cloth: the ſeal uſed for thoſe manufactured in Norwich had the City Arms; for thoſe in the country, the Caſtle without the Lion; for thoſe made by ſtrangers, the Ship: defective pieces made in Norwich by Engliſhmen, were ſtamped with the word *Norwich* in a ring; by aliens, with the word *Alien*; and if made in the country, with the word *Norfolk*. Theſe ſeals are laid aſide.

In the great rebellion, the green yard or preaching place was made uſe of as a place of exerciſe for the artillery company, who had the low rooms joining to the porch aſſigned them, as a depoſitory for their arms; and in 1672, the ſcaffolds and ſeats were removed to repair the ſouth ſide of the hall.

The city library,

Over the ſouth porch, was firſt ſet on foot in the year 1608, ſince which time it hath received conſiderable additions, by the benefactions of the ſubſcribers and others. That part of

The

The church, now the common-hall,

Called St. Andrew's-hall, is a neat, grand and beautiful building, about fifty yards long and thirty wide, covered with lead, conſiſting of a nave and two ailes, each of half the breadth of the nave: the roof is ſupported by twelve pillars remarkably ſlender and elegant: it was new paved in 1646. The mayor's guild-feaſts are always held here; as in different apartments about it, are the courts of conſcience, of the guardians for the poor, &c. and formerly the ſeveral companies of tradeſmen uſed this hall at their anniverſary feaſts, and many of them had the arms of their companies fixed up in it.

This noble fabric was built by Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knt. who died in 1428, before it was completely finiſhed, which was effected by Sir Robert Erpingham his ſon, rector of Braken, a frier in this houſe. The windows were originally of very fine painted glaſs, but now almoſt demoliſhed: at the end of the north aile formerly ſtood an altar dedicated to St. Barbara, which before the year 1459, was incloſed by a neat chapel, erected by Ralf Skeet, called Skeet's chapel: oppoſite to it in the ſouth iſle, was another chapel, whoſe altar was dedicated to the virgin Mary; and in the nave, at the upper end, ſtood the great rood and an altar of the holy croſs, before which, holy rood, guild was kept: at the eaſt end hangs a clock, over which is placed the effigies of juſtice, and below it, the arms of England in carved

carved work. The hall is very handſomely decorated with the pictures of queen Anne, prince George, Robert earl of Orford, John lord Hobart, afterward Earl of Buckinghamſhire, Horatio Walpole, Eſq; ſeveral of the aldermen and benefactors to the city, &c.

Near the ſouth door hangs a table of benefactions to the charity ſchools, by means of which, and the annual contributions of the ſubſcribers, this great charity hath been ſupported, ſo that in the year 1767, the ſtate thereof was as followeth.

At Mr. Maſon's, in St. Martin's at Palace, are taught	35
At Mr. Drake's, in St. Martin's at the Oak	35
At Mr. Harvey's, in St. Michael's at Pleas	35
At Mr. White's, in St. Peter's Mancroft	35
At Mr. Love's, in St. George's Colgate	35
At Mr. Green's, in S.. Swithin's	35
At Mr. Spratt's, in St. Michael's at Thorn	35
At Mr. Claborne's, in St. John's Timberhill.	35
	280 Boys.
At Mrs. Good's, in St. Peter's Mancroft, are taught	30
At Mrs. Norgate's, in St. Gregory's	30
At Mrs. Gillman's, in St. Saviour's	30
At Mrs. Loads's, in St. Simon's	30
At Mrs. Morris's, in St. Peter's per Mountergate	30
	150 Girls.
The whole number of children taught, clothed, and ſupplied with books	430

Received

Received from the 23d of June, 1766, to the 23d of June, 1767.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand laſt year — —	531	00	10
By Collections at Sermons — —	107	06	03
Received for intereſt on ſtock —	096	00	00h
For the Eſtate left by alderman Riſeborough	037	13	05
By quarterly ſubſcriptions — —	197	11	03
By a legacy left by Mrs. Cook and other preſents	005	11	00
By a legacy of Mr. Humphrey —	010	00	00
By a legacy of John Derſley, Eſq; —	020	00	00
By a Legacy of Mr. John Dyball —	050	00	00
By a legacy of Mrs. Bowes — —	020	00	00
	1075	02	09h

EXPENDED.

To 400 l. South-Sea ſtock, coſt — —	350	05	00
For ſalaries of the maſters and miſtreſſes	292	05	11
Paid for new cloathing the children —	172	00	10
For books, pens, and all other charges, collecting ſubſcriptions and intereſt to June 23	060	00	10
	874	12	07
To ballance in the treaſurer's hand	200	10	02h

Againſt the wall in St. Mary's chapel, at the eaſt end of the ſouth aile, is placed the figure of St. George on horſeback killing the dragon, done in 1686, by order of

St.

St. George's Company.

Who uſually held their feaſts, and meetings at the STONE, lately removed, which covered the grave of Robert Barnard, Eſq; of this city, buried here in 1511. This company or fraternity took its riſe in 1385, and were a ſociety of brethren and ſiſters aſſociated in honour of the martyr St. George, who by voluntary contributions ſupported a chaplain to celebrate ſervice every day in the cathedral before the high altar, for the welfare of the brethren and ſiſters of the guild whilſt living and of their ſouls when dead. In this ſtate they continued till the 4th year of Henry V. when that prince granted them a charter, dated at Reading, incorporating them by the name of the alderman, maſters, brethren, and ſiſters of the fraternity and guild of St. George in Norwich; and impowering them to chooſe yearly, one alderman and two maſters, and to make all reaſonable orders and conſtitutions for their own government; to have a common ſeal; to ſue and be ſued; and to maintain a chaplain to pray daily for the health of the king, the alderman, maſters, and ſiſters whilſt alive, and their ſouls when dead; and laſtly, to purchaſe 10l. per ann. in mortmain. The prior*, mayor, ſheriffs, and alderman of the guild, had

* On this account the guild was eſteemed part of the corporation, and not diſſolved by the ſtatute of Edward VI. for we meet with no interruption of their affairs, only a diſcontinuance of their ſuperſtitious ordinances, by the power their charter had given them to make or alter any ordinances whatever.

had power to expel or remove any member for bad behaviour. In conſequence of this charter, ordinances were made for the well-governing of the ſociety, and for the yearly chooſing one alderman, four maſters, and twenty four brethren, for the aſſembly or common council. In 1451, by the mediation of judge Yelverton, the diſputes between the guild and city were ſettled; when it was agreed, that the mayor for the time being, ſhould yearly on the day after the guild, be choſen alderman of the guild for the year next enſuing his mayoralty; that the aſſembly of the guild ſhould conſiſt of twenty perſons, and that the common-council of the city ſhould be eligible into the company, but liable to the charge of the feaſt. Every brother took an oath † on admiſſion. The alderman and common-

† The charge for brethren of the guild of St. George of the mayor, ſheriffs, citizens, and commonalty. 'This hear ye Mr. 'Alderman and all trewe bretheren and ſuſtryn of this frater-'nitie and gyld of ſeynt George in Norwich, that fro this day 'foreward, the honer, proſperites, worchepes, and welfares of 'this fraternitie and gyld, after myn power I ſhall ſuſteyn, care-'fully mayntene and defenden, and all lefull ordinances made 'or to be made, with all the circumſtaunces and dependents 'thereto longing, trewely obſerven, and duely payen myn du-'etez, after the ſaid ordinaunces, without trouble or grevaunces 'of the ſeid bretheren or ſuſtres, or of any officers of them, 'and buxom be to you Mr. Alderman, and to all your ſuc-'ceſſours aldermen, in alle lefull commaundments to myn pow-'er and konnyng. So help me God at the holidome, and be 'this booke." After the reformation the word COMPANY was inſerted

council of the guild, had power to chooſe ſuch men and women, inhabitants of the city, to be brethren and ſiſters of the guild, as they ſhall think fit. But no man dwelling out of the city could be choſen, unleſs he was a knight, eſquire, or gentleman of note. Many other orders were made in relation to their proceſſion, which was always very grand ‡. In 1468, an inventory was taken of all the goods, jewels, &c. belonging to St. George's guild.

Firſt, in the cathedral amongſt the holy relicks, "is a precious relique, that is to ſey, one Angell ſilver and guylt, berying the arme of ſeynt George, the

inſerted inſtead of FRATERNITY and GILD; and the following added to the oath. 'So that this oath ſtrecche not to ony 'thing ageynes the law of Godde, ne ageynes the law of the 'land, ne ageynes the libertye and fraunchiſes, the welefare, 'good pees and reſt of the citye, ne ageynes ony partikelle of 'the othe that I have made aforne to the kyng, and to the ſaid 'cytye."

‡ In 1471, ordered that every alderman ſhall ſend a prieſt, with a cope, to the proceſſion, twenty-four in number. In 1472, the aldermen to attend in ſcarlet gowns and hoods, and the commoners in long gowns. In 1534, Philip Foreman to be *George* this year, and to have 10l. for his labour, and to find apparel. In 1537, bought for apparel of the *George* and *Margaret*, eight yards tawny, and four yards crimſon velvet: ſo that the *Margaret* who is always painted with the *Dragon*, as well as *St. George*, was repreſented in every proceſſion, and called the lady of the guild. Every man was to wear at the feaſt a red hood, afterward worn on the ſhoulder in a knot, and from thence the members were called *Pluckmen*. The guild had ſeveral poor brethren, called almſmen, to whom they paid a weekly allowance.

the which was given to the ſaid fraternitie by John Faſtolf, knight." A chalice of ſilver gilt, weighing ten ounces and an half, and a manual of miniſtration of the ſeven ſacraments with ſilver claſps, given by Sir Simon Holle prieſt of the guild. A cheſiple of green damaſk embroidered with gold, having the arms of St. George and biſhop Spencer; another of red velvet, &c. A cheſt with divers charters of the purchaſes of the tenements of the guild; the charter of king Henry V. a ſeal of ſilver of the commonalty of the guild, graven with an image of St. George; a charter of king Henry VI. a great cheſt in the tenement belonging to the guild at Tombland, in which are two cloths painted with St. George's martyrdom; a ſcarlet gown for the George with blue garters; a coat armour for the George beaten with ſilver; four banners of the ſame work, with the arms of St. George for the trumpets; a banner with St. George upon it. Another with his arms; a chaplet for the George, with an owche of copper gilt, and the horſes furniture; a dragon; a baſnet; a pair of gantlets; two white gowns for the heynſmen or henchmen; a ſword, the ſcabbard of which is covered with velvet and emboſſed; a black cheſiple given by lord Bardolf; a maſs book worth twelve marks; a great quantity of pewter, &c. a corporas cloth of gold and ſilk, given by William Mallet, vicar of Hemenhall.

This company encreaſed ſo as to be able at any time to lend the city 100 or 150l. and was of ſuch

reputation that from its foundation to the year 1566, we find the following perſons of diſtinction members of it. Sir John Faſtolf, Sir Thomas Erpingham, Sir Thomas Ryngman, ſuffragan biſhop; Walter Lyhart, biſhop of Norwich, William de la Poole earl of Suffolk, Sir William Phelip lord Bardolf, and Lady Joan his wife, William Paſton the king's chief juſtice; judge William Yelverton, Lady Joan Thorp, John Underwood ſuffragan, Sir Robert Catton prior of Norwich, Thomas duke of Norfolk, ſergeant Gawdy recorder, ſergeant Catlyn ſteward, John, biſhop of Norwich, Henry earl of Suſſex, Sir Thomas Wodehouſe, Sir William Wodehouſe, Matthew Parker, D. D. Philip earl of Surrey, Sir Henry Jerningham, lord Hunſdon, Sir Nicholas le Strange, lord Cobham, &c. In 1454, the whole number of brethren and ſiſters was 264. In 1494, they held their feaſt in the great hall of the biſhop's palace. In 1504, they purchaſed the Lamb inn, now the city priſon. In 1519, they ſold the George inn, in St. Simon's pariſh, to Thomas Greenwood, which they had purchaſed in 1494. In 1549, after the new erection, an inventory of the company's goods was taken, in order to diſpoſe, and make ſale, of ſuch, as ſince the alteration of the old ordinances, would be of no ſervice; when Mr. Aug. Steward had a gown of velvet pirled with gold in recompence for a mace of chryſtal ſet in ſilver and gilt, which he then gave for the uſe of the city; among other things ſold, were a black velvet veſtment, a jerkin of crimſon velvet, a cap

of

of ruſſet velvet, a coat armour of white damaſk with a red croſs, a horſe harneſs of black velvet with copper buckles gilt for the George; a horſe-harneſs of crimſon velvet with flowers of gold for the Lady; divers banners, books, veſtments, &c.

In 1550, they granted all their temporals, amongſt the reſt, the tenements and grounds called the Lamb, the Star, two acres in the fields without St. Giles's gate, and the cuſtoms of Fibridge Stathe, to the houſe of the poor called God's houſe in Holme-ſtreet.

In 1553, the company made an order for the buying yearly as much freeze as would make thirteen gowns, to be given to ſo many of the forty poor people in God's houſe; each gown to have the conyſance of the guild on it, *viz.* the red croſs. In 1556, a gown of crimſon velvet, pirled with gold, was bought for the George. In 1558, it was ordered, "that there ſhall be neyther George nor Margett, but for paſtime the Dragon to come in and ſhew himſelf, as in other yeres." In 1357, dean Gardiner was elected one of the company by his own conſent, and excuſed bearing a part of the feaſt, on his making the company a preſent of a chryſtal ſalt ſet in ſilver gilt, weighing twenty ounces.

In 1612, ordered that every alderman ſhall find two tapeſtry hangings for the feaſt-makers of the guild, to hang the hall with, and each of the ſheriffs and common-council, one: and Sir John Wodehouſe, Knt.

Knt. in 1561, gave 20l. to buy hangings for that purpoſe.

In 1704 the company preſented the mayor with the ſword of ſtate, now uſed, in a ſcabbard of crimſon velvet with gilt lockets, and a mourning ſcabbard of black velvet with gilt lockets; two new ſtaves with ſilver heads, having the city arms, viz. the caſtle and lion, on pedeſtals of ſilver, to be borne before the mayor by the two marſhal men, and two new ſilver badges with the city arms likewiſe, to be worn by the marſhal men when in waiting; at the ſame time they had a new ſtaff made with a ſilver head, repreſenting St. George and the dragon, the arms of the company, on a pedeſtal, to be borne by their beadle before the alderman of the ſaid company.

In 1731, February 24, the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported at an aſſembly held that day, that they had treated with St. George's company, who had agreed to deliver up their charters, books, and records, into the hands of the corporation, provided they would pay their debts amounting to 236l 15s. 1d. which being agreed to, they were accordingly delivered up, and are now depoſited with the city records in the Guild-hall.

Their effects were put under the care of the city committee, who had power to appoint a keeper thereof, and to lend any part of them to the mayor, the ſheriffs, the judges, or the companies of the ſhoemakers, barbers, taylors, &c. at their annual feaſts;

and

and to order every thing relating to the proceſſion on the day of ſwearing the mayor.

Thus was this ancient company laid aſide, and their goods ſurrendered up, the inventory and appraiſement whereof are as followeth.

	£.	s.	d.
One ſilver headed ſtaff with the effigies of St. George on horſeback trampling upon the dragon	05	05	00
One new dragon called the ſnap-dragon	03	03	00
Two ſtandards, one of St. George and the dragon, the other the Engliſh colours	01	01	00
Four ſaſhes for the ſtandard bearers	00	10	06
Two habits for ditto	02	02	00
Five habits for the whifflers	02	12	06
Two ditto for the club bearer and his man, now called fools	00	10	06
Eight fine large damaſk board cloths, 10 dozen damaſk napkins, 1 large coarſe cloth, and 12 coarſe wipers	20	00	00
Five yards green cloth for the ſtone	01	00	00
Fifty three yards green bays to cover the tables	04	10	00
Twenty ſix long tables, 21 long forms	09	13	00
Eighty one truſſels and ſtools, 1 high ſtool	04	03	06
Sixteen ſtands for tarts	01	00	00
Three cheſts for wine, dreſſers and ſhelves in the pewter room, landry, bakehouſe, kitchen, &c.	04	00	00
Twenty dales to cover the kitchen ſtoves	00	10	00
Twelve ſtoves, fenders, bars, &c.	7	15	0
Six iron trivets, and ſix irons to lay ſpits on	1	7	6
Twenty-eight long ſpits	8	8	0
Eight large iron racks, and five do. latch pans	5	0	0
Two fire ſhovels, one fire fork, and a pair of tongs	0	11	0
One coal rake, and one large gridiron	0	11	6
Two new iron oven lids, and four ovens and chimnies	26	0	0
Two iron peels, two do. cromes and two wooden oven lids	0	14	0

One

One ſtone ciſtern, one lead do. pipe and braſs cock	5	1	0
One double copper boiler, and two copper lids	4	0	0
Two large coppers as they ſtand	5	0	0
One large fiſh bottom, and two large baſting ſpoons	0	14	0
Two large caldrons, and one copper paſty bottom	3	0	0
Two ſtew and five ſauce pans	2	8	6
Thirty 12lb. diſhes, fifty-four 10lb. do. fifty 7lb. do twenty-three 5lb. do. ten 3lb. do. twenty 1lb. half do. at ſeven pence	41	11	3
Twenty-four doz. plates at twelve ſhillings	14	8	0
Thirty-three pye bottoms, and pins round the hall for hats, &c.	8	7	8
Total	194	18	5

The bridge commonly called Black-friers bridge,

But formerly New-bridge, was built of timber about the time of Henry the fifth, rebuilt in the reign of Edward the fourth, and in 1586, again rebuilt of ſtone.

St. Simon and St. Jude's church,

Is as ancient as any in the city, and was the biſhop's pariſh church before the ſee was fixed here; the biſhop's houſe ſtood againſt the ſtreet, ſince called the Cook-row leading down to Fibridge, and the principal entrance to it was where the Maid's head tavern now ſtands. In Edward the confeſſor's time biſhop Ailmer held it, with the houſe, half an acre of

of land, and three parts of a mill, and after him biſhop Arfaſt: in the conqueror's reign the whole was alienated, except the advowſon, which has continued with the ſee ever ſince. The reverend Mr. John Burcham is the preſent rector. This rectory was anciently valued at forty ſhillings, taxed at twenty ſhillings, and paid ſix pence ſynodals, but being the biſhop's church was exempt from archdiaconal juriſdiction; it ſtands in the king's books at three pounds and ten ſhillings, pays no firſt fruits, or tenths, and has been augmented with the queen's bounty. There was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Simon and Jude, on the eaſt ſide of the cook row, adjoining to the north part of the ſite of the biſhop's houſe, to which it was an oratory. It was in uſe in 1314, and at that time belonged to St Giles's hoſpital. The religious concerned in this pariſh were the priors of St. Faith, Norwich and Hickling; the prioreſſes of Blakeburgh and Bungay, the hoſpital of St. Giles's; the abbots of Sibton, and St. Mary at Creke, and the dean of the chapel in the fields. St. George's guild held a tenement here, which they ſometimes uſed as a guild-hall, and the cuſtoms at Fyebridge ſtathe, where they were obliged to provide a cucking ſtool ‡ After this ſtathe came into the

‡ The following entries are in the court book. 1562, 'A 'woman for whoredom to ryde in a cart with a paper in her 'hand, and tynklyd with a baſon, and ſo at one o'clock to 'be had to the cokyng-ſtool and ducked in the water. 1597, Margaret

hands of the city, Miles Hobart of Plumſtead, eſq; contributed largely towards making a new quay there, and in 1662, the butchers ſtalls were pulled down. The Maid's-head, formerly the molde-fiſh or murtill-fiſh tavern, was tied to find a lamp and wax taper to burn in this church, the ſteeple of which is ſquare and hath ſix bells; the nave and chancel are both leaded. In 1531, there was an image of St. Anne with a light burning before it, and the image of our lady placed in the alley in the church yard. The houſe adjoining to the weſt ſide of the church yard was formerly inhabited by the Pettus's, principal merchants here, and Sir John Pettus, the firſt knight of the family lies buried in the church, whoſe grandſon Sir Thomas Pettus, of Rackheath, was created baronet on the 23d of September 1641.

St. George's at Tombland,

Anciently St. George's at the monaſtery gates, and a rectory in the gift of the college of St. Mary in the fields, but in 1350, by licence from Edward the third, and the duke of Lancaſter lord of the fee, appropriated thereto on condition of their appointing a vicar or pariſh chaplain to ſerve the cure, with a ſufficient ſtipend, and his dwelling in the college; and

' Margaret Grove, a common ſkould, to be carried with a baſon ' rung before her to the cucke-ſtool at Fyebridge, and there to ' be three times ducked.

and ever ſince it hath been ſerved by pariſh chaplains. The rectory was valued at five marks, taxed at twenty ſhillings, and paid four pence ſynodals: at the diſſolution of the college, the advowſon of the vicarage and appropriate rectory, with the nomination of the pariſh chaplain, devolved to the crown, and there continued 'till the eighteenth of Elizabeth, who granted them to Roger Manners, eſq; to be held of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich in free ſoccage; but a deſigned exchange between the queen and him not going forward, he ſurrendered his grant, and on the twenty ſeventh of June, in the forty ſecond year of her reign, the ſaid queen granted the rectory, church, &c. to the biſhop of Ely and his ſucceſſors, in whom the nomination ſtill remains. The reverend Mr. John Greene is the preſent pariſh chaplain. The church hath a ſquare tower, built by the pariſh in 1445, containing five bells and a ſaint's bell; the nave, two ailes, two porches, chancel and veſtry are leaded. The communion plate is extremely handſome, the gift of Stephen Gardiner, eſq.

About 1565, Ratton-row was united to this pariſh, which formerly belonged to St. Mary in the marſh: the religious concerned here were the priors of St. Faith, Dunmowe, Hickling, Walſingham and Norwich; the prioreſſes of Carrowe, and Bungay, the dean of the chapel in the fields, and the cuſtos of Magdalen hoſpital. The houſe now called Samſon and Hercules was formerly owned

ed by Sir John Faſtolf, knight; afterward by the counteſs of Lincoln, and in the time of Henry the ſeventh was the city houſe of Elizabeth dutcheſs of Suffolk. There are fairs held yearly on Tombland in this pariſh, viz. on Holy Thurſday, and the Saturday's before Whit-ſunday and Trinity-ſunday, all which formerly belonged to the convent, but now to the city.

The church of St. Martin at the plain,

Anciently called St. Martin at the palace gate, from its ſtanding oppoſite to the north gate or grand entrance into the biſhop's palace. In the time of the confeſſor biſhop Stigand held it, when it poſſeſſed twelve acres of glebe: in the conqueror's time it was held by William de Noiers, as of the fee of Stigand, of whom it was purchaſed by biſhop Herbert, and by him ſettled on the ſee, but afterward appropriated to the infirmary of the convent; it was taxed at twenty ſhillings, and paid three pence ſynodals, but no procurations, as being an exempt belonging to the juriſdiction of the dean of the manors of the prior and convent: formerly the liberty of the city did not extend into this pariſh, it being wholly under the juriſdiction of the biſhop, as part of the hundred of Blofield. However, the ſpiritual juriſdiction over that part of the pariſh lying on the weſt ſide of St. Martin's, now called white frier's bridge, is in the arch-

archdeacon, that being the diſſolved pariſh of St. Matthew, which before its union with St. Martin's, was in the patronage of the archdeacon. At the appropriation there was no vicarage endowed, ſo that it remains a donative, in the gift of the dean and chapter. The religious concerned here, were the priors of St. Faith, Mendham and Norwich, the prioreſſes of Chickſand and Bungay, and the abbot of Holme. The reverend Mr. William Smith is the preſent miniſter. The ſteeple is ſquare and contains a clock and five bells: the nave, two ailes, with the chapels at their eaſt ends, chancel and ſouth porch, are all leaded. In the year 1300, mention is made of a public ſchool for teaching children to read and ſing, kept in the *parvis*, or lower part of the church, between the north and ſouth doors † uſually ſet apart for that purpoſe.

White-friers bridge,

So called from its nearneſs to the monaſtery of White-friers, is compoſed of one ſtone arch; there were formerly two turrets to guard the paſſage, but demoliſhed in the reign of James I.

The rectory of St. Matthew the Apoſtle,

By the palace, or at the ſchool gate, was ſo ſmall, as not to be taxed: upon trial before the juſtices iterant

† Called the *parvis*, a *parvis* liberis ibidem edoctis; from *little* children being taught there.

rant in 1286, it was found that this church, and thoſe of St. Helen, St. Martin, and St. Paul, with their ſeveral pariſhes, were within the hundred of Bloſield: ever ſince the great peſtilence in 1349, it hath been united to St. Martin's: it ſtood on the right hand of the ſtreet, leading from the plain to the old men's hoſpital, directly at the turn of that ſtreet, the church joining to the precinct wall: oppoſite to it, at the north eaſt corner, on the left hand of that turn, ſtood

The old grammar-ſchool,

Founded and endowed by the biſhops of the ſee, who collated the maſters, and the archdeacon of Norwich inducted them. The ſinging and grammar-ſchools belonging to the convent, were kept in the almonry, the maſters of which were frequently collated by the biſhop, on the convent's nomination: as ſoon as inducted, they generally publiſhed the biſhop's inhibition, prohibiting all other perſons to teach grammar, or ſinging in the city. At the reformation they were diſſolved, and the preſent free-ſchool appointed.

St. Giles's hoſpital,

Commonly called the old-men's hoſpital, was founded in 1249, by Walter Suffield, alias Calthorp biſhop of Norwich, together with the church, then made parochial: For the old

Church

Church of St. Helen,

Which belonged to the monks, and ſtood in their precinct, oppoſite to the preſent hoſpital, being demoliſhed, the pariſh was united to the church belonging to St. Giles's hoſpital, and ſo remains: and from this circumſtance, that church has ever ſince been called St. Helen's.

The hoſpital is ſituated north eaſt of the cathedral, from whoſe precinct it is divided by Holme-ſtreet: and is governed by a maſter, elected by the corporation to whoſe care is committed the ſole management thereof: the chaplain has a dwelling in its precinct, and performs divine ſervice in the church; the whole of which is ſtill ſtanding, with a ſquare tower at its ſouth-weſt corner, in which hangs one ſmall bell. The choir is converted into lodging rooms for the women, and the nave and ailes, from the ſteeple to the ſouth porch or entrance for the men: the middle part of the two ailes and nave with a chantry or chapel, in which the altar is placed, are ſtill uſed for divine ſervice. The roof of this chapel is of ſtone, arched and curiouſly adorned with carved work: in the middle of it is repreſented the coronation of the virgin Mary, and in another part her aſcenſion, the ſalutation, and divers other hiſtorical pieces: the outward row of figures are deſigned for the twelve apoſtles, and the four on each ſide for the evangeliſts. There are ſeveral old ſtalls remaining, in which the brethren of the hoſpital formerly ſat. The north door

door of the church opens into the cloiſter, a quadrangle, whoſe ſide is twenty yards, with a burial place for the pariſhioners in the midſt of it: over the door of the maſter's lodge, which was on the eaſt ſide, are carved in ſtone, the arms of biſhop Lyhart, in whoſe time it was built, and of prior Molet. The refectory or eating-hall, is ſtill remaining on the weſt ſide of the cloiſter: and on the ſtone work in the church, are ſeen the arms of biſhop Goldwell, by whom part of it was built.

The choir was rebuilt about 1383, by the benefactions of biſhop Spencer and others, and called the new chancel: in 1451 the cloiſter, maſter's lodge, nave and tower were built by biſhop Lyhart, prior Molet, &c.

The foundation deed executed by biſhop Suffield in 1249, is dated at Norwich on the calends of October, by which he gave and confirmed to God, the virgin Mary, St. Anne, and All Saints, and to the hoſpital of his foundation at Norwich, to their honour, all thoſe meſſuages which he purchaſed in Norwich, of Henry de Salle, and Robert de Stanford, for the uſe of the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital; together with the churches of Calthorpe, Coſſeye, Cringleford and Southwalſham St. Mary; all which he appropriated to the hoſpital, with the conſent of the prior and chapter, for the maintenance of four chaplains to celebrate daily ſervice for his ſoul for ever, all the poor and decrepit chaplains in the dioceſe of Norwich who had not where-

with

with to maintain themſelves; and thirteen other poor people who were to be lodged in the houſe, and to have one meal a day. In 1253 he appropriated to his hoſpital the church of Senges, or Seething, in Norfolk, which was alternately preſented to by himſelf and the prior, on condition that they paid to the almoner of Norwich convent ten marks a year, and kept his anniverſary with placebo and dirige by note, and fed on that day one hundred poor people with meat and drink: the whole was confirmed by the bull of Innocent IV. in 1251, and by that of Alexander IV. in 1256, when the ſtatutes of the hoſpital were ſigned by the founder, by which he appointed a maſter for their confeſſor and ruler; four chaplains, prieſts, to perform divine ſervice in the choir, * and two clerks to aſſiſt them, one a deacon, the other a ſubdeacon; four ſiſters of fifty years old each, to take care of the clothing, bedding, and other neceſ-

* They were to attend every morning in their ſurplices at matins; and every day to ſay three maſſes, by note, according to the uſe of Saliſbury, viz. one of the day, a ſecond of the bleſſed virgin, and a third for the founder's ſoul, and thoſe of all the faithful deceaſed; and once in a week a full ſervice of St. Giles, unleſs hindered by Lent, or ſome other ſolemn feaſt intervening. They were all to obſerve the order of St. Auſtin, except as to habit, and as to that the maſter and prieſts might go in any decent clerical habit, provided they always wore ſurplices and black hoods in the church: the brethren were to be dreſſed in white coats with grey cloaks, and the ſiſters in white gowns, grey mantles, and black vails.

ſaries for the ſick, no other women to be there, all other offices being to be done by men. The maſter and chaplains were to eat, drink, and lodge together in one room, and every day after grace at dinner, before any one drank, at the ringing of the bell, the chaplains were to go into the choir and ſing the fifty-firſt pſalm.

The collation to the maſterſhip was annexed to the ſee of Norwich, the biſhops whereof were to be viſitors, and to have ſpiritual juriſdiction over it: thirteen poor people, and ſeven poor ſcholars, named by the maſter of the grammar ſchool, were to have their dinners daily in the hoſpital. There were thirty beds ſet up, and more were to be added, if the income increaſed.

If any poor, infirm, or ſick man came to the hoſpital, he was taken care of till he recovered; but every poor chaplain of the dioceſe, who had nothing to ſupport himſelf, or was ſo old that he could not officiate, or laboured under any incurable infirmity, was received and maintained as long as he lived. An *Arca Domini or Lord's Box* was ſet up, from which the poor, that paſſed by, were daily relieved, as far as the revenues would bear. From Lady-day to the Aſſumption,* the great bell was ordered to be rung every day at a certain hour, and a quantity of bread ſufficient to repel hunger given to all the poor then preſent. And becauſe this houſe ſhould be properly the HOUSE of GOD, and of the BISHOPS of NORWICH, he ordained that, as

* Auguſt 15.

as often as any biſhop of the ſee paſs'd that way, he ſhould go in and give his bleſſing to the ſick there: and that, on that day, for the welfare of the living and the dead, the thirteen poor men ſhould be wholly fed, and on the day after be a maſs of the holy ghoſt. He appointed alſo four lay brothers to do the outward buſineſs of the houſe. The maſter, who muſt be a prieſt, and ſwear to perpetual reſidence, provided he had no other eccleſiaſtical benefice, and that he would not alienate any thing belonging to the houſe, had the power of nominating and admitting the brethren and ſiſters, and of holding a chapter every Sunday for the correction of offenders.

The common ſeal was kept by the maſter and eldeſt prieſt, and never uſed but in a public chapter. On every vacancy, the biſhop appointed one of the prieſts to officiate as maſter, till a new one was inducted. The hoſpital was exempt in every reſpect, within its precinct, from all ſpiritual and temporal juriſdiction; all power of that kind being in the maſter, except the right of patronage and viſitation, which were reſerved to the biſhops of the ſee: and to all that obſerved his ſtatutes, and became benefactors, he gave the bleſſing of GOD and our LORD, and every year on St. Giles's day, an indulgence of forty days pardon; but at the ſame time denounced the ſentence of excommunication againſt all ſuch as endeavoured to fruſtrate his intentions. After a confirmation of all his former

gifts, he further appropriated to the uſe of his hoſpital, the church of Hardeley, and all thoſe lands in Hethill and Carlton, which Roger Bigot earl of Norfolk, and marſhal of England, had conveyed to him.

With reſpect to the election of a maſter, he ordered, that two of the brethren ſhould certify every vacancy to the prior and archdeacons of Norwich and Norfolk, who within three weeks from ſuch notice, were to meet and ſwear the brethren, as to the fitneſs of any of the prieſts in the hoſpital for that office, or any other out of it, and to elect a prieſt, whether gremial or not, ſuch as they thought fit to the maſterſhip, and within eight days after ſuch election, preſent him to the biſhop or his official: But in 1272, it was agreed between the biſhop of Norwich and the archbiſhop of Canterbury, that the chaplains ſhould always chooſe their own maſter.

The founder died in 1257. In his life-time, William de Donewyco or Dunwich, burgeſs of Norwich, gave his meadow near biſhop's bridge, extending from the river to the hoſpital, and 6s. 8d. rent in Holme-ſtreet to find thirteen pints of wine, yearly for the prior, the day before St. Mary Magdalen's day, and to maintain a prieſt for ever to ſing daily for his and his wife's ſoul in the hoſpital church: he likewiſe gave them three meſſuages in Conesford, and rents payable out of houſes in moſt pariſhes of the city, and a conſiderable ſum of money to provide for five ſick people in the hoſpital,

and

and two chaplains daily to ſing for him, his wife and their anceſtors, and to find four wax tapers conſtantly burning during the time of ſervice. He was reckoned as a co-founder, and daily commemorated with the biſhop, till the diſſolution. Roger of Dunwich and Alice his wife, gave a piece of land near their ſite. William, ſon of Ralf de Cringleford gave lands, and the water-mill called Bek-mill, with the pool and fiſhery thereto belonging. William, ſon of Robert de Bukenham, granted them two villians with their families in Brakene. Richard de Hethill gave half an acre in Hethill; Ralf, ſon of Roger de Hethill gave three roods; and Ralf, ſon of Reginald de Hethill, a meſſuage, thirty-two acres of arable land, five acres of wood, four of meadow, and five of paſture there: they alſo poſſeſſed ſeveral houſes and rents in Norwich and elſewhere, of the gift of divers perſons. Benefactors after his death were William de Berford lord of Cringleford, who gave them a meadow there: in 1260, William de Suffield, alias Calthorp, archdeacon of Norfolk, the founder's brother, gave them a meſſuage and croft, together with the advowſon of Reppes and Baſtwick. In 1275, Maſter Walter de Calthorp, the founder's nephew, gave them two meſſuages in Holme-ſtreet, and biſhop Walton ſix acres of land in Seething.

In 1280, king Edward the firſt granted them a licence in mortmain to hold their ſite, with leave to encloſe the whole from the water to Holme-ſtreet, and

and to enjoy all paths, ways &c. which led thro' it. About the ſame time the abbot and convent of St. Mary at York let, for ever, to the hoſpital two parts of the ancient demenes of the earl of Britanny in Coſſey, and all ſuch tithes as the prior of Ramburgh poſſeſſed there, reſerving to the ſaid prior an annual rent of ſix marks. In 1285, the prior of Norwich perpetually leaſed to the hoſpital the third part of the tithe corn of the demenes of Henry de Helleſden and Adam de Berford in Cringleford; and all other tithes due to them there, on their paying a yearly penſion of two marks and a half to the ſacriſt. In 1310, the rents were ſo greatly increaſed by the foregoing and other benefactions, that four chantry chaplains were added to the firſt inſtitution, ſo that now there were eight brethren, who wore the habit of regular canons. In 1330, king Edward the third licenced Walter de Filby and Edmund Parſon of Lounde, to ſettle on the hoſpital, one meſſuage, fifteen acres and a half, two acres of meadow, and forty four acres of reedharth or juncary in Norwich, Hardeley, Seething, Reppes, Wickmere, Cringleford, Hethill, Limpenhowe, and Reedham. In 1332, Walter de Filby, Sir Thomas de Preſton rector of Colby, and Sir Stephen rector of Lounde, gave thereto a meſſuage, eight acres of land, and the advowſon of Mundham St. Peter: about the ſame time biſhop Ayremine purchaſed the advowſons of the two medieties of Thurleton or Thurl-

ton,

ton, and half an acre of land, and gave them to the hoſpital. In 1334, the king granted a ſpecial licence for appropriating Mundham St. Peter to the hoſpital, reſerving out of the profits thereof, a yearly penſion of five pounds, ſix ſhillings and eight pence, to be paid to the officiating curate; and in 1350, they got the church of Seething confirmed to them. In 1409, William Weſtacre archdeacon of Norwich, William Kees, eſq; John de Thornham, rector of Sparham; Edmund Perke, clerk, William Sedman, merchant, and Walter Eaton citizen, ſettled in mortmain on this hoſpital their manor in Cringleford, formerly of Adam de Berforth; and in 1411, the ſaid Sedman and Eaton conveyed it to the hoſpital, together with the advowſon of Wickmere and an acre of land there. In 1424, John duke of Norfolk, Walter biſhop of Norwich, Ralph Shelton, eſq; and John Heyden counſellor at law, releaſed to John Sellot, maſter of the hoſpital, a meſſuage, one hundred and thirty three acres and one rood of land, one acre and a half of meadow, ten acres of paſture, thirty acres of wood, and ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence quit rents, in Hethill, and two meſſuages, one hundred and nineteen acres of land, four acres of meadow, and four pounds quit rents in Eaſt Carlton; which they held of the grant of the prior and convent of St. Mary at Alveſbourne.

In 1430, king Henry the ſixth granted the hoſpital a licence in mortmain to purchaſe twenty pounds a year

year more than they then poſſeſſed, towards the maintenance of the ſociety, now conſiſting of a maſter, eight chaplains, two clerks, ſeven poor ſcholars, choriſters, eight poor perſons, who lodged in the hoſpital, and thirteen others who daily dined there; and two ſiſters to attend the poor in the hoſpital: beſides this, as many poor travellers as the beds ſet apart for that purpoſe would hold, were entertained for one night; and, as far as their revenues would permit, the poor chaplains of the dioceſe worn out with age or labouring under ſuch infirmities as diſabled them from officiating, were wholly maintained. In 1450, Sr. John Faſtolf knt. ſold them for two hundred marks the manor of Mundham, and the advowſon of Sir Ethelbert's church there, which was afterwards appropriated. In 1532, they leaſed out the ſite of their manor of Rokels in Trowſe, with the dove houſe, &c. and a foldcourſe in Trowſe and Bixley, and three hills of bruery called Blake-hills, with Blake's † ſwanmark thereto belonging: and amongſt other things the tenant covenanted to leave three panes of glaſs in the manor houſe, with the figure of St. Giles in them. In 1535, when the lands and revenues of the biſhoprick were exchanged, the advowſon of the hoſpital came to the king, and being then valued at ninety pounds, paid firſt fruits and tenths, as an eccleſiaſtical benefice: but was

† There are three ſwan-marks belonging to the city, one called Blake's, appertaining to the manor of Rokel's in Trowſe, the ſecond called Paſton's, or the hoſpital mark, and the third the city's, but formerly, the king's mark.

was afterward diſcharged therefrom by Edward the ſixth.

In 1536, the hoſpital leaſed out the old ſchool houſe yard, or cloſe (now Adam and Eve's garden) to dame Jane Calthorp widow, abutting eaſt on the capital manſion of her late huſband Sir Philip Calthorp, Knt. and on the king's river north. And in 1544, they leaſed to Ald. Thomas Codde, all that ground called the Lathe, with the buildings, the gildencroft a pightle, dove-houſe, and thirty-one acres in the field without St. Auſtin's gates, containing in the whole about fifty-three acres.

King Henry VIII. intended to have diſſolved this hoſpital, and to have granted it to the city clear of all firſt-fruits, tenths, &c. but died before he could complete his deſign. However, in purſuance of his will, ordering that all exchanges, promiſes, &c. ſhould be punctually performed; on Mar. 6, 1547, 1 Edward VI. William Rugge, biſhop of Norwich, dioceſan and patron, and Nicholas Shaxton, D. D. late biſhop of Saliſbury, maſter or cuſtos of the hoſpital, the brethren, chaplains and fellows, with the conſent of the dean and chapter, ſurrendered into the king's hands, the ſite of the hoſpital, with all the manors, lands, tenements, poſſeſſions, and things thereto appertaining in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Eſſex; which being thus veſted in the king, he by indenture tripartite, dated Mar. 8, in the firſt year of his reign, did give and grant to the mayor, ſheriffs, and commonalty of the city, and their ſucceſſors for ever,

'all the ſite, circuit, compaſs, and precinct of the 'late hoſpytall of St. Gyles, wythen the cytie of 'Norwich, in the paryſh of St. Elyn, next Buſh-'hope-gate there, and all the churche of the ſame 'late hoſpytall, and the lead, bells, tymbre, ironne, 'glaſſe, tyle and ſtone of the ſame churche and late 'hoſpytall, and all the ornaments of the ſame 'churche and late hoſpytall, and all plate, ſtuff of 'houſhold, and other thyngs to the late churche and 'late hoſpytall, or to eyther of them, belongyng or 'appertaynyng, and alſo all and ſingler houſes, 'buyldyngs, gardynes, meadows, manors, meſſuages, 'lands and tenements, and all other his grace's poſ-'ſeſſyons and heredytaments, wythyn the ſite, cir-'cuyt, and compaſs, or precinct of the ſayd late 'hoſpytall; and alſo all and ſingler his grace's 'manors, perſonages, meſſuages, mylls, houſes, 'buyldyngs, lands, tenements, meadows, fedyngs, 'paſturs, wodds, underwodds, rents, reverſyons, ſer-'vices, courts, leets, perquyſits and proffets of 'courts and leets, vewſe of frankpleg, advouſons, 'tithes, oblacons, pentions, portions, wavyes, ſtrayes, 'wards, marriages, releyffs, harryots, eſchets, war-'rens, folde courſes, and all other his grace's here-'dytaments, with all and ſingler their appurtenan-'ces, as well ſpiritual as temporal, of whatſoever 'kynd or nature they byn off, or by whatſoever 'name or namys the ſame byn reputed or taken, 'ſcituat, lyeng, or beyng in the ſaid citie of Nor-'wich, and in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk,

'Eſſex,

'Eſſex, and Norwych: and the rectory and perſonage of the ſame paryſhe church of St. Elyn, in 'Holm-ſtret aforeſayd, or by whatſoever other name 'or namys the ſame churche is called or knowen, 'and the ſteple, bells, lead, and ſite of the ſame 'churche, and all the tythes, oblacons, obvencons, 'and offryngs of th'ynhabytaunts of the ſame pa-'ryſhe, from hensforth for the tyme beyng, and all 'the meſſuages, lands, tenements, heredytaments, 'pencons, porcons, and other proffuts, revenews, 'commodyties, and poſſeſſyons, as well ſpirituall 'as temporall of the ſame paryſhe churche of St. 'Elyn, or to the ſame belongyng or in any wyſe 'appertaynyng.' To have and to hold, &c. to the mayor, ſheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors for ever, of the king in ſoccage, by fealty only, and not in chief. The ſaid hoſpital to be a place and houſe for poor people, and to be called GOD'S HOUSE, or the houſe of the poor in Holme-ſtreet, within the city of Norwich, of the foundation of king Edward VI. and king Henry VIII. his moſt noble father: and it was agreed, 'that the church there ſhall be the paryſhe church of St. Elyn,' as well for the 'uſe of the paryſhners of St. Elyn's paryſhe, in Holm-ſtreet aforeſayd, as alſo the poore people, officers and mynyſters, hensforth to be reſydent in the precynct of the ſayd hoſpital.' And there is, for ever after, to be 'in the ſayd paryſhe church of St. Elyn, one prieſt ſufficiently lerned to ſerve the cure there, which

ſhall

ſhall be called the curate, or chapeleyn, of the paryſhners of St. Elyn's in Holm-ſtreet, near Buſh-hope-gate, and to the poore of GODD'S HOWSE.' His yearly ſtipend was fixed at 6l. 13s. 4d. and a ſufficient dwelling-houſe within the precinct of the ſaid hoſpital. And there ſhall be in the ſame pariſh church 'one other prieſte, which ſhall be called the vyſytor of the guyld hall in Norwich, who ſhall attend and vyſyt the priſoners of the guyld hall, and ſay and doo divine ſervice, and maſſe, in the chapel there, and mynyſter the ſacraments; and alſo ſhall be confeſſor to the ſeyd priſoners, and accompanye ſuch as go to execution.' His yearly ſtipend was to be 6l. and a ſufficient manſion in the ſite of the hoſpital. And there ſhall be from henceforth for ever in the ſaid hoſpital, one ſchool-maſter, and one uſher under him, ſufficiently learned in the Latin tongue, to learn children the art or ſcience of grammar; both which ſhall attend there, for the inſtructing the children there by them to be taught, freely without any reward, other than their ſtipends or ſalaries: the ſchool-maſter to have 10l. and the uſher 6l. 13s. 4d. per ann. and convenient manſion-houſes within the ſite of the hoſpital.

The mayor for the time being, with the majority of the aldermen, to nominate and appoint the chaplain, viſitor, ſchoolmaſter, and uſher, and all other officers of the ſaid hoſpital, and to amove, expel, and put out from their places any of them "for

"any

" any notable cryme, offence, or neglygence, " committed by any of them, or for dyſobeying, " or not doing and performing of ſuche good and " reaſonable rules, ordynances, and precepts, as " ſhall be preſcrybed, or appointed to them by " the ſaid mayor, ſheryffs, cytyzens, and com- " monaltie, or theyr ſucceſſors." And the court was obliged to preſent to any vacancy within the ſpace of three months, and alſo to find ſufficient and convenient lodging, meat, drink, and all other neceſſaries, for forty poor perſons, to be reſident in the hoſpital, and four women to make the beds and attend on the poor, with a ſtipend of 33s. 4d. a year to each of them for their wages and apparel.

The city, had alſo licence to receive by purchaſe, gift, bequeſt, &c. any manors, lands, tenements, or other revenues, to the value of 200l. a year, over and above the ancient revenues of the hoſpital. And " the ſaid mayor, ſheriffs, &c. did " covenant, promiſe, and grant, &c. that the whole " yearly profits and revenues, now given, or which " ſhould hereafter by any means come to them, " ſhould, after paying the chaplain, viſitor, &c. and " doing neceſſary reparations, and diſcharging pen- " ſions, ſalarys, &c. be expended on the hoſpital, the " officers and poor people there;" whoſe number they agreed to augment as the revenues increaſed; and the king, for ever, diſcharged the hoſpital, and all churches appropriated thereto from the payment of firſt-fruits and tenths.

The whole of the foregoing grant, was confirmed by letters patent under the broad ſeal dated at Weſtminſter, May 7, 3 Edward VI. anno 1549, being then valued at 142l. 19s. 2d. halfpenny.

In this ſtate things continued till Feb. 5. 14 Eliz. 1571. when the queen gave them the lands of Robert Redman grocer of Norwich, lying in Cringleford, Intwood, Hetherſet, Cantley, Colney, and Eaton, forfeited by him on his attainder for high treaſon, for the payment of an exhibition,* and the increaſe of the foundation: ſhe alſo granted a licence in mortmain to purchaſe 20l. per ann. for the uſe of the hoſpital, and 40l. for the uſe of the city.

The biſhop hath the ſame power of viſiting the hoſpital as before the granting the charter, and may appoint the chaplain, viſitor, maſter, or uſher, provided the court do not nominate within three months after any vacancy; and any other officer, on their neglecting to do ſo for one month after avoidance: the church, pariſh, and hoſpital are exempt from the juriſdiction of the dean and chapter, and the archdeacon of Norwich, being ſubject to the biſhop only, as to ſpirituals.

The Rev. Mr. John Kinderley is the preſent maſter, chaplain, or curate; Alderman Robert Rogers treaſurer; and Mr. William Manning keeper, cater, or ſteward. The number of poor men now maintained there is forty-four, and women forty-ſix.

The

* The exhibition is four pounds a year, to be paid to a Norwich ſcholar, who muſt be reſident in one of the colleges in the univerſity of Cambridge.

The tower in the hoſpital meadow

Called the dungeon, is about fifty-two feet high, and twenty-four feet wide within; the ſtair-caſe is very large, and on the ſouth ſide: it ſerved as a toll-houſe, for collecting the tolls payable to the priory, and alſo a priſon for the juriſdiction of the cathedral, till the toll-houſe was erected in Holm-ſtreet, when it was given to the hoſpital; the maſter of which, in 1378, it being then in a ruinous ſtate, conveyed it to the city by the name of the great tower called the dungeon: it was afterward rebuilt at a very large expenſe and finiſhed in 1390.

Biſhops bridge,

So called, becauſe it led directly to the biſhop's palace, and formerly belonged to the ſee: in the year 1393 it was delivered up to the citizens, in whoſe hands it has ever ſince remained.

Paſſing over White-friers or St. Martin's bridge, we come to the great ward called

The northern ward,

Or the great ward beyond the water, lying wholly on the north ſide of the river, and containing the three ſmall wards of Coſlany, Colgate, and Fybridge.

Fybridge ward,

Includes the following pariſhes, St. Edmund's, St. James's, St. Paul's, St. Saviour's, and St. Clement's.

The church of St. Edmund the king and martyr of Fiſher-gate,

Was founded in the eleventh century, and ſo called from the fiſhermen who principally dwelt in that neighbourhood; the watering-place at the ſouth-weſt corner of the church-yard, was the ancient water-gate, or ſtathe, where they landed their fiſh: the ſteeple is ſquare and hath five bells: the nave, ſouth aile, chancel, north veſtry and porch are leaded. At the eaſt end of the ſouth aile was a chapel of the bleſſed virgin, built in 1463. Amongſt the relicks preſerved here, the moſt famous one, was a piece of the ſhirt of St. Edmund the martyr, preſerved in a box of chryſtal, and viſited in thoſe days with great reverence.

The rectory is valued in the king's books at 4l. 6s. 3d. and being ſworn of the clear yearly value of 14l. 10s. 2d. halfpenny, is diſcharged of firſt-fruits and tenths; and has been augmented with an eſtate of 20l. a year in Stratton St. Mary.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Beckwith is the preſent rector.

The Children's hoſpital, now called the Boys hoſpital,

Is ſituated in this pariſh a little to the eaſt of the church, on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet; its riſe is owing to the charitable diſpoſition of Thomas Anguiſh, deſcended from an ancient family of that name at Walſingham, and mayor of this city in 1611; in 1617, he bequeathed his houſe, &c. in St. Edmund's, then rented at 14l. a year, to the mayor, ſheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, to lett out and to receive the profits, "untill it ſhould pleaſe God to "put into the harte of ſome able and godlye-minded men, or by the general charge of the city, to "erect and found an hoſpital, for the bringing up "and teaching young and poore children, born in "this city of Norwich, &c." In 1618, it was fitted up for that purpoſe by the corporation; and in 1620, rules were drawn up for the government of the children's hoſpital, and orders given, that all the rooms on the eaſt part of the houſe be fitted up for orphans, and that ten boys and two girls be admitted at the nomination of the mayor and court of aldermen. They then proceeded to elect a maſter and dame, or miſtreſs to keep their children at work, and a maſter to teach them to read Engliſh, with a ſalary of 10l. a year. The maſter and dame were to have 40l. a year, their dwelling, and the benefit of the work; at the ſame time, four aldermen and four commoners were appointed governors; the firſt elected al-

derman and commoner to be yearly removed, and new ones choſen in their rooms at the aſſembly on the third of May.

In 1626, Thomas Teſmond of Norwich, Gent. gave to the corporation ſixty-nine acres of land in Bixley, on condition that they pay yearly to the preachers at the common place in Norwich, on the days obſerved in memory of Kett's camp, Gowrie's conſpiracy, gunpowder treaſon, and the coronation 5s. to each preacher; the reſidue to be applied to the uſe of the children's hoſpital.

King Charles I. by charter dated Nov. 28. in the 4th year of his reign eſtabliſhed this hoſpital, by the name of the children's hoſpital in the city of Norwich, of the foundation of king Charles; and licenſed the corporation to hold all the lands, &c. already given them, and to purchaſe and hold in mortmain other eſtates to the amount of 300l. a year. In 1632, June 30, it was ordered, that the maſter ſhould have for the year's diet of each child 4l. 6s. 8d. that no child be admitted who is above ten, nor continue in the hoſpital longer than till fifteen years of age: that for the future, the ſchoolmaſter learn them to write; that all the boys be at the cathedral ſermon in the morning, the maſter accompanying them; that on notice they attend the funeral of any benefactor, in their proper dreſs, and go before the corps in a decent manner, ſinging a pſalm; each boy to have a penny loaf, and the maſter 12d. and that they ſhall perform the like ſervice for any other perſon; but that in

ſuch

ſuch caſe the treaſurer be paid 6d. for the attendance of every boy, who, over and above, with the maſter, ſhall have the ſame allowance as at the funeral of a benefactor.

The revenues of this hoſpital have been ſo juſtly managed, that there are now thirty four boys decently clothed in blue coats and red caps, maintained with meat, drink, waſhing and lodging, taught to read and write, and bound out apprentices at quitting the hoſpital. The maſterſhip is now vacant.

St. James's Pariſh,

Abuts eaſt on that of St Edmund; part of it on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet leading from white friers bridge to St. James's church, from thence to Pockthorpe gates, and from thence by the lane leading under the city walls to the river, and all along the river ſide to the aforeſaid bridge, was formerly the ſite of the monaſtery of the

Carmelite's or White Friars,

So denominated from St. Mary of mount Carmel, the place of their firſt reſidence, and from the colour of their habit: the firſt knowledge we have of them is derived from their expulſion from mount Carmel by the Saracens about the year 1238; their rule is that of St. Baſil; they were introduced into England in 1240, and held their firſt European chapter in 1245.

It's founder was Philip Ernold or Arnold, called Philip de Cowgate, from his living in that part of

the city ſo named; who about the year 1256, ſettled his meſſuage, with all the buildings and yards thereto belonging, lying between the meſſuage of Ralf the chaplain on the ſouth part, and the meſſuage formerly of Robert de Holveſton on the north part, and extending in length from the highway called cowgate on the weſt, to the ditch of the ſaid meſſuage towards the eaſt, on William de Suffield archdeacon of Norwich and his heirs, on condition that the brethren of mount Carmel ſhould take poſſeſſion of and dwell there, without any moleſtation whatever. Theſe friars through the benevolence of their founder and other benefactors, erected a noble church here, to the honour of the virgin Mary; which being finiſhed, the ſaid Philip took upon him the order and habit of a Carmelite, and entered the houſe; and dying there on the 23d of April, 1283, was buried in their church. At his death, at the requeſt of the prior and convent, the patronage of their houſe was accepted by the mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs and citizens of Norwich; and this their acceptance confirmed in the general chapter of their order held at Burnham. This houſe had its ſhare of benefactions, but theſe chiefly conſiſted of money and goods, it being contrary to their rules to have any poſſeſſions, except the ſite of the houſes in which they dwelt; tho' this was ſometimes broke thro' under pretence of conveniency. In 1498, the prior and brethren were exempted from the payment of any toll and cuſtom in the city, as well as from all fees due to the city officers, for every thing uſed and conſumed in

their

their houſe. To the monaſtery belonged two houſes for anchorets, the former near St. Martin's bridge on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet, with a ſmall garden reaching down to the river, inhabited by a brother; the latter under the chapel of the holy croſs, now converted into dwelling houſes, by a ſiſter. This houſe was ſuppreſſed in 1543, and a grant made of it to Robert Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain by letters patent dated June 17, to hold to them and their heirs, of the king in capite by knight's ſervice. It hath paſſed thro' ſeveral hands, and that part which lays in St. James's is now the property of Mr. John Chambers, and others.

The only remaining ruins of the monaſtery, are the friar's hall, with the kitchen under it, now the Anabaptiſt's meeting houſe, and the chapel of the holy croſs at the weſt end thereof, under which the anchoreſs dwelt: the church ſtood near that of St. James, there being only a paſſage between the two church-yards, but it's ſite is now wholly built upon.

The church of St. James,

Standing at the north weſt corner of the white friars ſite, was founded in the conqueror's time, and anciently called St. James's at bar-gates, afterwards St. James's at Pockthorpe, being 'till then part of the manor of Thorpe: the rectory was endowed with all great and ſmall tithes 'till it's appropriation, by John de Grey, biſhop of Norwich, to the prior and convent, who by that means got all the glebe and tithes into their own poſſeſſion, on condition of ſerving the cure and repairing the chancel. The chaplain

lain is ſtill nominated by the dean and chapter. It paid three pence ſynodals, and at the appropriation was valued at twenty ſix ſhillings and eight pence, is one of the peculiars under the juriſdiction of the dean and chapter, and augmented by lot. The nave and ſouth aile are leaded, and the chancel tiled; the ſteeple is octangular, and has three bells; it's upper part was rebuilt about 1740. The reverend Mr. William Herne is the preſent chaplain.

At the extremity of Pokethorp hamlet, belonging to this pariſh, we find the ſite of

St. Catharine's chapel,

Which ſtood north eaſt of the ſaid hamlet, above a mile diſtant from it, near the race ground on Muſhold heath, on the ſpot where the road divides between the ſtarting poſt and the lodge on that ſide, next the city: it was parochial, and founded about the time of the conqueſt, afterward re-conſecrated to the honour of St Willam at Norwich, the boy crucified by the jews, commonly called St. William in the wood. Formerly there ſtood near it a cell of monks belonging to the priory of Norwich, who were maintained out of the profits of the churches of Lakenham, and Ameringhall, holden of theſe monks. In 1256, it was appropriated to the office of almoner of the convent, and about 1410, united to the pariſh of St. James: at the diſſolution it was totally demoliſhed, the ſite of it being now commonly known by

by the name of Pokethorp church yard; in 1550, it was leaſed, by the dean and chapter, to William Bleverhayſſet, gent. by the name of the chapel yard, called St. William's in the wood. It was much frequented by pilgrims, who viſited it to the time of its diſſolution; for in 1506, the almoner accounted for the offerings at St. William's chapel, and thoſe at

The chapel of the tranſlation of St. THOMAS BECKET.

Which ſtood very near the former, and was called St. Thomas's in the wood: this chapel was never parochial, being ſupported by the brethren and ſiſters of St. Thomas's guild yearly held here, with great pomp, on the feaſts of St. Thomas Becket, and of the holy relicks. In the ſecond year of Richard III. the members of the guild preſented this chapel with a famous picture of the hiſtory of biſhop Becket.

St. Michael's chapel,

In this pariſh, ſtood on the brow of the hill on the north ſide of the road juſt without biſhop's gate; the ruins of which are ſtill viſible: it got the name of Ket's caſtle from that rebel's encamping near it; biſhop Herbert was its founder, and the cure was ſerved by the monks of the adjacent

Priory

Priory of St. Leonard,

Which ſtood oppoſite to it, on the other ſide of the Yarmouth road: this was likewiſe of biſhop Herbert's foundation, before he built the cathedral priory, to which it ſerved as a cell 'till the diſſolution: It was governed by a prior, appointed by the prior of Norwich, and confirmed by the biſhop: St. Leonard's church was of great note on account of a famous image of king Henry the ſixth, viſited by pilgrims from all parts, for the cure of their diſeaſes of whatever kind they were. The priory was totally demoliſhed by Kett during his rebellion: the ſite now walled in, contained about fourteen acres; at its diſſolution king Henry the eighth granted it to Thomas duke of Norfolk, whoſe ſon, Henry earl of Surrey, built on its ſite a ſumptuous houſe, thence called Surrey houſe, as the hill was mount Surrey. On the earl's being beheaded, the houſe devolved to the crown, where it remained till 1562, when queen Elizabeth granted it, with the wood called the Prior's wood in Thorpe, to Thomas duke of Norfolk and his heirs. This grant was confirmed by king James the firſt in 1602, with the addition of two capital houſes† in Norwich, to Thomas Howard earl of Suffolk and his heirs.

Under mount Surrey lies a deep valley, now a garden, in which the followers of John Wickliff, one of the firſt reformers, were burnt for Lollardy, as it was then termed, from whence the place obtained the name of Lollard's pit.

Cloſe

† The Duke's palace, and Surrey houſe in Newgate.

Cloſe by the river, on the left hand, juſt without biſhop's-gate, flows a ſpring of pleaſant water, formerly much reſorted to, which occaſioned Sir John Pettus, knt. in 1611, to build a handſome free ſtone conduit over it, adorned with the arms of Pettus, bearing the following inſcription

Johannes Pettus miles, monumentum conſtruxit. 1611.

Mouſehold, commonly called Muſſel-hill, was principally wood-land, but now a large heath, extending about four or five miles in length and as many in breadth. It is frequently in very ancient evidences written monks-hold, moſt probably its proper name, as belonging in a great meaſure to the Norwich monks, who always maintained a cow-herd there.

Pokethorp manor,

Originally part of Thorpe, but when ſevered in the conqueror's time, it, together with the pariſhes of St. James and St. Paul, took the name of Poc-Thorp or Little Thorp. It enjoys a court baron and lete, and belongs to the church, as it hath always done from its foundation. The manor-houſe, lately called the Lathes, ſtands at a little diſtance from Pokethorp-ſtreet at its eaſt end, and is known by the name of *Haſſet's houſe*, from William Bleverhayſſet who formerly dwelt in it.

The church and hoſpital of St. Paul,

Was founded on a croft, then called Cows-croft, originally part of Thorpe, till St. James's pariſh at Cow-gate was ſevered from it, when it became and continued part of that pariſh till Eborard biſhop of Norwich, Ingulf the firſt prior there, and Richard de Bellofago or Beauſo biſhop of Avranches in Normandy, and archdeacon of Norwich, ſeparated the croft from the pariſh, and built the hoſpital and church, dedicated to St. Paul the apoſtle and St. Paul the firſt hermit, the reputed patron of ſuch diſeaſed poor as were obliged to retire from the world. The foundation was confirmed by ſeveral charters and bulls. The whole croft was ſettled on the hoſpital and church, and divers parts of it were granted to different tenants at certain yearly rents, which conſtituted the manor now called

Norman's ſpital manor, and the pariſh of St. Paul,

Which before its union with the diſſolved pariſh of All Saints in Fybridge, extended no farther than to the ſpot where St. Paul's pound ſtood, and contained only the aforeſaid croft, inhabited by eighteen families, beſides thoſe within the ſite of the hoſpital, to which they all paid annual rents.

In 1226, Thomas de Blumville confirmed to them all the revenues which they then poſſeſſed of the bene-

benefactions of divers perſons, *viz.* the rectories of St. Paul in Norwich, the churches in Ormeſby, and the tithes of the demeſnes of Ormeſby-hall, and of the ſheep there; the third part of the tithes of the demeſnes of the biſhop's manors of Blofield, Bacton, Thorpe, Thornage and Langham; two parts of the biſhop's demeſnes in Marſham, and the third part of the tithes of his demeſnes in Blickling; the moiety of the tithes of the biſhop's demeſnes in Taverham, and of the monks demeſnes in Trowſe Newton; and two parts of the tithes of the demeſnes of Robert de Ulmo or Holm in Filby. Biſhop Walter de Suffield gave them the third part of the tithes of his demeſnes in Beyton or Begeton, Homersfield, and Thornham; and Julian a relict of Robert de Horkneye of Spitelond gave them a piece of arable land at Galtre or Gallows-hill by Norwich. By means of theſe, and other benefactions, their revenues were ſufficient to maintain fourteen poor men and women, decrepit with age or languiſhing under incurable diſeaſes, and a procurator, cuſtos, or maſter in prieſt's orders taken from amongſt their own monks at the appointment of the prior and convent, and approved by the biſhop. From the year 1198, at which time John of Oxford, biſhop of Norwich, appropriated the rectory of St. Paul's church to the hoſpital, the maſter ſerved the cure himſelf, or by his chaplain, had all ſpiritual juriſdiction over the pariſh, and proved wills, &c. as official of his exempt juriſ-

diction. In 1429, the ſtate of the hoſpital was changed, no more men being admitted, and fourteen women only, ſeven of whom were whole ſiſters, *i. e.* eat, drank and lodged in the hoſpital; the other ſeven half ſiſters, who attended divine ſervice, but were neither lodged nor clothed there: upon this alteration a *wardeneſs* or *woman guardian* was appointed by the maſter, whoſe duty it was to ſerve the cure, and overlook the hoſpital. After the diſſolution of the priory, no more maſters were appointed, but the hoſpital remained under the care of a wardeneſs. On the death of Agnes Lyon, the laſt wardeneſs in 1565, the dean and chapter who had the whole hoſpital and its revenues aſſigned to them, leaſed to the city for 500 years, at one penny a year, all thoſe their chambers, lodgings, houſes, &c. (of the outward court) of the hoſpital of St. Paul late in the cuſtody of Agnes Lyon deceaſed, together with the bedding, clothing, and ſtuff there; on condition that they ſhould employ the houſe, for the lodging, comfort, and relief of poor ſtrangers, and ſick and impotent perſons, during the whole term; reſerving a power of viſitation to the dean, and any two of the prebendaries: ſoon after this, the city laid claim to the manor of Norman, and the advowſon of St. Paul, as part of the premiſes leaſed to them, and a conteſt enſued; the reſult of which was, the granting the city a leaſe of the manor for a certain term, at the yearly rent of 40s: but the city ſtill perſiſting in their right of nomination to the church

of

of St. Paul, the dean and chapter refuſed to renew the leaſe; the whole therefore fell into their hands again, except the ſite of the hoſpital, the leaſe of which was cancelled about the year 1570, and a new one granted without any condition of its being continued as an hoſpital: and the year following, the corporation converted it into a Bridewell, or houſe of correction for idle and lazy beggars. Thus the ſite of the hoſpital fell into the hands of the city, whilſt all other its revenues, together with the right of nomination to the church of St. Paul, remained with the dean and chapter.

Norwich Domeſday ſays, that this church is valued at 33s. 4d. and is an exempt place inhabited by brethren and ſiſters: it is not ſubject to archdiaconal juriſdiction, neither doth it pay ſynodals.

The church, north aile, ſouth porch, and chancel are leaded: the ſteeple, round at bottom and octangular at top, is built of freeſtone, and adorned after the gothic manner, and has three bells: at the eaſt end of the aile is a chapel now uſed as a veſtry, dedicated to our Lady, before whoſe image, placed at the altar, hung a lamp, always burning during the time of ſervice. The Rev. Mr. William Herne is the preſent miniſter.

There is an ancient houſe in this pariſh, oppoſite to St. James's church, formerly called Faſtolf's place, built by the great Sir John Faſtolf, of Caiſter near Yarmouth, Knt. and denominated in ſome old evidences his place or city houſe in Pokethorp; to which manor

it

it pays a rent of 1s. 5d. a year. The great hall is now converted into a baking-office, the bow window of which is adorned with the images of St. Margaret, St. John Baptiſt in his garment of camel's hair, the virgin Mary, St. Blaze holding a wool-comb, and St. Catharine: in a large north window are the remains of the effigies of ten puiſſant warriors and chiefs, as David, Sampſon, Hercules, &c. with bows, ſwords, halberds, or ſome other warlike inſtruments in their hands.

At the extremity of the north-weſt corner of this pariſh, where Cowgate or St. James's ſtreet meets with Tolthorp-lane, leading from the north end of Rotten-row, formerly was a pit called St. Paul's pit, and near it ſtood the pound for the manor of Norman. The other part of the pariſh beyond the pit and pound, not being in the exempt juriſdiction of St. Paul's hoſpital, of conſequence is not in that of the dean and chapter, for anciently it conſtituted the ſeparate pariſh of

All Saints in Fybridge-ſtreet,

One of the ancient parochial churches mentioned in Domeſday: the patronage of it, as well as that of St. Margaret in Fybridge gate, was given to the convent by Hubert ſon of Ralf, being a rectory valued at 12s. not taxed: it ſtood at the north corner of the ſtreet called Cowgate, at its entrance into Magdalen-ſtreet, directly oppoſite to Mr. Beevor's houſe,

houſe, and abutted ſouth on Cowgate: the pariſh extended up the north ſide of the ſtreet to Magdalen-gate, and from thence under the walls to the bounds of St. James's: its ſouth boundary was Cowgate, except the houſes oppoſite to the church-yard which belonged to this pariſh, but now to St. Paul's.

The leper houſe without Magdalen-gate

On the eaſt ſide of the road belonged to this pariſh; here was a ſmall oratory or chapel for private uſe, but no burial place; for the lepers who died there were buried in All Saints church-yard till the year 1488, when a new chapel was erected for the lepers at Fybridge-gate with a burial-place adjoining to it. On the north-weſt corner of All-Saints church-yard ſtood a very good parſonage, in which the chaplains dwelt till its diſſolution. Mar. 10, 1550, the dean and chapter granted this church, church-yard, &c. to the mayor and citizens for 500 years at the rent of 4d. a year, who immediately pulled down the church, and leaſed the church-yard for 6s. 8d. a year, as part of the hoſpital revenues: the pariſh was united to St. Paul's.

St. Margaret at Fybridge gate,

Is now united to All Saints, and with that became a part of the pariſh of St. Paul; this church ſtood on the

the weſt ſide of Magdalen ſtreet, and was given to the prior and convent. It was anciently called St. Margaret's in combuſto, from its ſituation in that part of the city burnt down in the conqueror's time; and ſometimes St. Margaret's by the gates: it was valued as a rectory at thirteen ſhillings and four pence, paid three-pence ſynodals, but not taxed: every perſon executed on the gallows without Magdalen gate, had a right of burial in this church yard; which proves that all the land on the weſt ſide of the road now part of the pariſh of St. Paul, and the triangular hill where the gallows ſtood, were originally in this pariſh. The church was ſerved by a ſtipendiary prieſt 'till its diſſolution.

Magdalen hoſpital.

Stood about half a mile, to the north eaſt, without the gate, from thence called Magdalen gate; the old names of Fybridge and the Leper's gate being diſuſed. This hoſpital ſtood in a bottom, juſt within the bounds of the neighbouring village of Sprowſton, and joined to the ſouth ſide of its chapel, now uſed as a barn: biſhop Herbert, its founder, built it on the ground belonging to his church, for the reception of lepers, and ſettled a handſome endowment upon it: it was valued at ten pounds, and the biſhop always collated the maſter or guardian. In 1547, king Edward the ſixth for the ſum of 276l. granted to Sir Robert Southwell, knt. maſter of the rolls, and John Corbet, eſq; the

the diſſolved chapel of St. Mary Magdalen in Sprowſton, and all its lands in the adjoining fields, and all the revenues in Sprowſton and Thorpe, thereto belonging; and all the fair called Mary Magdalen fair, held yearly, and late belonging to the chapel; and all the cuſtoms, together with the pie-powder court, held in the ſaid fair; which fair continued for three days; viz. the vigil, day, and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen. In 1549, William biſhop of Norwich, and John Sampſon maſter, releaſed and quit-claimed to John Corbet, ſen. and his heirs, all their right, title, and intereſt in this free chapel and hoſpital, and its revenues; from which time it hath paſſed, and ſtill continues with the manor of Sprowſton. Formerly the mayor, ſheriffs, aldermen, &c. rode to this chapel on St. Mary Magdalen's day, preceded by the city watch in their watching harneſs, which was always new ſcoured againſt the proceſſion: every conſtable and his watch were obliged to attend in their armour; and the court after offering at St. Mary's chapel, uſed to go to the common wreſtling place and ſee the exerciſes there, according to ancient cuſtom. This ceremony has been diſcontinued ever ſince the time of James the firſt.

The church of St. Buttolph the abbot in Fybridge-gate,

Stood in Magdalen-ſtreet a little to the north of Stump-croſs; its church-yard abutted eaſt on the ſaid

ſtreet, and weſt on St. Buttolph's commonly called Buttle-ſtreet, and is now the White-horſe yard. The advowſon was either given or ſold, about the year 1446, by Sir Thomas Kerdeſton to the prior and convent of St. Faith at Horſham, and they preſented till the diſſolution, when Henry VIII. granted it to William Godwin; and in 1548, the church being entirely demoliſhed, the pariſh was united to St. Saviour's. On the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet more ſouth ſtands

The church of St. Saviour,

Or the church of the transfiguration of Chriſt, a rectory given in the time of John de Oxford biſhop of Norwich, by William Bardolf, Ralf Buſing, and Robert ſon of Ulfketel Buſing, to the almoner of the convent, to whoſe uſe it was appropriated by the biſhop: it was valued at 12s. and paid 3d. ſynodals, but not taxed: the convent repaired the chancel and ſerved the cure by a ſtipendiary chaplain: and after the diſſolution the dean and chapter paid the curate an annual ſtipend of 10l.

In this church was formerly a chapel and altar dedicated to St. Nicholas; and near it an anchorage. The ſouth porch and nave are leaded; and the chancel is tiled; in the tower, which is ſquare, hangs a clock and one bell.

The Rev. Mr. Richard Tapps is the preſent miniſter.

Doughty's

Doughty's hoſpital,

In this pariſh was founded by William Doughty, Gent. as appears from the following inſcriptions on two tables of ſtone fixed at the entrance.

" William Doughty, Gent. who ſpent the latter part of his days in this city, did by his laſt will dated April 25, 1687, appoint ſeveral truſtees to diſpoſe and lay out 6000l. for erecting and endowing this hoſpital, and did therein appoint (after a certain time) the court of this city to fill up and continue twenty-four poor men, and eight poor women, in this place, to the end of the world, each being aged above ſixty years, and to receive the profits of the ſaid endowments, &c. and to pay weekly to the maſter hereof, who is to be a ſingle man, and by them ſucceſſively choſen 3l. 8s. and lay into the cellars yearly thirty-two chalder of coals, and to clad the men with coats, and the women with gowns, of purple cloth at their entrance, and every two years after; and to turn out either maſter or poor if they obſerve not the orders of this place, as briefly mentioned in the other table, *viz.*

The maſter of this place, is every Saturday morning, to pay to each poor perſon two ſhillings, and daily and equally to deliver the coals to them, and to ſee good orders kept, and when any dye, to acquaint the court therewith immediately, and to do the ſame if any be diſorderly; for the due performance whereof the ſaid maſter ſhall retain weekly for his pains 4s. beſides his dwelling (in which he muſt conſtantly in-

habit) and the ſaid poor people muſt conſtantly dwell in this place, and ſo wear their coats or gowns, and live peaceably with the maſter, and with one another as becomes chriſtians, neither curſing, ſwearing, keeping bad hours, nor being drunk."* More ſouth, on the weſt ſide of Magdalen ſtreet, ſtood

The church of St. Mary Unbrent,

Valued in the king's books at 3l. 5s. 5d. and called St. Mary in combuſto, in the patronage of the college of St. Mary in the fields: at the diſſolution the whole of its revenues were granted to the dean and chapter, who having got it conſolidated to the pariſh of St. Saviour, granted the church, churchyard, lead, two little bells, and all the materials to Nicholas Sotherton, the then patron, and his heirs; in conſequence whereof it was totally demoliſhed, and in 1558, the ſaid Nicholas conveyed to the city a foot path or paſſage thro' the north ſide of this church yard, ſince called the golden dog lane, from a noted tavern oppoſite to the north end of it, known by that name. To the weſt ſide of the church yard joins

The Girl's hoſpital,

Which has the following inſcription over the entrance. "Robert Baron, eſq; mayor of this city, an. domi. 1649, was the firſt benefactor towards the erecting this hoſpital, and endowing the ſame for the education

* By means of ſome late benefactions, the truſtees are enabled to allow every poor man and woman 2s. 6d. a week.

education of young girls; in which year he alſo died." The following is an extract from his will.

'I give unto the city of Norwich, the ſum of '250 l. to be employed for the training up of women 'children, from the age of ſeven untill the age of fif-'teen, in ſpinning, knitting, and dreſſing of wool, 'under the tuition of an aged, diſcreet, religious wo-'man thereto appointed, at ſome publick place by 'the magiſtrates appointment; hoping ſome other 'well affected, will ſo add to the ſame, that it may 'become a means of great benefit to the city, and 'comfort to the poor; the ſame I will to be paid 'within one year after my deceaſe, in caſe ſome 'place be appointed thereto, and an overſeer thereof 'by the city aforeſaid.' In 1652, the court appointed a dame of the children, to be kept in the new erected hoſpital called the girl's hoſpital, and aſſigned her a houſe at the new hall, with bedding, apparel and linnen for the children, and 5 l. a year for every one of them, and their work; for which, and a chalder of coals yearly, ſhe was to maintain them in meat, drink, and waſhing, and to learn them to knit, ſpin, ſew, and read: In 1664, the houſe in the golden dog lane was repaired, and the poor girls removed thither, on michaelmas day; and in 1670, the houſe was rebuilt and made a convenient, ſtrong, brick building. The revenues of this hoſpital have been ſo prudently managed, that from two only, it now contains 24 poor girls, who are decently clothed in blue gowns, and maintained with good and ſufficient meat, drink, waſhing, and lodging during their

ſtay

ſtay there; and taught every thing neceſſary to fit them for ſervants or apprentices. The preſent treaſurer is alderman Jer. Ives, and the governeſs or matron Mrs. Morris.

The church of St. Clement the martyr, at Fybridge by Colegate,

Is one of the moſt ancient in the city, and originally belonged to the manor of Tokethorp, or Tolthorp cum Felthorp; the firſt part of which took its name from Toke its owner, in the time of Edward the confeſſor, who held it of biſhop Stigand. The other, which was part of Felthorp, was held of Allan earl of Richmond, as of his manor of Coſſeye, and belonged to the lords of Taverham, in the conqueror's time: they were both joined in the Giſney family, by whom they were held of the earls of Clare, who held them of the biſhop. The church hath a nave, chancel and north veſtry, all leaded, a ſquare tower, a clock and three bells: the ſouth porch is tiled. The patronage of the rectory was in the priors of Mendham in Suffolk 'till the diſſolution, from that time till the beginning of the preſent century in the family of the Woods of Braken, and now in the maſters, fellows, &c. of Gonvile and Caius college in Cambridge, who firſt preſented to it in 1719. The reverend Mr. Cha. Carver is the preſent rector.

In the church yard directly oppoſite to the ſouth porch ſtands an altar tomb erected to the memory of archbiſhop Parker's father and mother.

This rectory was valued at ſeven marks, taxed at 40s. paid 6d. ſynodals, and is now rated in the king's books at 7l. 9s. 2d. but being ſworn of the clear yearly value of 23l. 3s. 11d. is diſcharged of firſt-fruits and tenths. Dr. Prideaux reckoned the certain endowments to be worth 28l. a year, and the contributions 14l. but ſince his time the living has been augmented with an eſtate of about 21l. a year, the donation of Mr. Brook; and the voluntary contributions are conſiderably encreaſed. There were formerly in this church the images of St. Clement, our Lady, St. Catharine, St. Agnes, St. James, St. Andrew, and St. Michael, with lights before them.

The Infirmary,

As it is now called, from its being occupied by ancient poor people who are infirm and paſt their labour, and not fit to be put into common work-houſes, was formerly a houſe of lepers, dedicated to our bleſſed Lady and St. Clement, ſituated without St. Auguſtine's gate and belongs to this pariſh; on which account the lepers who died there (as they had no burying-place of their own) had a right of burial here. It is probable that this houſe was founded by a biſhop of Norwich, as it belonged to the ſee, and at the diſſolution became an hoſpital for ſuch poor as the biſhops thought fit to place there, and is now held by leaſe from the biſhop.

Fybridge, or Fivebridge,

As anciently called, was a timber bridge till the time of Henry IV. when it was rebuilt with ſtone, it conſiſts of two arches, the largeſt twenty-ſix feet wide, and was the firſt ſtone bridge in the city: being fallen into decay, it was carried away by a violent flood in 1570, and rebuilt in 1573: the cuſtoms at this bridge, together with the profits of the ſhops and ſtalls on the quay on the ſouth ſide of the river, were ſet apart for its repair.

The Independents meeting-houſe,

Stands in this pariſh, on part of the ſite of the friars great garden, the whole of which belongs to the girls hoſpital: it was finiſhed about 1693, is a large handſome ſquare building, and has a burial place on the north ſide.

The ſmall ward of Colegate,

Joins to Fybridge ward, and contains the pariſhes of St. George in Colegate, and St. Auguſtine.

St. George's in Colegate,

So called from its ſituation near the water-gate or ſtathe uſed for landing of coals: it was heretofore known by the names of St. George in Coſlany beyond

yond the bridge, and of Mus-pool or Much-pool, from a large pond or pool of water formerly near it: it was valued at 13 s. 4 d. and paid 3 d. ſynodals; taxed at half a mark, appropriated to the prior and convent of Norwich and by them ſettled on their infirmary. Originally it was a vicarage, but never endowed; on its appropriation it became a donative, and continues ſo in the nomination of the dean and chapter of Norwich. The preſent building is neat and uniform, having a ſquare tower built about 1459, containing a clock and three bells; the nave was rebuilt at the ſame time, and the chancel finiſhed about 1498; the north aile and the chapel of St. Mary at the eaſt end were built in 1504, then called the new aile: the ſouth aile was nearly finiſhed in 1513, with the chapel of St. Peter or Waryn's chapel at the eaſt end: and to complete the church-yard, a piece of common ground was added to it 21 Henry VII. The whole building with the ſouth porch is leaded, and the ſouth veſtry tiled. The church has lately been very handſomely pewed and decorated.

The religious concerned here were the priors of Norwich, Horſham, and Walſingham, the prioreſs of Carrowe, and the maſter of St. Mary Magdalen's hoſpital: Lights were anciently kept in the church before the images of St. George, the Holy Sepulchre, St. Mary and St. Peter. The preſent curate is the Rev. Mr. Richard Tapps.

The ancient ſtone houſe in which Alderman

Wigget lately dwelt, was built by Henry Bacon, who kept his mayoralty there in 1566.

On the old ſite of the friars preachers, and on the north part of the ancient church-yard of St. John the Baptiſt, ſtands

The Preſbyterian meeting-houſe,

An elegant octangular building erected about the year 1756; but has no burial-place. On the weſt ſide of the ſtreet, not far from Black-friars bridge, formerly called New-bridge, ſtood

The church of St. Margaret at New-bridge,

Anciently St. Margaret's at Colegate, a rectory valued at 13s. 4d. and paid 3d. ſynodals, but the inhabitants being almoſt entirely ſwept off by the great peſtilence in 1349, the ſervice of the church ceaſed, and the pariſh was annexed to St. George of Colegate. The prior and convent converted the church-yard into a garden, and the church itſelf into an hermitage. The church-yard is now held by leaſe of the dean and chapter.

The church of St. Olave the king and martyr,

Commonly called St. Tooley's, was appropriated to the priory of Norwich, ſettled on the infirmary there,

there, and ſerved by a parochial chaplain; in 1289 we find, that there ſtood an anchorage in the church-yard, inhabited by two anchoreſſes: in 1504, the church and chancel were repaired, and in 1534, the name of church was ſunk into that of chapel.

In 1546, the pariſh was conſolidated with St. George in Colegate, the church demoliſhed, and the church-yard which abuts ſouth on St. Tooley's, now Cherry-lane, at its weſtern end, ſoon after leaſed out by the dean and chapter, as it now is.

The religious concerned here were the priors of Cokesford, St. Faith's, and Norwich; the prioreſs of Carrowe; and the dean of the chapel in the fields.

The church of St. Auguſtine,

Stands on the eaſt ſide of Gilden-croft, and hath a large church-yard, and ſquare ſteeple, rebuilt with bricks, in 1687, containing three bells: the nave, north and ſouth ailes, and ſouth porch are leaded; and the chancel tiled. This church was anciently in the patronage of Lenton priory, near the city of Glouceſter, and in 35 Henry III. John, prior of Lenton was rector, and had divers rents and ſervices in the pariſh, belonging to his houſe: all which with the advowſon were ſettled after 43 Henry VIII. on Norwich priory, by Bartholomew, prior of Lenton: at the time of writing Norwich Domeſday, it was taxed at half a mark, valued at 13s. 4d. paid 6d. ſynodals, and in the return is ſaid to have been ap-

propriated to Lenton, and afterward to Norwich priory; but ſome illegality appearing in the proceedings, it again became a rectory, and remains ſo, in the patronage of the dean and chapter.

The Rev. Mr. Rich. Brooks is the preſent rector.

The religious who had revenues here, were the priors of Norwich and St. Faith, and the prioreſs of Carrowe. This rectory is valued at 6l. 17s. 8d. halfpenny in the king's books, and being ſworn of the clear yearly value of 171. 5s. and three farthings, diſcharged of firſt fruits and tenths.

In 1632, a pump was ſet over the well in St. Auguſtine's, by order of the court. In this pariſh ſtand the city gate from thence called St. Auguſtine's or St. Auſtin's gate.

Gilden Croft,

As it is ſtill called, belongs to the city, and abuts upon the weſt ſide of St. Auguſtine's church-yard; its original extent was very large, but by length of time, that part, included within the walls, has been much reduced, being parcelled out to ſeveral private owners: it was the ancient demeſne land of Tolthorp manor, the court for which was formerly held here; and hence it probably took its name, as being the place where the tenants met to pay their geld * or rents due to the manor.

The

* This was the only manor, at that time, in the city: the pinfold or pound, belonging to it, and all its liberties, are frequently mentioned in old ſurveys. GILDA or GELD, from the Saxon word *Gildan*, ſignifieth a tribute, and ſometimes an amerciament.

The public exerciſes of the city were uſually held here, for tilting, juſting, &c. and afterwards buts were ſet up for ſhooting with the croſs-bow, &c. †

On the ſouth ſide of the Gilden-croft ſtands

The Quakers meeting-houſe,

A ſtrong brick building, with a large burial-ground on its eaſt, formerly part of the croft.

Coſlany ward,

Contains the pariſhes of St. Martin, St. Mary, and St. Michael.

St. Martin in Coſlany,

Commonly called St. Martin at the Oak, from a large oak which ſtood in the church-yard, and in which was placed the image of our Lady, is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Coſlany-ſtreet leading to St. Martin's gate: the ſteeple is ſquare and hath three bells; the nave, chancel, ſouth porch, and ſouth iſle are leaded.

The rectory was appropriated to the infirmary of Norwich priory, exempted from the juriſdiction of the archdeacon of Norwich, valued at 12 s. and taxed at half a mark. The tithes of Baſſet's cloſe, and a third part of the tithes of ſo much of the Gilden-croft

† The north part of Gilden-croft, next the walls is called the *Juſting-acre*.

croft as laid within this pariſh, were paid to the rector, who claimed alſo the beſt beaſt as a mortuary: it moſt probably was appropriated by biſhop Blundeville, from which time it hath continued a perpetual curacy, or donative, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Norwich.

The Rev. Mr. Ephraim Megoe is the preſent curate.

Here were images, with lights burning before them, of St. Martin, St. Thomas, our Lady of pity, St. John Baptiſt, St. Chriſtopher and St. Anthony: and a chapel, altar and image (with a light) of St. Mary at the eaſt end of the ſouth aile.

The religious concerned here were the priors of Norwich and Walſingham; the prioreſſes of Carrowe and Semplyngham, and the maſter of St. Giles's hoſpital.

Directly oppoſite to the lane on the north ſide of St. Martin's church-yard, called anciently Whore's-lane, laid the Mill-lane which led directly to *Calk-mill*; which, with the fiſhery thereto belonging, were from the time of the conqueror a part of the manor of Horſeford. In 1637, the jury for that manor returned "that they had credibly heard "Calk-mill to be ſeated at, or next the houſe call-"ed the Crown in St. Martin in Coſlany."

St. Mary in Coſlany.

Was formerly a rectory, appropriated to the prior and convent of Cokesford in Norfolk, who received all

all the profits and found a ſecular canon, belonging to their houſe, to ſerve the cure: the parſonage ſtood againſt the north eaſt part of the church yard, and after the appropriation, became the city houſe of the prior and canons of that monaſtery; the garden belonging to it was very extenſive, and abutted on Whore's lane north; it was valued at five marks and a half, taxed at 20s. originally paid 3d. and afterward ſix pence ſynodals. At the diſſolution the advowſon of the rectory, together with the large garden and parſonage, were granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk, and his heirs, and ever ſince the cure has been eſteemed a donative, as it now continues, in the gift of the Right Hon. Lord Townſhend. The Rev. Mr. Stephen Buckle is the preſent curate.

The church, which ſtands in a very large churchyard, hath a round ſteeple, with ſix bells: the nave was rebuilt in 1477, and the two tranſept chapels or ailes, with the north veſtry and chancel, which are all leaded, about the ſame time.

In the uſual place, on the north ſide of the altar, ſtood the image of the virgin Mary: and in the north wall, the ſepulchre of our Lord, as was cuſtomary in moſt churches. The image of St. Thomas, the ſecond patron of the church, ſtood in his chapel, with the image of St. John Baptiſt. In our Lady's chapel, on the ſouth ſide, ſtood the image and altar of St. Mary, with the images of Mary Magdalen, St. Anne, and the virgin of Pity: all theſe had lights before them, as had alſo the repreſentation and altar

of

of the Holy Trinity, at the weſt end of the nave, on its north ſide. Part of the new mills, heretofore called Gregory's mills, are in this pariſh.

The church of St. Michael in Coſlany,

Commonly called St. Miles in Coſlany, ſtands more ſoutherly in the ſame ſtreet, and is a rectory valued at 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. in the king's books, and being ſworn of the clear yearly value of 11 l. 12 s. 2 d. was diſcharged of firſt fruits and tenths: the parſonage and garden are north of the church yard, and not far diſtant from it, and the houſes which ſtand between them belong to Caius College: it is augmented by the donation of Mr. Brooke, with which an eſtate of 21 l. a year, lying in Wymondham, was purchaſed. It is in the patronage of the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars of Caius college in Cambridge, and has been ſo ever ſince the beginning of the 16th century. The reverend Mr. Charles Tucke is the preſent rector. The tower is lofty and ſquare, hath a clock, chimes, and eight muſical bells; the ailes and nave are leaded: the eaſt end of the ſouth aile, formerly a chapel, is a very beautiful piece of workmanſhip, compoſed of free ſtone and black flints: it was the chantry chapel of the virgin Mary, built by Robert Thorpe in the reign of Henry the ſeventh, and endowed with lands and houſes in Norwich, Barnham Broome, Honningham, Sprowſton, Heigham, and Wood Dalling. The north aile and chantry chapel of St. John Baptiſt,

Baptiſt, were built by William Ramſey, and finiſh-in 1508. Before the diſſolution here were an altar and image dedicated to St. William of Norwich, with a light before it: there ſtood alſo lights before the images or repreſentations of St. Catharine, St. Margaret, St. Michael, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Anne, St. Chriſtopher, St. John, St. Thomas, the Holy Sacrament; the Rood or Perke, the Sepulchre, the Virgin Mary in Thorp's, and St. John the Baptiſt's in Ramſey's chantry. The religious concerned here were the priors of Mendham, Binham, Munge, Mountjoy or Haverlond, Ixworth, Hickling, Weſtacre, and Norwich; the abbots of Holme and Savenye, and the prioreſs of Carrowe.

Heigham Gate,

Formerly only a poſtern, which, from its low ſituation, and the odd appearance of the ſtreet leading from Charyng-croſs thereto, it being a ſtrait and gloomy declivity, was called hell gate: the gate is now taken down and a paſſage opened for carriages.

As ſoon as you paſs this gate, you enter the pariſh of

Heham, EEham, or, as it is now called, Hegham or Heigham,

Anciently part of the hundred of Humbleyard in Norfolk, but now included in the county of the city of Norwich, and in the ward of Weſt Wimer. It

took its name from its ſituation on the bank of the river, Ea-ham or He-ham, ſignifying the village at the water. The town was given by Wulfricus, a Saxon, to the abbey of Holme in Norfolk, at its foundation, and was eſtimated at three carucates, two of which conſtituted the demeſnes, and the other was in the hands of the tenants: the whole in the confeſſor's time was valued at 4 l. and in the conqueror's 5 l. a year. Abbot William, the firſt of that name, granted to Robert, ſon of Thurlburn the prieſt, the town of Heham in fee-farm for life, and William, the ſecond abbot of that name, granted it to Richard Baſſet on the ſame tenure, at 10 l. a year, and agreed likewiſe to receive him into the fraternity of their convent, and annually to keep his obit. In the time of Henry the ſecond a fine was levied of this manor, when it was confirmed to the abbot by William de Neovilla or Neville, and Henry his brother; this grant included all lower or nether Heham, which was always ſuppoſed to be part of the ſuburbs of the city, and reckoned as the boundary of its liberties: in the reign of Henry the third, the abbot had confirmed to him view of frank pledge, aſſiſe of bread and ale, common gallows, and other liberties, provided that the king's bailiff of Humbleyard be permitted to be preſent in court, and that they paid him a yearly ſtipend of two ſhillings. The manor was then held as part of the abbot's barony of Tunſtead. In 1227, the abbot granted to Peter and Nicholas Cheſe, twenty four acres of land, and half a water mill

mill in Heham, with common of paſture for 200 ſheep; and in 1242, the abbot conveyed to Robert Hauteyn common of fiſhery in the waters and rivers of Heham and Heyleſdon, from the head of the mill dam in Heham on both ſides the river to Kelbe's acre; and William le Boteler releaſed to abbot Nicholas, all his right of common in King's-holme and Unkelbeve meadow, and elſewhere in this town. Theſe mills were called

Cheſe's, Bumpſtede's, Appleyerd's, or Weſtwic mills,

And ſtood near Heigham gate in Heigham. There were two mills under one roof; one held of the abbot, and the other of the prior.

In 1536, the biſhop of Norwich, as abbot of St. Benedict, leaſed out all his water-mills in Heigham, and all the houſes belonging thereto, and a meadow between the mill-dam and the water deſcending from Scalby, and the great meadow, and the meadow ſurrounded with water coming from the ſaid mills, lying on the eaſt part thereof, and all the right of fiſhing from and againſt St. Laurence's acre on the weſt part of the mill, unto and againſt the creek of water between Heigham common and the great meadow on the eaſt part of the ſame.

In 1393, it was agreed and acknowledged by the city, that the abbot's tenants, and the pariſhioners of Heigham, were not to be ſummoned or diſtrained by the bailiffs of Norwich in any caſe.

This manor is now held by leaſe of the biſhop, and the advowſon of the rectory is ſtill appendant to it. The Rev. Mr. Anth. Aufrere is the preſent rector. It is valued in the king's books (by the name of Heigham near Norwich) at 6l. 13s. 4d. but, not being diſcharged, is incapable of augmentation: pays no ſynodals, as being in the biſhop's patronage, but 6s. 8d. procurations. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and had a guild kept in it, in honour of that ſaint and of the bleſſed virgin. It is called in many wills 'Staunford St. Bar-'tilmew next Norwich,' and the town ſometimes Heham or Staunford. The tower is ſquare, and has three bells; the church thatched, but the aile and chancel are leaded.

Earlham, or Jerlham,

Commonly called Arlham, was formerly part of the hundred of Humbleyard, but now of the county of the city of Norwich; part of the town being in Weſt Wymer ward, and part in that of St. Peter of Mancroft.

At the Conqueſt, and many ages after, there were two manors here; one held by Uluiet of the king, and the other of Alan earl of Richmond, as of his manor of Hetherſet; beſides three freemen, who held forty-three acres appendant to the manor of Bowthorpe. The capital manor, which at that time belonged to Uluiet, was, with the king's manor of

Eaton,

Eaton, in the cuſtody of Godric, and had been, together with the manor of Eaton, the eſtate of Edric of Laxfield, in the time of the Confeſſor. Its demeſne conſiſted of a carucate of land, and ſixteen acres of meadow, and there were 10 freemen that held 80 acres; it was a mile and one furlong long, and a mile broad, and paid 8d. to the geld. There was alſo a church, which had fifteen acres and a half of glebe, then worth 15d. per ann. Olf, the thane, held the other manor, as part of Hetherſet, in the Confeſſor's days; and a freeman held it afterward of Edric de Laxfield, anceſtor of Robert Malet: and Ribald held it of Alan earl of Richmond, as of his manor of Hetherſet, in the reign of the Conqueror, when it was worth 12s. afterward it was held by the Bygods. In 1370, William Wyſet, and other truſtees, ſettled it on Catherine, widow of Sir Wm. de la Pole, ſen. Knt. and Edmund her ſon: after which it was divided into ſeveral parcels, but is now united to the capital manor, which belonged very early to the family De Alta Villa, Hautville or Hauville, for in 1196 Ralph de Hauville came and ſettled here, and took the ſirname of De Erlham, and thus became the founder of that family, which continued lords and patrons for many ages.

In 1235, John, ſon of Ralf de Erlham, held this town by petit ſergeanty, by the ſervice of the croſs bow, for the defence of Norwich caſtle. In 1256 Hugh de Erlham held it by the tenure of finding an archer with a croſs bow in time of war, to guard Norwich

Norwich caſtle for thirty days, at his own coſt. Since which time it has been in the poſſeſſion of the Aleyn's, Cornwallis's, Hobarts, &c. and is now the eſtate of Edward Bacon, Eſq; member in parliament for the city of Norwich.

Earlham bridge was built of ſtone in 1502; rebuilt in 1579, and again in 1744.

The manor hath the right of free-fiſhery in the common river, from St. Laurence's acre to Helleſden mills. The religious who had revenues here, were the prior of Norwich, the maſter of St. Giles's hoſpital, the abbots of Hickling, St. Bene't at Holm, and Langley.

The church was formerly a rectory appendant to the manor, and given by Ralf de Erlham to the Nuns of Carrowe, who appropriated it in 1226; it was valued at eight marks but not taxed, paid 6s. 8d. procurations to the archdeacon of Norfolk, in whoſe juriſdiction it is, 20d. ſynodals, 10d. peterpence, and 3d. carvage: the advowſon of the vicarage always attended the appropriation; it ſtands in the king's books at 5l. 7s. 7d. farthing, and being ſworn of the clear yearly value of 22l. 14s. 8d. is diſcharged of firſt-fruits and tenths, and capable of augmentation. In the thirtieth year of Henry VIII. the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage were granted, with the diſſolved houſe at Carrowe, to John Shelton; and ſoon after, the vicar with the conſent of the biſhop, dean and chapter, and the ſaid John Shelton patron of the vicarage, did leaſe

out

out to John Corbet, Eſq; one tenement, and fifty-three acres of land, meadow and paſture, lying in divers pieces, as well within the fold courſe of John Alleyn, Gent. then in the occupation of John Corbet, as in divers other places in Erlham, the whole being parcel of the vicarage; which leaſe is dated 11 Apr. 36 Henry VIII. to commence from Mich. 1544, and to continue from that time for 200 years.

The patronage is now in Edward Bacon, Eſq; and the preſent vicar is the Rev. Mr. John Offley. The ſteeple is low and ſquare and contains two bells: the nave is leaded and the chancel tiled.

Aietune, Ettune, Eaton or Etun,

Signifying the town at the water, it ſtanding cloſe by the river ſide, was formerly in the hundred of Humbleyard but now in the county of the city of Norwich, and in the ward of St. Stephen. In the time of the confeſſor Edric de Laxfield, the anceſtor of Robert Malet, owned the chief part of this village, and the ſaid Robert after him, at which time the church had fourteen acres of glebe valued at 14d. a year: it belonged to Robert Blund, in the conqueror's time, who ſeized it and committed it to the cuſtody of Godric.

Eaton was then a mile long, and as much broad, and paid 7d. to the geld or tax: the manor extended into Kirby-bedon, Witlingham, and Plumſtede; Witlingham was a Berewic belonging to it, conſiſting

ing of eighty acres of land, &c. and Plumſtede another, of half a carucate, and in Woodton two freemen held of it twelve acres. The conqueror gave the manor to Flahald, who left it to his ſon Alan, from whom deſcended the family of the Fitz-Alans, afterward earls of Arundel: this Alan gave it in the reign of Henry I. to the church of Norwich, and his ſon William Fitz-Alan confirmed the gift. At the diſſolution it belonged to the prior and convent, and now to the dean and chapter.

King Henry VIII. granted liberty of free warren to the manors of Thorpe and Eaton. In 1204, a diſpute ariſing between the prior and citizens concerning the right of common on the lands between Hereforth bridge, Lakenham and Eaton, a fine was levied, and it was agreed that the citizens ſhould inter-common with them paying one penny a year for each ox or cow, and the like ſum for every five ſheep. In lieu of the ſaid right of common, the city had all that parcel of land called the town cloſe allotted them, now converted into a farm and lett at 70l. a year, the rent of which is annually diſtributed amongſt the poor freemen. King John granted to the prior and convent in all their manors and lands, ſac, ſoc, tol, and theam, infangenthefe and outfangenthefe, with the ordeals, or judgment by fire, water, and iron, and common gallows, together with view of frank-pledge and aſſize of bread and ale: in 1286, Lakenham and Eaton were found to be ancient demeſnes of the crown

crown, and as ſuch entituled to all the privileges of ſuch demeſne. On a ſurvey taken in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. the jurors valued each acre of land at 15 d. and the tenants of the manor paid boſcage as well as the citizens. In 1379, their water-mill was rebuilt. In 1519, the cellerer did not account for the ſite of the manor, it being at that time appropriated for the reception of the prior; the quit rents were then 10l. 14s. 5d. and the walk carried 1200 ſheep. The wood-reve's fee was 26s. 8d. and the Netherd's 53s. 4d. The village was valued to the ancient taſke or tax with Newton-Flotman and Kingeſham or Kinningham; to which Eaton was laid 1l. 5s. but had 12s. deducted on account of the revenues of the religious here. The manor of Coſſeye, and that of the abbot of St. Bene't in Heigham extended hither in the time of Edward II. when the abbot was reckoned as one of the lords of Eaton; his tenants intercommoning with oxen, cows and ſheep with the prior's tenants as far as Lugardiſty, and up to the way leading from St. Stephen's gate to Hertford bridges. The tenants of the prioreſs of Carrowe commoned alſo with the citizens, paying as they did.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew the apoſtle; and had a guild kept in it to his honour: it was a rectory till 1204, when John de Grey, biſhop of Norwich, appropriated it to the office of ſacriſt of the cathedral, reſerving the patronage of the vicarage to the prior and convent, and all epiſ-

copal and parochial juriſdiction to himſelf and ſucceſſors; ſo that it became exempt from all archdiaconal juriſdiction, and paid neither ſynodals, procurations, nor peter-pence, but only 3d. carvage. The vicar has all the ſmall tithes, and as the vicarage is not valued in the king's books, pays neither firſt fruits nor tenths. The ſteeple is ſquare and hath three bells: the north porch, nave, and chancel are thatched. The preſent vicar is the Rev. Mr. Thomas Beckwith.

This village is divided from

Lakenham,

By the king's highway, leading from St. Stephen's, or Nedham gate, to Hertford bridges, where the river divides the counties of Norwich and Norfolk.

Lakenham takes its name from its ſituation by the broad water or lake. It belonged to Stigand in the Confeſſor's time, who held it as a berewic or hamlet, belonging to the manor of Thorp; being then two miles long and ſeven furlongs broad. It had a church, and thirteen acres of glebe, held in franc almoign, but at the general ſurvey belonged to the Conqueror, and continued in the crown till Henry I. gave the manor and advowſon to biſhop Herbert, and they together ſettled them on the prior and convent; the manor continuing in the church till the diſſolution. It had common gallows,

lows, a cucking-ſtool, free warren, &c. and, with the manor of Ameringhall, paid a rent of a bridle and a pair of ſpurs, or 3s. 4d. in lieu thereof, to the earl of Arundel.

In Richard the ſecond's time, Robert Thurgarton, and others, ſettled on the prior and convent one hundred and twenty acres of land, and one acre of meadow, and 2s. 2d. yearly rents, formerly of John Fitz Gilbert, who always claimed view of franc pledge, and aſſize of bread and ale, of all his tenants in Lakenham.

The rectory continued appendant to the manor till about 1205, when John de Grey, biſhop of Norwich, appropriated it to the chamberlainſhip of the monaſtery. A vicarage was hereupon endowed, rated as to the firſt fruits in Norwich Domeſday at 40s. but not taxed, i. e. was not liable to pay tenths, fifteenths, &c. as the rectory was, which was eſtimated at ſix marks, and paid 8s. every whole tax. This vicarage was afterward endowed upon the ſtatute, and the vicar is entitled to all tithes in the pariſh, except thoſe of corn or grain, which belong to the impropriator, the late vicar having recovered all the ſmall tithes of the demeſnes and hall farm by a decree of the court of exchequer, confirmed by the houſe of lords March 17, 1735. The preſent vicar is the Rev. Mr. John Francis.

Henry VIII. in the 30th year of his reign, confirmed to the dean and chapter, all the poſſeſſions of the late diſſolved priory, which continued in

their hands till the 3d of June, 1 Edward VI. when they ſurrendered them to the king; who on the 9th of November, in the ſame year, regranted a great part, and, among other things, this impropriate rectory and church, with the advowſon of the vicarage, to the ſaid dean and chapter; but he excepted the manors, rectories, and advowſons of the vicarages of Hemeſby and Wicklewood, and the manors of Martham, Lakenham, &c.

The manor is now in the poſſeſſion of William Crowe, Eſq; alderman of this city.

To this village belongs the hamlet of

Brakendon, or Brakendale,

The brakey down or hills; ſo called from the brakes formerly growing there. It lies between Lakenham and the city walls, and had a chapel on the ſummit of the hill, much frequented by fiſhermen and watermen, who uſed to offer here to St. Nicholas, their patron, to whoſe honour the chapel was dedicated. It was founded by Coleburne the prieſt, in the Conqueror's time, who gave twenty acres of land lying round it, valued at 2s. to find a prieſt to ſay maſs, and chant the pſalter, every week in the chapel, for the king's welfare. The advowſon belonged to the crown, and was purchaſed by biſhop Eborard of king Stephen, and by him ſettled on the convent. In Edward the ſecond's time, it was returned as a hamlet belonging to Lakenham;

kenham; and that the prioreſs of Carrowe's manor included one part of it, which always attended that houſe, and ſtill belongs to it, and the lordſhip of Lakenham the other, with which manor it ſtill remains.

This hamlet, with part of Lakenham, and that part of Trowſe, lying on the weſt ſide of the river, called

Trowſe Millgate,

From the water mill there, belong to the county of the city of Norwich, (though formerly a part of Humbleyard hundred) and are in the wards of South Conisford and Berſtreet.

Carhoe, or Carrow,

Or the hill by the carr's ſide, about a furlong from Conisford or Southgate, was always reckoned to be in the liberty of the city. It was anciently a diſtinct pariſh, and had a parochial church, dedicated to St. James the apoſtle, before whoſe image there was a light burning during divine ſervice; and at the proceſſion (or weſt) door of the church ſtood an image of St. Chriſtopher. It was in uſe in 1520, and ſerved by parochial chaplains appointed by the prioreſs, who received the profits, and paid them for their ſervice.

The ancient hoſpital, or nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, to which king Stephen had given

given all the uncultivated land in Norwich fields, and all the meadows belonging to his demeſnes, extending from Berſtreet gate to Trowſe bridge*, was, in the year 1146, refounded by Seyna and Leftelina, two of the ſiſters, and called

Kairo, Carrow, Car-hou, or Car-Dieu.

It conſiſted of a prioreſs and nine benedictine black nuns, afterwards increaſed to twelve: Dugdale ſays that its revenues amounted to 64l. 16s. 6d. a year, and Speed 84l. 12s. one penny three farthings; but both theſe ſums do not come up to a third part of their real income: the church was founded by king Stephen. The monaſtery and pariſh, with the portions of Trowſe Millgate and Bracondale, belonging to it, conſtituted an exempt juriſdiction belonging to the prioreſs. In 1327 Nicholas de Knapton, chaplain of the nuns church, and official of their juriſdiction, proved wills and exerciſed all ſpiritual authority whatever. About the year 1450, the croſs placed between Carhoe, Lakenham, &c. was rebuilt; the foundation of which may be ſtill ſeen at the croſs ways between Norwich and Trowſe Millgate.

This houſe enjoyed all the liberties belonging to their lands when in the poſſeſſion of king Stephen, as ſac and ſoc, toll and theam, and infangtheof: and had common gallows near the wind mill, on the

* By reaſon of this donation, the city was allow'd to diſcount 25s. yearly out of the fee-farm, that being the value of the lands at that time,

the hill by Berſtreet gate. Their church was likewiſe appropriated to them by the pope, when he confirmed their foundation. In 1199, king John granted the nuns a liberty of holding a fair for four ſucceſſive days at their village of Carhoe, with the ſame privileges which the Norwich monks had, reſpecting their fair on Tombland, viz. on the vigil and day of the nativity of the virgin Mary, and two days after. In 1228, king Henry the third confirmed all their liberties and revenues: in 1273, pope Gregory the tenth forbad their receiving more nuns than their income would maintain, upon their repreſenting to him, that the Engliſh nobility, whom they dared not oppoſe, had obliged them to receive more ſiſters than they could ſupport. Their revenues and poſſeſſions were very large and extenſive, valued at the diſſolution at 123l. 8s. 5d. the greateſt part of which was granted to John Shelton, Eſq; and his heirs.

This nunnery had for many ages been a ſchool, or place of education for young ladies of the principal families in the dioceſe, who boarded with, and were educated by the nuns.

The ſite within the walls contained about ten acres. The manor now belongs to John Drinkwater, Eſq;

To the ſite of this abby, as it is now called, belongs a ſwan-mark and free-fiſhery in the river as far as the bounds of Carrow extend: but though the lords of the ſeveral manors abutting upon the river, between the city and Hardeley-croſs, have all free

fiſheries

fiſheries as far as their manors extend, and ſome ſwan-marks, &c. yet the corporation is by no means thereby excluded from full right jointly with them, in all the common ſtream, from the end of Helleſden bounds to Hardeley-croſs, as well of fiſhing, as ſwannage, &c. In proof of which, the mayor formerly allotted to certain freſhwater fiſhermen, nineteen fiſhing-places, then called SETTS: the 1ſt. was named the Panne; 2d. Carrow-dyke; 3d. Thorphall; 4th. Wicklingham-wood; 5th. Muckflete; 6th. Poſewic-thorn; 7th. Surlingham-wood's-end; 8th. Newferry; 9th. Dam's-end; 10th. Carflete; 11th. Middle-trayle; 12th. Claxton-flete, alias Armet-yard; 13th. Bokenham-ferry; 14th. Rowgh-flete, alias, Fayer-flete; 15th. Burrel's-flete; 16th. Cantley-hall; 17th. Thurſham; 18th. Lyttlehed; 19th. Hardley-croſs. And in 1620, there were two wardens of the fiſhermen's company appointed to inſpect the ſet-nets belonging to them, to prevent their deſtroying the ſmall fiſh. This river abounds with perch, tench, roach, dace, gudgeons, bream, pike, ruffs, eels, &c. and ſometimes ſalmons have been taken in it.

Beſides theſe villages before-mentioned, the county of the city of Norwich takes in a ſmall part of the pariſhes of Helleſden St. Mary, Catton St. Margaret, Sprowſton St. Mary and St. Margaret, and Thorpe St Andrew or Biſhop's-Thorpe: but as the churches and chief parts of the pariſhes are in the county of Norfolk, they do not come within the bounds of this hiſtory.

Of

Of the Biſhoprick.

THE Eaſt Angles were converted to the Chriſtian faith by Felix, a Burgundian, who became the firſt biſhop of his new converts, and placed his ſee at Dunwich, in or near the year 630. In 673, Biſus, the fourth biſhop, divided the dioceſe, continuing one biſhop at Dunwich, who had juriſdiction over the county of Suffolk, and placing another at North-Elmham, whoſe paſtoral care was confined to that of Norfolk. About the year 870, the ſees were united, and the place of the biſhop's reſidence fixed at Elmham. Herfaſt, in 1075, in conſequence of a decree of the council held by Lanfranc, archbiſhop of Canterbury, removed the ſee to Thetford, where it continued 'till 1094, when Herbert de Loſinga finally fixed it at Norwich. The biſhoprick poſſeſſed revenues of very conſiderable value from the earlieſt times: and it now ſtands charged in the king's books at 834l. 11s. 7d. halfpenny, and pays firſt fruits, but no tenths, they having been remitted by queen Elizabeth, in lieu of the two manors of Swanton in Norfolk and Sudborne in Suffolk, which ſhe ſevered from the ſee, during a vacancy, on the death of biſhop Hopton.

The biſhops of Norwich, by immemorial cuſtom, always have, and ſtill do enjoy a power of union, or uniting any two cures with inſtitution, any where

within the limits of the dioceſe, and of any value; and that either by *perpetual* or *perſonal* union. The *perpetual* union was always made with the conſent and approbation of the biſhop, patrons of the churches, and incumbents, and anſwers to a conſolidation; except that the former may be diſſolved with the conſent of parties, but the latter cannot. The *perſonal* union, or diſpenſation to hold two livings for life, required only the biſhop's conſent; and this right was never diſputed by either king, pope, or archbiſhop. The dioceſe beſides four peculiars, contains 1353 pariſhes, of which 800 are in Norfolk; 537 in Suffolk; and 16 in Cambridgeſhire. The four archdeaconries viz. of Norwich, Norfolk, Sudbury and Suffolk, are in the gift of the biſhop, who appoints alſo the chancellor, principal regiſter, and the commiſſaries to the archdeacons and their regiſters, an high ſteward, and ſteward of courts, a general receiver of rents, &c. an auditor, bailiffs of the ſeveral manors, the general apparitor, and the porter to the principal gate of the palace, leading to St. Martin's plain.

The Right Rev. Philip Younge, D. D. Biſhop.

Joſeph Atwell, D. D. Chancellor.
John Greene, Cl. A. M. Dep. Chanc.
William Baker, Eſq; Prin. Reg.
Richard Moſs, Gent. Dep. Reg.

Secretaries to the Biſhop,

Richard Burn, John Morphew, Gents.

Proctors and Not. Pub.

John Morphew, Gent. Richard Moſs, Gent.
Henry Field, ditto. William Utting, ditto,

Charles Starkey, Principal Apparitor.

William Baker, Eſq; Steward of Courts.
Rich. Moſs, Gent. Deputy Steward.
Bartholomew Harwood, Eſq; Gen. Receiver, and Bailiff of the Manors.
William Dickes, Eſq; Auditor.

Bishops of the EAST ANGLES.

630. 1 St. Felix.
647. 2 Thomas
652. 3 Bonifacius.
669. 4 Biſus, by whom the diocese was divided into thoſe of

North Elmham.

673. 1 Bedwin.
680. 2 Northbert.
731. 3 Headulac.
736. 4 Eadilfred.
767. 5 Lamferth.
771. 6 Athelwolf.
779. 7 Hunfertus.
785. 8 Alherd.
816. 9 Sibba.
826. 10 St. Hubert, after whoſe death the ſee laid vacant for ſome years.

Dunwich.

673. 1 Acca.
2 Aſtwolf.
731. 3 Eadfarth.
4 Cuthwin.
767. 5 Aldberth.
6 Eglaf.
777. 7 Hardulf.
8 Ælphun.
785. 9 Tidferth.
10 Weremund.
870. 11 Wilred, the laſt biſhop of Dunwich.

Bishops of both SEES.

945. 1. Theodred, 1.
2 Theodred, 11.
3 Athulf.
4 Alfrid.
974. 5 Athelſtan.
993. 6 Algar.
1020. 7 Alwin.
1028. 8 Alfric.
1032. 9 Alfrejus.
1038. 10 Stigand.
1040. 11 Grinkettel.
1047. 12 Ethelmar.
13 Herfaſt, who removed the ſee to Thetford.
1085. 14 Wm. Glaſſagus, after whoſe death the ſee was removed to Norwich, and his ſucceſſors, thence intituled biſhops of Norwich.

BISHOPS of NORWICH.

The arms of this ſee; Azure, three Mitres, with their Labels, Or.

1091.	1	Herbert Loſinga, Lord Chancellor.
1122.	2	Eborard.
1146.	3	Wm. Turbus.
1175.	4	John of Oxford.
1200.	5	John Grey, Lord Chief Juſtice.
1222.	6	Pandulph, the Pope's Legate.
1226.	7	Thomas de Blundeville.
1236.	8	Radulph.
		See vacant three years.
1239.	9	Wm. de Raleigh, tranſlated to Wincheſter.
1244.	10	Walter de Suffield.
1257.	11	Simon de Waltone.
1266.	12	Roger de Skerning.
1278.	13	Wm. Middleton.
1281.	14	Radulph Walpole, tranſlated to Ely.
1299.	15	John Salmon, Lord Chancellor.
1325.	16	Robert de Baldock, Lord Chancellor.
	17	Wm Ayermine, Lord Treaſurer & Lord Keeper.
1337.	18	Anthony de Beck.
1343.	19	Wm. Bateman.
1355.	20	Thomas Percy.
1370.	21	Henry Spencer.
1407.	22	Alexander, prior of Norwich.
1413.	23	Richard Courtenay.
1416.	24	John Wakering.
1426.	25	Wm. Alnwick, tranſlated to Lincoln.
1436.	26	Thomas Brown.
1445.	27	Walter Hart.
1472.	28	James Goldwell, Principal Secretary of State.
1499.	29	Thomas Jan.
1501.	30	Richard Nix.
1536.	31	Wm. Rugg, or Reppes.

Thomas

1550. 32 Thomas Thirleby, tranſlated to Ely.
1554. 33 John Hopton
1560. 34 John Parkhurſt.
1575. 35 Edmund Freke, tranſlated to Worceſter.
1584. 36 Edmund Scambler.
1594. 37 Wm. Redman.
1603. 38 John Jegon.
1618. 39 John Overall.
1619. 40 Samuel Harſnet, tranſlated to York.
1628. 41 Francis White, almoner, tranſlated to Ely.
1632 42 Richard Corbet.
1635. 43 Matthew Wren, tranſlated to Ely.
1638. 44 Richard Montague.
1641. 45 Joſeph Hall.
1660. 46 Edward Reynolds.
1676. 47 Anthony Sparrow.
1685. 48 Wm. Lloyd, deprived for refuſing the oaths to K. William and Queen Mary.
1691. 49 John Moore, tranſlated to Ely.
1707. 50 Charles Trimnel, tranſlated to Sarum.
1721. 51 Tho. Green, tranſlated to Ely.
1723. 52 John Leng.
1727. 53 Wm. Baker.
1732. 54 Robert Butts, tranſlated to Ely.
1738. 55 Thomas Gooch, tranſlated to Ely.
1748. 56 Samuel Liſle.
1749. 57 Tho. Hayter, tranſlated to London.
1761. 58 Philip Younge.

Of the PRIORS.

BISHOP Herbert having built the monaſtery on the ſouth ſide of the church, and obtained licence of Anſelm, archbiſhop of Canterbury, to inſtitute monks, inſtead of ſecular canons, in the year 1100 fixed here 60 monks, under the government of a prior, to be elected by a majority of them. The prior, commonly called lord prior, had lodgings, and all neceſſary offices and conveniences, apart from the publick ones for the uſe of the ſociety, afterward aſſigned to the dean, and thence called the deanry. The priors who preſided over this monaſtery were as follows.

1101. 1 Ingulf.
1121. 2 William Turbus, afterward biſhop.
1146. 3 Helias.
1149. 4 Richard.
1158. 5 Rannulf.
1170. 6 John.
7 Elric.
8 Tancred.
9 Gerard.
1201. 10 Wm. de Walſham.
1218. 11 Ralf de Warham.
1219. 12 Wm. Ode.
1235. 13 Simon de Elmham.
1257. 14 Roger de Skerning, afterward biſhop.
1265. 15 Nich. de Brampton.
1267. 16 Wm. de Burnham.
1272. 17 Wm. de Kirkeby.
1289. 18 Henry de Lakenham
1311. 19 Robert de Langele.
1326. 20 Wm. de Claxtone.
1314. 21 Simon Bozoun.
1352. 22 Laurence de Leek.
1357. 23 Nicholas de Hoe.
1382. 24 Alexander de Tuttington, afterward biſhop.
1407. 25 Robert de Burnham.
1427. 26 Wm. de Worſted.
1436. 27 John Heverlond.
1453. 28 John Molet.
1471. 29 Thomas Bozoun.
1480. 30 John Bunwell.
1488. 31 Wm. Spynke.
1502. 32 Wm. Baconſthorpe.
1504. 33 Robert Bronde.
1529. 34 Wm. Caſtleton.

At

At a viſitation held in 1428, the temporalities of the priory in the archdeaconries of Norwich and Norfolk, were taxed at 423l. 8s. 6d. halfpenny, and the ſpiritualities at 509l. 10s. the tenths therefore paid for them amounted to 93l. 5s. 10d. farthing.

In 1538, Wm. Caſtleton, then prior, ſurrendered the monaſtery into the hands of the king, who on May 2, in the ſame year, granted the new foundation for a dean, ſix prebendaries, and ſix choral vicars or minor canons, and appointed the ſaid Wm. Caſtleton the firſt dean.

In 1547 it was refounded, and incorporated by the name of the "DEAN and CHAPTER of the *Cathedral church* of the *holy* and *undivided Trinity* of NORWICH, of the *foundation* of K. EDWARD VI." It conſiſts of one dean, ſix prebendaries, ſix petty canons, one goſpeller, one epiſtler, one organiſt, eight lay clerks, eight choriſters, ſix poor men maintained out of the revenues of the church, two vergers, two ſub-ſacriſts, one high ſteward, one under ſteward of courts, one chapter clerk, &c.

The dean is nominated by the king, by letters patent, under the great ſeal of England; and by the ſtatutes, compiled in the year 1620, it is neceſſary that he be a prieſt, and doctor or batchelor in divinity, or maſter of arts at leaſt, and not dean of any other cathedral.

He hath the appointment of all the inferior officers of the church, and upon ſtatutable cauſes may correct and expel them; and be abſent from his deanry

ſeven

ſeven months in the year, jointly, or ſeverally. The prebendaries are likewiſe at the nomination of the king, and muſt be either doctors or bachelors in divinity, maſters of arts, or bachelors of law, and not prebendaries of any other cathedral, or of the college of Windſor or Weſtminſter: their reſidence, which muſt be in the precinct of the cathedral, is fixed at two months, without interruption every year, to be perſonally performed by each of them, by attending divine ſervice in the church, both forenoon and afternoon, and not for one another," they are alſo obliged to attend whenever a *Conge d'elire* iſſues for the choice of a new biſhop.

There muſt be three prebendaries at leaſt preſent to make a chapter; and two general chapters are to be held every year, one on the firſt Tueſday in June, and the other, on the firſt Tueſday in December. In the diviſion of the corn rents, &c. the dean receives twice as much as each prebendary, and has the manor of Newton, and the rectory of Trowſe for the corpſe of his deanry.

The ſix petty canons muſt be prieſts or deacons at leaſt; and are obliged to attend the ſervice of the church twice every day, under particular forfeitures; each of them may enjoy one eccleſiaſtical benefice, ſo that the ſaid benefice be not diſtant from Norwich above twelve miles.

There are alſo choſen yearly, a vice dean, receiver and treaſurer, who muſt be prebendaries; and the following ſtipends are allowed them; to the vice

dean 4l. to the receiver and treaſurer 5l. each. The interpretation of the ſtatutes and determination thereupon are left to the biſhop, nevertheleſs he cannot make any new ſtatutes, or diſpenſe with thoſe in being. The king, however, and his ſucceſſors may change, enlarge, and reform theſe ſtatutes at their pleaſure. King James the firſt, in the year 1610, granted, by charter, that the dean, vice dean, treaſurer or receiver, high ſteward, deputy high ſteward, and principal coroner, ſhall be juſtices of the peace within the precinct or cloſe, and hold ſeſſions of the peace there. At their re-foundation by queen Elizabeth a fee farm rent of 89l. 13s. 4d. halfpenny was reſerved by the charter of endowment, but afterward reduced to 50l. on a repreſentation that a conſiderable part of the old revenues had been taken away by king Edward the ſixth, without any compenſation therefore. At the viſitation in 1568, it appeared that the church was then endowed with 798l. 6s. 3d. of ſuppoſed clear yearly revenues, but that their value did not, at that time, exceed the ſum of 658l. 10s. 8d. occaſioned by a failure in many of their rents and the loſs of the oblations to the Trinity, &c. which formerly conſtituted a conſiderable part of their income.

Philip

Philip Lloyd, D. D. Dean.

Prebendaries.

Henry Gally, D. D. — Henry Goodall, D. D.
Kenrick Preſcot, D. D. — Horace Hamond, D. D.
Sam. Salter, D. D. — Robert Plumptree, D. D.

Henry Goodall, D. D. Commiſſary.

Francis Frank, L. L. B. Chap. Clerk and Reg.

Richard Moſs, Gent. his Deputy.

Minor Canons.

Rev. Wm. Herne — Rev. Norwood Sparrow
Charles Amyas — James Willins
Ephraim Megoe — Thomas Beckwith

Rev. William Smith, Goſpeller.

Mr. John Swanton, Epiſtler.

Mr. Thomas Garland, Organiſt.

Lay Clerks.

John Beckwith — Edward Beckwith
Benjamin Paul — William Cooke
Thomas Beckwith — John Clarke
George Biſhop — Samuel Harper

Sub-Sacriſts. Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. Wm. Gell.

Vergers. Peter Holt, John Kitſon.

Lord Viſcount Townſhend, High Steward.

John Fowle, Eſq; Steward of the Courts.

Wm. Smith, Gent. Dep. Treaſurer and Receiver.

Richard Moſs, Gent. Auditor.

John Kitſon, Bailiff of the Liberties.

Beadſmen or Almſmen.

Tho. Potter — —— Hooks
James Life — —— Browne
Tho. Bonkin — —— Johnſon

A Liſt of the DEANS of NORWICH.

1538.	1	William Caſtleton.
1539.	2	John Saliſbury, deprived by queen Mary.
1554.	3	John Chriſtopherſon.
1557.	4	John Boxhall.
1558.	5	John Harpsfield, deprived by queen Elizabeth.
1560.		John Saliſbury, reſtor'd.
1573.	6	George Gardiner.
1589.	7	Thomas Dove.
1600.	8	John Jegon, afterward biſhop.
1603.	9	George Montgomery.
1614.	10	Edmund Suckling.
1628.	11	John Haſſal, deprived at the uſurpation.
1660.	12	John Crofts.
1670.	13	Herbert Aſtley.
1681.	14	John Sharpe.
1689.	15	Henry Fairfax.
1702.	16	Humphry Prideaux.
1724.	17	John Cole.
1730.	18	Robert Butts, afterward biſhop.
1733.	19	John Baron.
1739.	20	Thomas Bullock.
1761.	21	Edward Townſhend.
1765.	22	Philip Lloyd.

Vicars general, Officials principal or Chancellors,

Were formerly removeable at the biſhops pleaſure, and moſt commonly called the vicars general of the biſhop in ſpirituals: the office was ſometimes exerciſed by two perſons, the one of which had juriſdiction in ſpirituals, and the other in temporals, but in every caſe their patent did not ſurvive the biſhop: till the reformation the vicars general in ſpirituals were

were always in orders; but ſince that time the office of chancellor includes the whole, and the biſhop's patent confirmed by the dean and chapter, holds good during the life of the perſon to whom it is granted; and ſuch chancellor hath a full power in all things as the vicars general in ſpirituals and temporals formerly had. The following liſt ſhews their ſucceſſion from the beginning of the ſixteenth century.

1501. Thomas Hare, L.L.D.
1520. Nicholas Carr, L.L.D.
1530. Thomas Pelles, L.L.D.
1537. Miles Spencer, L.L.D.
1550. Miles Spencer, and John Fuller, L.L.D.
1554. Miles Spencer, and Mich. Downing.
1561 Miles Spencer, and Tho. Brooke, B.D.
1562. Miles Spencer, and Edw. Gaſcoigne, L.L.D.
1566. Steph. Nevinſon, L.L.D.
1569. Miles Spencer, and Wm. Mayſters, L.L.D.
1575. John Beacon, A.M.
1578. George Gardiner, D.D.
1579. Wm. Mayſters, L.L.D.
1588. Robt. Redmayne, L.L.D.
1625. Clement Corbet, L.L.D.
1661. John Mills, L.L.D.
1673. Robt. Pepper, A.M. afterward L.L.D.
1700. Thomas Tanner, D.D.
1731. Robert Naſh, L.L.D.
1752. Joſeph Atwell, D.D.

The Archdeaconry of Norwich, erected before the year 1200,

In the gift of the biſhop, is valued in the king's books at 71l. 1s. 3d. and pays 7l. 2s. 1d. halfpenny tenths. It contains the city of Norwich and twelve deanries, viz. Blofield, Breckles, Briſley, Flegg, Holt, Ingworth, Lynn, Sparham, Taverham, Thetford, Toſtres, and Walſingham, in the whole of which are included 354 pariſhes.

The

The office is kept at Mr. Morphew's near the Griffin in Conisford.

John Berney, D.D. archdeacon.
Wharton Peck, L.L.D. commiſſary *.
Wm. Baker, Eſq; official †.
John Gooch, D.D. com. reg.
Do. official's reg.
John Morphew, Gent. dep. reg. not. pub.

Archdeacons of Norwich from the year 1497.

1497. Rob. Honeywood, L.L.D.
1508. John Ednam, D. D.
1516. William Stillington.
1522. Thomas Larke.
1528. George Wyndham.
1543. Thomas Cornwalleys.
1571. Thomas Roberts, A.M.
1573. Geo. Gardiner, afterward dean.
1581. John Freke, S. T. B.
1604. Thomas Jegon, D. D.
1618. Andrew Byng, D. D.
1660. William Geary, A. M.
1668. John Reynolds, A. M.
1676. John Conant,
1694. John Jeffery, D. D.
1720. Wm. Trimwell, D. D.
1721. Chriſtopher Clarke, A.M.
1742. Mat. Poſtlethwaite, A.M.
1744. John Berney, D. D.

Archdeaconry

* Each of the archdeacons hath a commiſſary, who exerciſes juriſdiction in his reſpective archdeaconry, but is not required to be in orders: they are all appointed by the biſhop's letters patent, confirmed by the dean and chapter, and may appoint deputies if they pleaſe.

† Every archdeacon hath an official, appointed by his letters patent, confirmed by the biſhop, and dean and chapter, who hath power to prove the wills of all perſons belonging to his archdeaconry, except thoſe of noblemen, gentlemen that bear arms, rectors, vicars, and other perſons in holy orders; all which muſt be proved before the biſhop or his chancellor; as may alſo the wills of all others, whoſe executors chooſe to prove them there.

Archdeaconry of Norfolk, erected before the year 1124,

In the patronage of the biſhop, is valued at 143l. 8s. 4d. and pays 14l. 6s. 10d. tenths. It contains 446 pariſhes in twelve deanries, viz. Brooke, Burnham, Cranwich, Depwade, Fincham, Hingham, Hitcham, Humbleyard, Redenhall, Repps, Rockland, Waxham.—The office is kept at Mr. Robert Francis's in Surrey-ſtreet.

Samuel Stedman, D.D. archdeacon.
Joſeph Atwell, D.D. commiſſary
Samuel Salter, D. D. official.
Wm. Dicks, eſq. com. reg.
Sir John Turner, bart. official's reg.
Robert Francis, gent. dep. reg. not. pub.

Archdeacons of Norfolk, from the year 1500.

1500. Chriſt. Urſwick, L.L.D.
1522. William Stillington.
Thomas Winter.
1529. Stephen Gardiner, L.L.D.
1531. Wm. Newton.
Alexander Carew.
Matthew Carew.
1587. Richard Stokes.
1619. Francis Maſon.
1621. Thomas Muriel, A.M.
1629. Writhington White.
1631. Robert White, B.D.
1660. Philip Tenniſon.
Edw. Reynolds, A.M.
1698. Charles Trimnel, D.D. afterward biſhop.
1707. Robert Canon, D.D.
1721. Thomas Tanner, D.D.
1731. John Baron, afterward dean.
1734. Samuel Salter, D.D.
1756. Samuel Stedman, D.D.

Archdeaconry of Sudbury, erected before the year 1126,

In the patronage of the biſhop, valued at 76l. 9s. 4d. halfpenny, chargeable with firſt fruits, and pays

pays 7l. 12s. 11d. farthing tenths. It contains 247 pariſhes in eight deanries, viz. Blackbourne, Clare, Hartiſmere, Stow, Sudbury, Thedwaſter, and Thingoe, in the county of Suffolk, and Fordham, partly in Suffolk and partly in Cambridgeſhire. The offioe is kept at Mr. Dalton's in Whiting-ſtreet, Bury St. Edmunds.

John Chapman, D.D. archdeacon.
Joſeph Atwell, D.D. chan. of Norwich, commiſſary.
Brampton Gurdon, A.M. official.
Wm. Herring, D.D. dean of St. Aſaph's, com. reg.
Thomas Chapman, eſq; official's reg.
Iſham Dalton, gent. dep. reg. not. pub.
Charles Le Grice, gent. } Proctors.
Sam. Sarjent, gent. }

Archdeacons of Sudbury, from the year 1497.

1497 John Fyners, L.L.B.
1514. William Stillington.
1516. Thomas Larke.
1522. Richard Wolman.
1537. Miles Spencer, L.L.D.
1569. Thomas Aldrich, A.M.
1576. John Still, D.D.
1592. Tertullian Pyne, L.L.D.
1599. Cuthbert Norris, D.D.
1621. Theophilus Kent, A.M.
1660. Anthony Sparrow, D.D.
1667. John Spencer, D.D.
1699. Nicholas Clagett, A.M.
1726. Brampton Gurdon, A.M.
1741. John Chapman, D.D.

Archdeaconry of Suffolk, erected before the year 1127,

In the patronage of the biſhop, is valued at 89l. 2s. 1d. charged with firſt fruits, and pays 8l. 18s. 2d. halfpenny tenths. It contains 306 pariſhes, in fourteen

fourteen deanries, viz. Boſmere, Carlesford, Claydon, Colneys, Dunwich, Ipſwich, Hoxne, Looſe, Lothingland, Orford, Sampford, South-Elmham, Waynford, and Wilford. The office is kept at Mr. Morphew's near the Griffin in Conisford.

Henry Goodall, D.D. archdeacon.
Francis Frank, L.L.B. com. and official.
vacant —— com. reg.
John Morphew, official's reg.
Do. ——— dep. reg. not. pub.

Archdeacons of Suffolk, from the year 1497.

1497. Nicholas Goldwell.
1507. John Dowman, L.L.B.
1526. Thomas Winter.
1527. Edward Steward, L.L.D.
1528. Rich. Sampſon, L.L.D.
1536. John Skypp, D.D.
1540. Wm. Ryvet, L.L.D.
1541. Eliſha Ferrers.
1548. Robert Rugg.
1559. Nicholas Wendon.
1575. John Mapleſden.
1613. Robert Pearſon, D.D.
1639. Robert Boſtock, D.D.
1640. Richard Milleſon.
1660. Laur. Womack, D.D.
1683. Godfrey King, L.L.B.
1687. John Batteley, D.D.
1688. Humph. Prideaux, D.D.
1724. David Wilkins, D.D.
1745. Richard Warren, D.D.
1747. Henry Goodall, D.D.

THE STATE of the CHARITY,

For the RELIEF of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen,

Beneficed or having Curacies in the County of Norfolk and City of Norwich, Dec. 1, 1767.

THE Governors of this charity make two dividends in every year; the one on the firſt of December, the other on Midſummer-day, or the Tueſday after. The laſt two dividends are as follow.

Admitted in.		1767. 24th June.	1767. 1ſt Dec.
1736	To the widow of Mr. John Morrant, rector of Hetherſet ——	6 0 0	9 0 0
1737	To the widow of Mr. Sam. Wetherell, curate of Hackford ——	6 0 0	8 0 0
1739	To the widow of Mr. John Whalley, rector of Weſt Harling ——	6 0 0	9 0 0
	To the widow of Mr. John Hunt, rector of Leſſingham ——	6 0 0	9 0 0
1740	To the widow of Mr. Ed. Farmer, rector of Twyford ——	6 0 0	9 0 0
1743	To the widow of Mr. Framingham Rice, curate of Sherringham	6 0 0	9 0 0
1745	To the widow of Robert Stone, rector of Brandon Parva ——	6 0 0	9 0 0
1748	To the widow of Mr. James Slipper, curate of Shouldham ——	6 0 0	9 0 0

1748	To the widow of Mr. Wm Burwood, curate of Seething ——	6	0 0	9 0 0
1748	To the widow of Mr. John Phillips, rector of Winfarthing ——	6	0 0	9 0 0
1751	To the widow of Mr. Cha. Kerrich, vicar of Kenninghall ——	6	0 0	9 0 0
1752	To the widow of Mr. John Soley, rector of Stratton ——	6	0 0	dead.
1753	To the widow of Mr. Tho. Whitacre, vicar of Mendham ——	5	10 0	6 0 0
1754	To the widow of Mr. Wm. Webb, rector of Antingham ——	6	0 0	9 0 0
1754	To the widow of Mr. Tho. Horſley, rector of Bintrey ——	6	0 0	8 10 0
1756	To the widow of Mr. John Jarvas, rector of Stanfield ——	6	0 0	8 10 0
1756	To the widow of Mr. George King, rector of Southacre ——	6	0 0	8 10 0
1757	To the widow of Mr. Daniel Ruſhworth, rector of Saham Toney	4	0 0	6 0 0
1757	To the widow of Mr. Joſeph Clarke, rector of Strumpſhaw ——	6	0 0	8 10 0
1758	To the widow of Mr. Nath. Shorting, rector of Thornage ——	6	0 0	8 10 0
1760	To the widow of Mr. John Mingay, rector of Broome ——	5	10 0	8 10 0
1761	To the widow of Mr. Rich. Sibbs, rector of Barningham Norwood	6	0 0	9 0 0
1763	To the widow of Mr. Wm. Morehouſe, rector of Shingham	6	0 0	8 10 0
1763	To the widow of Mr. Thomas Scott, rector of Billingford ——	6	0 0	8 10 0
1764	To the widow of Mr. John Maniſtre, vicar of Shottiſham ——	6	0 0	8 10 0
1764	To the widow of Mr. Samuel Shaw, curate of Heydon ——	6	0 0	8 10 0

1764	To the widow of Mr. W. Knowles, rector of Kilverſton ——	6	0	0	8	10	0
1764	To the widow of Mr. John Tracey, vicar of Ruſhall ——	6	0	0	8	10	0
1764	To the widow of Mr. Alex. Campbell, curate of Witton ——	6	0	0	8	10	0
1766	To the widow of Mr. Benj. Wrench, vicar of Oldton ——	5	10	0	7	10	0
1766	To the widow of Mr. Robt. Ruſhbrook, jun. rector of Mundford	5	10	0	7	10	0
1767	To the widow of Mr. Evan Evans, rector of Shelfanger ——	5	10	0	7	10	0
1766	To the children of the late Rev. Mr. Geo. Foſſe, curate of Larlingford	7	10	0	5	0	0
		194	10	0	266	0	0

Received this Year.

By balance of laſt year's account	41	18	$7\frac{3}{4}$
By annual contributions and arrears	284	19	0
By rent and intereſt money	264	5	10
By legacy given by the will of the late Rev. Dr. Ellis of Norwich	50	0	0
By Mrs. Thomiſon's dividend returned	8	10	0
Total received	649	13	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Deduct the diſburſements	521	10	1
Balance in the Treaſurer's hands	128	3	$4\frac{3}{4}$

Expended

Expended this Year.

Divided to the widows and orphans	460	10	0
Paid Mrs. Sparkes, now wife of Daplin Day, a year's annuity, due Sept. 27.	5	0	0
Paid the wid. Evans, by ſpecial order for preſent ſubſiſtance	3	3	0
Pd. by do. towards charges of the wid. Welham's laſt illneſs and funeral	3	3	0
Pd. binding out a ſon of the late rev. Mr. Bates, and cloathing for the time	15	0	0
The like for a daughter of the late rev. Mr. Foſſe —— ——	15	0	0
Paid for printing 600 ſtates of this charity	3	18	6
Other incidental charges and diſb.	15	15	7
Total diſburſed	521	10	1

Officers appointed for the Management of this CHARITY.

PRESIDENT.

The LORD BISHOP of NORWICH.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

DEAN of NORWICH.

Dr. Atwell, Chancellor of Norwich.

Dr. Peck, Commiſſary of Norwich.

Dr. Berney, Arch-deacon of Norwich.

Dr. Stedman, Arch-deacon of Norfolk.

Dr.

Dr. Goodall, Arch-deacon of Suffolk.
Mr. William Baker, Official of Norwich.
Francis Frank, B. L.

Dr. Gally,
Dr. Prefcott,
Dr. Salter.
Dr. Hammond.
Dr. Plumptree.
} Prebendaries of Norwich.

Edmund Hooke, Efq; Dr. Kerrich.
Mr. Primatt, Mr. Branthwayt.
Mr. Burcham. Mr. Aufrere.
Mr. Freeman. Mr. Greene.
Mr. Tapps.

TREASURER.

Mr. Primatt.

AUDITORS.

Mr. Burcham. Mr. Smith. Mr. Heath.

All perfons who pay twenty fhillings or more, are appointed by the charter governors.

The widows of all clergymen beneficed or having curacies in Norfolk and Norwich, whether natives or not, are by the charter made capable of partaking of this charity; and the children of all fuch who are of, or under fifteen years of age, the governors propofe to put out apprentices, or otherwife relieve, as the benefactions will admit of.

As feveral charitable perfons may be inclined to leave legacies to the fociety, it is thought proper to

to add here a form how ſuch legacy may be expreſſed, to prevent any ſcruple which may ariſe concerning the ſame.

ITEM, I give to the governors of the charity for the relief of poor widows and children of clergymen, beneficed or having curacies in Norfolk or Norwich, the ſum of to be applied towards carrying on the charitable purpoſes for which they are incorporated.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page 25, line 15, *for* taken and, *read* taken up and.
33, 1, *for* 1801. *read* 1081.
42, 25, *for* were, *read* was.
53, 1, *for* free-farm, *read* fee-farm.
11, *for* a gate, twenty feet broad, *read* a gate, with a bridge, twenty feet broad.
190, 2, *for* and to return, *read* and to induce them to return.
232, 4, *for* 23, *read* 29.
366, 2, *for* Dan. Ganning, *read* John Woodrow.
9, *for* Jer. Ives, *read* Tho. Starling.
10, *for* John Addey, Robt. Harvey, *read* Robt. Harvey, John Addey.
415, 4, *for* weſt, *read* eaſt.
441, 2, *for* a ſtone croſs, *read* and a ſtone croſs.
9, *for* included, *read* including.
450, 11, *for* Williams, *read* Willins.
501, 15, *after* every Friday. *inſert* The Rev. Dr. Gardiner in the preſent miniſter.
568, 15, *for* Sir, *read* St.
586, 2, *for* was, *read* were.
617, 12, *for* faſke or taſke, *read* taſke or tax.
621, 4, *dele* in.

INDEX.

Abraham's Hall, 471
Act of parliament for lighting the ſtreets, 288.—For erecting a court of conſcience, 289.—For erecting workhouſes, 295.—For regulating elections, 313, 320.—Pier acts, 316, 328.—Tonage, 319.—For importing wool into the port of Yarmouth, 333.—Militia act 341
Admiralty of the city 90
Æthelſtan expels the Danes 7
Aldermen or Mayor's council, election of, 111, 119.—Oath 122
Alfred improves the fortifications of the caſtle and aſſigns it and the country of the Eaſt Angles to Guthrum the Dane 6
Alnage and Aſſay of worſteds 69, 81, 106.—Laid aſide 295
Anchorets 423
Artillery company 312, 323, 327
Aſſeſſment for repairing the city walls 141
Attornies number limited 137
Auguſtine Friars 425
Balliage, not demandable of the citizens of Norwich 167
Battlements, account of 87
Bethel or Bedlam 495
Biſhop's palace 403
Biſhoprick 625
Bordars 17
Boteler or Butter-hills 416
Boundary of the city 220
Boy's hoſpital 577
Boy, biſhop 398
Brakendon or Brakendale 620
Bridewell erected, 229.—Burnt, 331 336,---524
Bridges. Blackfriers, 552.—Whitefriars, 557.—Biſhops, 575.—Fybridge 600
Browne, Sir Thomas 281
Bungay, Friar 437
Burgh caſtle built by the Romans 2
Caius, Dr. account of 229
Canute lands at Sandwich 9
Carmelite whitefriers 579
Carrowe 621
Carucate 12
Caſtor near Yarmouth, its origin 2
Caſtor near Norwich 3
Caſtle of Norwich built, 5.—a royal caſtle, do.—poſſeſſed by the Danes 19.—given by the conqueror to Ralf de Waier, 15.—felons impriſoned there, 23.—garriſoned by French and Flemings, 29.—ſeized by the Dauphin, 38.—made the publick gaol for the county of Norfolk, 74, 77.—account of it, 446—its chapel, 449.—ditches levelled, 326
Cathedral, its foundation, 21—damaged by fire, 138, 166—deſcription thereof, 379—ſteeple blown down 383
Chapelfield, ſoldier ſhot there, 286, 483
Charity ſchools 542
Charles II. and queen viſit the city 281
Charnel houſe 409
Charters granted to the city, 22, 31, 32, 39, 44, 45, 54, 56, 58, 68, 72, 78, 88, 91, 99, empowering the citizens to elect a mayor, 101, 117, 135, 150, 170, 215, 219, 273, 283.
Claudius Cæſar fixes the Romans in Norfolk 1
Cloiſters, account of 400
Coalmeters appointed 348
Codde Thomas Mayor oppoſes Kett, 189—carried to his camp, 191—his donations to the city 429
Coin regulated 286
Common council, election of 112, 118—oath 155
Convent plundered by the citizens 41
Cooke's hoſpital 432
Coſins biſhop, his will 282
Croſs in the market erected, 149—taken down 325
Cuſtodes or keepers of caſtles 42
Danes ſail to Norwich, 8—maſſacred, ditto
Deanry of the city of Norwich 413
Dean and chapter, foundation of 180
Dearths exceſſive 67, 244, 255, 265.
Declaration for liberty of conſcience 284

INDEX.

Diſſolution of religious houſes 179, 182
Doughty's hoſpital 595
Dutch church 539
Duke's palace 517
Earlham Hamlet 612
Earthquakes 28, 137, 140, 144, 243, 245, 341
Eaton Hamlet 615
Edward the confeſſor grants the earldom of Norwich to Harold 10—orders the ſurvey called Domeſday, do.
Edward I. viſits the city 53
Edward III. and queen viſits the city 77
Edward IV. viſits the city 140
Edward the black prince, honoureth the city with his preſence at a great tournament held here 83
Elizabeth queen, viſits the city 241
Elmham, moſt probably the Venta Icenorum 3
Engine houſe, keys of, where kept 346
Erpingham Sir Thomas 396
Fairs or marts 142— proclamation for free fair on Tombland 186
Feaſt, a remarkable one given by William Mingay, Eſq; 224
Fires 107, 150
Floods 48, 57----St. Leonard's 168 Candlemas 228---St. Andrew's 249, 326, 343
Friars de Sacco, priory of 530
Friars preachers 531
Gawita or Gavelet 33
Gaunt (John Duke of) viſits the city 96---Gildencroft, 604---Girl's hoſpital, 596---Gladman's inſurrection 132
Goſs (Mr. Matt.) preſents the corporation with a new gold chain 341
Green yard 390
Grey friars 433
Guild hall 489
Guild proceſſion ſettled 324
Habits to be worn by the mayor, &c. table of 337
Hall (Mr. Thomas) his funeral 312
Henry I. keeps his Chriſtmas at Norwich 22
Henry III. viſits the city 44, 50
Henry IV. viſits the city 106
Henry VI. viſits the city 134
Henry VII. viſits the city 143
Henry VIII. exequies celeb. here, 185
Heigham, hamlet 609
Hereticks burnt 149, 150, 167, 172, 182, 184, 221
Herring pies 254
Hildebrond's chapel 417--hoſpital 418
Hog-hill paved 326
Hog-market 451
Holme-ſtreet 62
Hoſpital of St. Giles 187
Hoſpital tower 575
Jeſus chapel 389, 404
Jews crucify a child 25---their ſynagogue burnt 55
Images ſuppreſſed 179
Independents meeting-houſe 600
Infangthefe 128
Infirmary 599
Inundations remarkable 247, 249
Kett's rebellion 189---encampment on Mouſhold heath 190---court of juſtice erected there 192---pardon offered and refuſed 196---he enters the city 198---which he fires in many places, after having drove out the king's forces 202---further offer of pardon rejected 204--rebels drove out of the city 206---entirely defeated 211---Kett taken and executed 212, 214.
Lakenham hamlet 618
Laſtage 34
Leper-houſe 591
Library city 540
Liſts of the corporation 348---city ſurgeons 353---mayors and ſheriffs 355---burgeſſes in parliament 366 biſhops 628--priors 631--deans 636 vicars general 636--archdeacons 638 639, 640, 641
Lollardy and Lollards 126
Lurdan or lord-dane 8
Magdalen hoſpital 592
Maheme 40
Market place 484
Mayor, election of 108, 118, 140, 244, 250, 258---oath of mayoralty 150
Miſkenning 34
Mortmain ſtatute of 54
Murage 58
Muſick houſe 420
Naem 35
New-burgh 29
New-hall, mayor's feaſt firſt kept there 18---opened as an exchange 269, 288, 318---deſcription of it 541
Norman's ſpital manor 586

INDEX.

Norwich, its riſe 5---Saxons ſettle there, do.---enjoys the privilege of a mint 7---burnt by the Danes 9---reſettled by them, do.----cuſtody thereof aſſigned by Canute to Turkil 10---ſurvey thereof from Domeſday 11---its great increaſe in the eleventh century 14, 16---the new borough 20----ſee removed thither 21----its government ſevered from that of the caſtle 22---its liberties ſeized 23---reſtored 24---taken and plundered by Hugh Bigot 29---retaken by Henry II. 30---Richard I. grants the city in fee farm 32---liberties confirmed by king John 36---conteſt with the monks 37---government of the city committed to four bailiffs 38---Henry III. ſettles matters between the city and convent 42---citizens not bound by the common law as to duels 43---procure licence to incloſe the city with a ditch 44---liberties ſeized 48---citizens fire and plunder the monaſtery 49---city put under an interdict 50---rioters puniſhed, do.---liberties ſeized 51---city interdicted 51---agreement between the citizens and monks 52---liberties ſeized 54---liberties ſeized 57---city walls firſt begun 57---citizens diſpute with prior and convent 62---fee farm 69---diſpute between the prior and city 70---made ſtaple town for wool, &c. 71---its gates and towers fortified 74---obtains a power of prohibiting ſtrangers from ſelling merchandize by retail 89---Richard II. and queen viſited the city 95---grants the king a loan 95---conſtitutions paſſed for the better government of the city 122---its liberties ſeized and a warden appointed 131---reſtored 134---conteſt with prior and convent 136---Henry VII. viſited the city 143---diſpute with prior and convent 143, 145---final agreement ſettled with prior and convent by the mediation of cardinal Wolſey 169---agreement with dean and chapter 181---obtains a grant of the hoſpital of St Giles 187---empowered to purchaſe 200 l. in mortmain 225---Dutch and Walloon Manufacturers ſettled here 225---obtains licence to purchaſe 200 l. a year in mortmain 244---writs of quo warranto brought againſt the city 252---conteſt between church and city ſettled 256---declares for the parliament 258---appoints a ſolemn faſt 263---city's addreſs preſented by the grand jury of Middleſex 283---declares for a free parl. 285---number of its houſes and inhabitants 334

Novel diſſeiſen 39

Oaths, mayor's 150---recorder's, 152---ſheriffs, 153---common-council, 155---common-ſpeaker's 156---under-ſheriff's, 156---chamberlain's, 157---coroner's, 157---common-clerk's, 158---maſters of the crafts, 159---conſtables, 160---attornies in the ſheriffs court, 161---mayor's ſergeant, 162---ſheriff's ſergeant, 163---common-ſergeant 164---freemen's 166

Old grammar-ſchool 558

Old men's or St. Giles's hoſpital 558

Outfangthefe 128

Parker Matthew, afterward archbiſhop of Canterbury, diſtinguiſhes himſelf in Kett's rebellion, 192---his death and benefactions 232

Paſſage boat or wherry from Yarmouth loſt 77, 295

Peter the wild youth 331

Pied-friars 428

Plague, 82, 84, 86, 96, 140, 242, 243, 244, 246, 248, 251, 255, 265, 280

Pokethorpe manor 585

Poll-tax, 91---riſings occaſioned thereby 92

Poſt horſes firſt eſtabliſhed here 227

Powder magazine blown up 267

Printing firſt introduced into the city 228

Preſbyterian meeting-houſe 602

Prior and convent their juriſdiction 127

Priory of St. Leonard 583

Proceſſion of the ſeveral crafts or companies 175

Proclamation at ſwearing the mayor, &c 123

Provoſt or portreve firſt eſtabliſhed 22

Quaker's meeting-houſe 605

Ratton-rowe 62

Riots, 267, 313, 327, 346

Romans quit the iſland 4

Roodloft 393

Sac 13

Saints All, church and pariſh 452

St. Andrew's 519

St. Auguſtine's 603

St. Bartholomew's 454

INDEX.

St. Benedicts 502
St. Buttolph's 593
St. Catharine's chapel 582
St. Chriſtopher's 524
St. Clement's in Conisford 421
St. Clement's at Fybridge 598
St. Cruels or Crowche's 518
St. Cuthbert's 438
St. Edmund's 576
St. Edward's 417
St Ethelbert's or Albert's 408
St. Etheldred's 418
St. George's at Colegate 600
St. George's at Tombland 554
St. George's guild or company, 120, 544---inventory of their effects 551
St. Giles's 498
St. Gregory's 510
St. James's 579, 581
St. John's in Conisford 431
St. John's Maddermarket 12, 513
St. John's Sepulchre 455
St. John's Timberhill 450
St. Julian's 422
St. Laurence's 2, 506
St. Luke's chapel 388
St. Margaret's at Fybridge 591
St. Margaret's at Colegate 602
St. Margaret's in Weſtwic 505
St. Martin's in the Baily 443
St. Martin's at the plain 556
St. Martin's in Coſlany 605
St. Mary's in Coſlany 606
St. Mary's in the fields, college of 464
St. Mary's the great 387
St. Mary's the leſs, 441--aſſigned to the Walloon congregation 442
St. Mary's in the marſh 406
St. Mary's unbrent 596
St. Matthew's 557
St. Michael's chapel on Tombland 439
St. Michael's chapel, on Mouſhold 583
St. Michael's at the pleas 525
St. Michael's in Coſlany 608
St. Michael's in Conisford 424
St. Michael's at Thorn 453
St. Olave's 602
St. Paul's church and hoſpital 586
St. Peter's at Hungate 527
St. Peter's Mancroft 21, 471
St. Peter's Permountergate 427
St. Peter's Southgate 415
St. Saviour's 594
St. Simon's and Jude's 13, 19, 552
St. Stephen's, 459---hoſpital, 463
St. Swithin's 593
St. Thomas Becket's chapel 583
St. Winewaloy's or St. Catharine's 457
Sanctuary 144, 183
Saxons ſettle at Norwich 5
Scot 31
See removed to Norwich 21
Seaman, Sir Peter 312
Sextary 12
Sheriffs, election of 110, 118---oath 153---firſt appearance in their gold chains 326
Shire-houſe burnt down 328
Soc 13
Spinning, an extraordinary performance in that art 337
Spurrel, John Eſq; his donation to the hoſpital 344
Spencer Henry, the warlike biſhop of Norwich 93
Spynk William, fortifies the gates and towers 74
Spytelond 62
State of charity for clergymens widows, &c. 642
Stephen king, grants the cuſtody of the caſtle to Hugh Bigot, and afterward to his ſon William 35
Stigand 13
Storms, of wind, 84, 340---of hail, 270, 342
Suffragans tenements 438
Sumptuary law 73
Sweating ſickneſs 143, 216
Synagogue and ſchool of the Jews 486
Taſeborough, a Roman ſtation 3
Teſe, river 4
Theam 128
Theatre, new, opened 342
Tombland, 62--paved 326
Trowſe Millgate 621
Wardens of the weavers company 139
Wards, South Conisford 414--North Conisford 424--Berſtreet, 443--St. Stephen's 459---St. Peter's Mancroft 471--St. Giles's 498---Weſt Wimer 501--Mid. Wimer 513--Eaſt Wimer 527.--Fybridge 576--Colegate 600--Coſlany 605
Water works begun 288
Watts Robert, executed for the murder of his wife 288
Wentſum, Wenſum or Wenſar river 4
Weſtwic mills 611
William the conqueror, grants the earldom to Ralf de Waiet 15--conſtitutes Roger Bigot conſtable of the caſtle 16--ſurveys the whole kingdom 16
Workhouſe, St. Andrew's 539
Yare, river 5